MANUFACTURES



CHAPTER 15.—STATISTICS FOR STATES, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES

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CHAPTER 15.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR STATES, CITIES, AND INDUSTRIES.

Introduction.—This chapter contains a summary of the statistics of manufactures for the United States for the calendar year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

The principal facts derived from the census inquiry are presented in four general tables at the end of the chapter, the first giving statistics for individual industries, the second for states and territories, the third for each of the 25 leading manufacturing cities, and the fourth for each city of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Table 110 gives for each industry in 1909, 1904, and 1899 the number of establishments; number of persons engaged in the industry during the year, classified as proprietors and firm members, salaried employees, and wage earners; primary power; capital; salaries; wages; cost of materials; value of products; value added by manufacture; and the percentage of increase in average number of wage earners and in value of products, from census to census. The industries are arranged alphabetically.

Table 111 gives similar statistics for the different states and territories, arranged geographically.

Table 112 gives for each of the 25 leading manufacturing cities the same items given in Tables 110 and 111; the cities are arranged according to the value of their manufactured products.

Table 113 gives, for each city of 10,000 or more inhabitants, the number of establishments, the average number of wage earners, the value of products, and the value added by manufacture for 1909, 1904, and 1899. The cities are arranged alphabetically by states.

In addition to these general tables there are interspersed in the text discussion a series of special text tables analyzing certain of the data contained in the general tables. Some of these special text tables present figures only for all industries combined in continental United States as a whole; others give statistics for the principal industries separately; and still others give figures for states and territories.

Scope of census: Factory industries.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of organization, location of establishments, size of establishments, labor force, and similar subjects. When use is made of the data for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given

to the limitations of the figures. Particularly is this true when the attempt is made to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits.

The census of 1909, like that of 1904, was confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under the factory system, as distinguished from the neighborhood, hand, and building industries. Where statistics for 1899 are given they have been reduced to a comparable basis by eliminating, as far as possible, the latter classes of industries. The census does not include establishments which were idle during the entire year, or had a value of products of less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, or in governmental establishments, except those of the Federal Government.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—As a rule, the term "establishment" represents a separated plant or mill. In some cases it represents two or more plants operated under a common ownership or for which one set of books of account is kept.

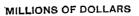
If the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the separate totals might be included in the statistics for each city or state. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

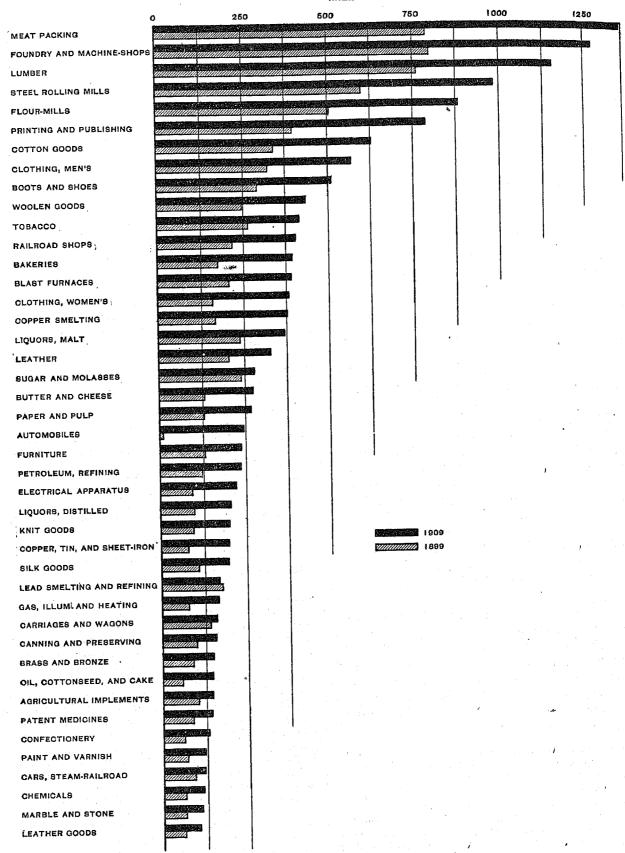
Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The value of products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

The number of industries for which a separate presentation is made is 264, a much smaller number than in the reports for the census of 1904, in which 339 industries were shown separately. This decrease is due to the fact that an attempt to make a separate presentation would in the case of many industries be misleading, inasmuch as a large part of the product of the class described by the industry designation is made, not by establishments engaged primarily in manufacturing that class of commodities, but by establishments whose principal product is such as to necessitate their classification elsewhere. In order to avoid this difficulty it is necessary in many cases to combine a number of closely related industries under a more general designation. This condition is constantly becoming more conspicuous in the manufacturing business of the country, and consequently the number of industries which can properly be shown separately is smaller at this census than at previous censuses.

Owing to changes in industrial conditions, moreover, it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses, and for some of the industries covered by Table 110, therefore, comparative statistics for earlier censuses are necessarily omitted.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909 AND 1899.





GENERAL SUMMARY.

Continental United States and noncontiguous territories: 1909.—The following table gives for 1909 the more important figures for the manufactures of continental United States and for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. The table does not cover possessions of the United States other than those mentioned. The statistics of manufactures included in the census of the Philippine Islands taken by the War Department for

1902 are not comparable with those shown in the reports for continental United States; and there has been no census of manufactures in Guam, Samoa, or the Canal Zone. The statistics for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico include some small establishments of the nature of hand or neighborhood industries, such as are omitted from the canvass for continental United States.

Table 1		NUMB	EE OR AMOUNT.	······································	7. 91. ************************************
	Total.	Continental United States.	Alaska.	Hawaii.	Parto Rico.
Number of establishments. Persons engaged in manufactures Proprietors and firm members. Salaried employees. Wage earners (average number). Primary horsepower. Capital. Expenses. Services. Salaries. Wages. Materials. Miscellaneous. Value of products. Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).	7, 707, 751 275, 952 792, 168 6, 639, 931 18, 755, 286 \$18, 490, 749, 000 18, 526, 436, 000 4, 375, 634, 000 940, 900, 000	268, 491 7, 678, 578 273, 265 790, 267 6, 615, 046 18, 675, 376 \$18, 428, 270, 000 18, 456, 613, 000 938, 575, 000 3, 427, 038, 000 12, 142, 791, 000 1, 945, 686, 000 20, 672, 052, 000 8, 529, 261, 000	152 3, 479 135 245 3, 099 3, 975 \$13, 060, 000 9, 454, 000 2, 328, 000 1, 948, 000 5, 120, 000 2, 006, 000 11, 340, 000 6, 220, 000	500 7, 572 1, 074 5, 904 41, 930 \$23, 875, 000 31, 753, 000 2, 795, 000 2, 109, 000 25, 629, 000 3, 329, 000 47, 404, 000 21, 775, 000	939 18, 122 1, 478 1, 062 15, 582 34, 005 \$25, 544, 000 31, 139, 000 4, 898, 000 1, 259, 000 3, 639, 000 21, 479, 000 4, 762, 000 36, 750, 000 15, 271, 000

The total value of manufactures in the area covered by this table for 1909 was \$20,767,546,000, of which 99.5 per cent was contributed by continental United States, the manufactures of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico being comparatively unimportant. The most important industry in Alaska is the canning and preserving of fish; in Hawaii, the manufacture of sugar; and in Porto Rico, the manufacture of sugar and of tobacco products.

The above table is the only one in this report in which the statistics for the noncontiguous territories are included, all the other tables relating exclusively to continental United States.

Explanation of terms. — With reference to some of the items contained in the above and following tables certain explanations are necessary:

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—The statistics of the number of proprietors and firm members and the number of salaried employees are based on the returns for a single representative day only. In the case of wage earners a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, and from these returns the average number employed during the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported for the several months by 12. (See also p. 452.)

Capital.—For reasons stated in reports of prior censuses the statistics of capital secured by the census canvass are so defective as to be of little value, except as indicating very general conditions. The instructions on the schedule for securing capital were as follows:

The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All

the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises.

Materials.—The statistics as to cost of materials relate to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term "materials" includes fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials forming a constituent part of the product. Under the head of "fuel" is included all fuel used, whether for heat, light, or power, or for the process of manufacture.

Expenses.—Under "Expenses" are included all items of expense incident to the year's business, except interest, whether on bonds or other forms of indebtedness, and allowances for depreciation.

Value of products.—The amounts given under this head represent the selling value at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold. Amounts received for work on materials furnished by others are included.

Cost of manufacture and profits.—Census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used to show profits. No account has been taken of interest and depreciation. Even if the amount of profit could be determined by deducting the expenses from the value of the products the rate of profit on the investment could not properly be calculated, because of the very defective character of the returns regarding capital.

Primary horsepower.—This item represents the total primary power generated by the manufacturing establishments plus the amount of power, principally electric, rented by them from other concerns. It does not cover the electric power developed by the primary power of the establishments themselves, the inclusion of which would evidently result in duplication.

General comparison for the United States: 1909, 1904, and 1899.—The following table gives the principal items of information covered by census inquiries

relative to manufactures in continental United States for 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the percentages of increase from census to census:

Table 2		NUMBER OR AMOUNT.		PER CENT O	F INCREASE,
	1909	1904	1899	1904–1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments. Persons engaged in manufactures. Proprietors and firm members. Salaried employees. Wage earners (average number). Primary horsepower. Capital. Expenses. Services. Salaries Wages Materials. Miscellaneous. Value of products Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).	7, 678, 578 273, 265 790, 267 6, 615, 046 18, 675, 376 \$18, 428, 270, 000 18, 454, 090, 000 4, 365, 613, 000 938, 575, 000 3, 427, 038, 000	216, 180 6, 213, 612 225, 673 519, 556 5, 468, 383 13, 487, 707 \$12, 675, 581, 000 13, 183, 260, 000 3, 184, 884, 000 574, 439, 000 2, 610, 445, 000 8, 500, 208, 000 1, 453, 168, 000 14, 793, 903, 000 6, 293, 695, 000	207, 514 (1) (1) 364, 120 4, 712, 763 10, 097, 893 \$8, 975, 256, 000 9, 870, 425, 000 2, 389, 132, 000 380, 771, 000 2, 008, 361, 000 6, 575, 851, 000 905, 442, 000 11, 406, 927, 000 4, 831, 076, 000	24, 2 23, 6 21, 1 52, 1 21, 0 38, 5 45, 4 40, 5 37, 1 63, 4 31, 3 42, 9 33, 9 39, 7	42.7 16.0 33.6 41.2 33.1 33.3 50.9 30.0 29.3 60.5 29.7

¹ Figures not available.

In 1909 the United States had 268,491 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment during the year to an average of 7,678,578 persons, of whom 6,615,046 were wage earners. These manufacturing establishments paid \$4,365,613,000 in salaries and wages, and turned out products to the value of \$20,672,052,000, to produce which materials costing \$12,142,791,000 were consumed. The value added by manufacture, namely, the difference between the cost of materials and the total value of products, was \$8,529,261,000. This figure best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations, because the gross value of products includes the cost of the materials used, which are either the products of nonmanufacturing industries, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining, or else are themselves the product of manufacturing establishments. The value of products derived from this latter class of materials involves a duplication, inasmuch as the value of these materials has already figured in the value of products reported for the establishments manufacturing them in the first instance; in some cases, indeed, where a given product has passed through several distinct stages of manufacture in different establishments before reaching its final form, this duplication may be repeated several times. All such duplications, as well as the original value of materials, are, however, eliminated in the figures for value added by manufacture. This value covers salaries and wageswhich represent over one-half of the total-overhead charges, depreciation, interest, taxes, and other expenses attendant upon the manufacturing operations, as well as the profits of the undertaking.

Table 2 shows that the manufacturing industries of the United States as a whole experienced a more rapid growth during the five-year period 1904–1909

than during the period 1899-1904, although in both periods the progress was very marked. During the first five years of the decade the average number of wage earners increased 16 per cent; during the second five years, 21 per cent. The value of products increased 29.7 per cent during the first period and 39.7 per cent during the second period. The rate of increase in the value added by manufacture shows less difference between the two periods, being 30.3 per cent during the first five years and 35.5 per cent during the second five years. In this connection it may be noted that there was a greater rate of increase in the cost of materials during the second period than during the first.

During the 10 years from 1899 to 1909 the number of establishments increased 29.4 per cent; the capital employed, 105.3 per cent; the average number of wage earners, 40.4 per cent; the amount of primary power, 84.9 per cent; the value of materials consumed, 84.7 per cent; the value of products, 81.2 per cent; and the value added by manufacture, 76.6 per cent. The gross value of products in 1909 exceeded that in 1899 by more than \$9,000,000,000, and the value added by manufacture in 1909 was, in round numbers, \$3,700,000,000 more than in 1899.

It would be improper to infer that manufactures increased in volume during either of the five-year periods covered by the table to the full extent indicated by the increase in value of materials consumed or in the value of products, since the increase shown in these items is certainly due in part to the increase that has taken place in the price of commodities. It may be presumed that the quantity of products increased somewhat more rapidly than the number of wage earners; this might be expected from the fact that the amount of primary power increased much faster than the number of wage earners; in

other words, each wage earner, on the average, had greater assistance from mechanical power in 1909 than in 1904 or 1899.

It is a matter of interest to note that during both of the five-year periods the wages paid showed a higher percentage of increase than the average number of wage earners, thus indicating an increase in the average wages.

Comparison with earlier censuses.-In 1810 the Secretary of the Treasury made a report on the condition of manufactures in the United States and estimated that the value of products for 1809 exceeded \$120,000,000. An estimate based on the returns of the census of 1810 placed the value of the annual product at \$198,613,471. Further efforts to secure statistics of manufactures were made in 1820 and 1840, but the results were more or less unsatisfactory. In 1830 no such attempt was made. The census of 1850 was the first to present fairly complete statistics for manufac-Each census from that time to 1890 was based in part on returns for the preceding calendar year and in part on returns for other 12-month periods, mainly ending during the census year itself. The last three censuses cover principally returns for the preceding calendar year or for 12-month periods ending within that year. In general, in this report the statistics for all censuses are referred to by the year preceding that in which the census was taken.

The statistics of manufactures secured at the decennial censuses from 1850 to 1900, inclusive, covered the neighborhood, hand, and building industries, as well as the factory industries, while the reports for 1904 and 1909 were confined to factory industries. The statistics for 1899 obtained at the decennial census of 1900, although originally taken on the broader basis, have, for the purpose of comparison with later censuses, been reduced to the factory basis by eliminating as far as possible the neighborhood, hand, and building trades, but no such elimination is possible with respect to the earlier censuses. For this reason the statistics for years prior to 1899 are not entirely comparable with those for 1904 and 1909. Nevertheless, for the purpose of showing in a rough way the movement during each decade since 1850, the following summary table is presented. Two sets of figures are given in this table for 1899, the one including the neighborhood, hand, and building trades, in order to make the data comparable with those for preceding censuses, and the other excluding them in order to make the figures comparable with those for later censuses. The values and wages for 1869 have been reduced to a gold basis, inasmuch as the figures as reported would, because of the inflation of the currency at that time, exaggerate the increase from 1859 to 1869, and understate the increase from 1869 to 1879.

Table 3	Number of estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Wage earners (average number).	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products:	Value added by manufacture.
Factories and hand and neighborhood industries: 1849 (census of 1850). 1859 (census of 1860). Per cent of increase, 1849 to 1859.	123, 025	\$533, 245, 000	957, 059	\$236, 755, 000	\$555, 124, 000	\$1,019,107,000	\$463, 983, 000
	140, 433	1,009, 856, 000	1, 311, 246	378, 879, 000	1, 031, 605, 000	1,885,862,000	854, 257, 000
	14. 1	89. 4	37. 0	60. 0	85. 8	85.0	84. I
1869 (census of 1870) (gold value)	252, 148	1,694,567,000	2, 053, 996	620, 467, 000	1,990,742,600	3,385,860,000	1, 395, 118, 000
Per cent of increase, 1859 to 1869	79. 6	67.8	56. 6	63. 8	93.0	79.5	63.3
1879 (census of 1880)	253, 852	2,790,273,000	2, 732, 595	947, 954, 000	3, 396, 824, 000	5, 369, 579, 000	1,972,755,600
	0. 7	64.7	33. 0	52. 8	90. 6	74. 5	41.4
1889 (census of 1890)	355, 405	6, 525, 051, 000	4, 251, 535	1,891,210,000	5, 162, 914, 900	9,372,379,000	4, 210, 365, 600
	40. 0	133. 8	55. 6	99.5	52. 0	74.5	113, 4
1899 (census of 1900)	512, 191	9, 813, 834, 000	5, 306, 143	2, 320, 938, 000	7, 343, 628, 000	13,000,149,000	5, 658, 521, 000
Per cent of increase, 1889 to 1899	44. 1	50. 4	24. 8	22. 7	42. 3	38.7	34. 3
Factories, excluding hand and neighborhood industries: 1899 (census of 1900). 1904 (census of 1905)	207, 514	8,975,256,000	4,712,763	2,008,361,000	6, 575, 851, 000	11, 406, 927, 009	4, 831, 876, 000
	216, 180	12,675,581,000	5,468,383	2,610,445,000	8, 500, 208, 000	14, 793, 963, 900	6, 293, 695, 000
	4. 2	41.2	16.0	30.0	29. 3	29, 7	30, 3
1909 (census of 1910)	268, 491	18, 428, 270, 000	6, 615, 046	3,427,038,000	12, 142, 791, 000	20, 672, 652, 600	8, 529, 261, 000
Per cent of increase, 1904 to 1909	24. 2	45. 4	21. 0	31.3	42. 9	39. 7	35. 5
Per cent of increase, 1899 to 1909	29. 4	105. 3	40. 4	70.6	84. 7	81. 2	76. 6

This table shows that, although the returns for 1849 included neighborhood, hand, and building trades and those for 1909 did not, nevertheless the value of products in the latter year was over twenty times as great as the value reported 60 years before. During the same time the number of wage earners employed increased almost sixfold.

As judged by the number of wage earners, the decade showing the greatest percentage of increase was that from 1859 to 1869, during which the average number of wage earners increased 56.6 per cent. The decade 1879

to 1889 also showed an exceptionally high percentage of increase in this respect, while the next largest percentage of increase occurred during the decade from 1899 to 1909. As respects value of products, the percentage of increase during the past decade exceeds that in any other except the decade from 1849 to 1859; but in value added by manufacture, the percentage of increase during the past 10 years falls below that from 1879 to 1889, as well as that from 1849 to 1859.

The absolute increases shown for the various items covered by the table during the decade 1899 to 1909

were much greater than during any other decade; the increase in value of products, in fact, almost equaled the total value of all manufactured products in 1889.

Leading industries.—The relative importance of the leading manufacturing industries in the United States in 1909 and their growth from 1899 to 1909 are shown in Table 4, which includes the industries having a gross value of products in 1909 of \$100,000,000 or more. This table presents for each industry the most important items for 1909 and also the percentages of increase in these items for the two fiveyear periods. The industries are arranged in the order of the value of products. The table also shows the rank of the industries, not only with respect to value of products, but with respect to number of wage earners employed and value added by manufacture, and the percentage of the total of each of these items for all industries combined which is represented by each specified industry. The number of wage earners and the value added by manufacture are, on the whole, a better measure of the relative importance of manufacturing industries than the gross value of products. In some industries the value of the materials used constitutes by far the larger part of the total value of products, the manufacturing process involving the addition of only a small amount of labor cost and other expenses and of manufacturer's profit to the cost of the materials. Moreover, in some of the industries there is a much greater duplication in the gross value of products than in others, such duplication being due to the use of the product of one establishment in the industry as material for another establishment. This duplication, of course, does not appear in the value added by manufacture.

In considering the ranking of the industries in Table 4, it should be borne in mind that some of the industries specified are in a sense groups of industries rather than single industries. As stated in the Introduction, in certain cases, in order to avoid a misleading understatement of the importance of the production of a given minor class of commodities, the returns for establishments making these commodities as their sole or principal product have had to be combined with those of establishments in larger industries which produce primarily other commodities, but which incidentally make a large part of the distinctive products in question. In a few instances where a similar condition exists, however, it was deemed best not to make such a combination of industries. As also stated in the Introduction, the report for each establishment, as a whole, has been assigned to a given class of industry according to its products of chief value, so that the figures for any given class must not be taken either as fully covering or as representing exclusively the operations of that branch of manufacturing indicated by the industry designation.

The following explanations show the scope of those classifications in the table which are not on their face entirely clear:

Slaughtering and meat packing.—This classification includes the wholesale slaughtering and meat-packing establishments and those engaged in the manufacture of sausage, but not the numerous retail butcher shops which in the aggregate slaughter a large number of animals. It includes the manufacture of many by-products, some of which are carried to a high degree of elaboration.

Foundry and machine-shop products.—This industry includes all allied industries excepting those which manufacture a distinctive product indicated by some other classification, such as cash registers, calculating machines, sewing machines, and electrical machinery. The establishments engaged in the manufacture of bells, gas machines and gas and water meters, hardware, plumbers' supplies, saddlery hardware, steam fittings, structural ironwork, and cast-iron and cast-steel pipe, some of which were reported under separate classifications at previous censuses, are all included under this general heading.

Lumber and timber products.—This industry embraces logging operations, ordinary sawmills, planing mills, and establishments engaged in the manufacture of wooden packing boxes. It does not include statistics of mills engaged exclusively in custom sawing for local consumption.

Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.—This industry embraces the manufacture of steel and the hot rolling of iron and steel. It also includes the making of forgings and castings and the manufacture of rolled iron and steel into more highly finished forms when conducted as a part of the rolling-mill operations, as well as the few extant forges and bloomeries. It does not, however, include the making of cold-rolled products, nor of forgings, castings, and manufactures of iron and steel by establishments not equipped with steel-making furnaces or hot trains of rolls.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—This classification includes statistics for all mills grinding wheat, rye, or buckwheat flour, or corn meal, hominy, grits, or feed, but it does not include statistics for mills doing custom grinding exclusively, or for factories making fancy cereal food or other special food preparations as a chief product.

Printing and publishing.—This classification includes job-printing establishments, the printing and publishing of books, newspapers and periodicals, and music, bookbinding, steel engraving, and lithographing.

Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.—In addition to the statistics for cotton mills proper, there are included under this head the statistics for establishments that make a specialty of small wares, such as

braids, tapes, bindings, corset and shoe laces, and the

Clothing, men's, including shirts.—This classification includes the making of men's and boys' ready-made clothing; the making of overalls, butchers' aprons, bathing suits, and gymnasium clothing; and the manufacture of all kinds of shirts-cotton, linen, flannel, etc.—as well as shirt bosoms and shirt waists for men and boys.

Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings.— Under this head are included not only factories making the finished product, but those doing the whole or part of the work on materials furnished by others, as well as shops doing stitching, crimping, fitting, and bottoming, or performing other special operations. The manufacture of footwear not coming strictly under the head of boots and shoes, such as overgaiters. moccasins, and leggings, is also covered by this designation. It does not include the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes.

Clothing, women's.—Besides the making of suits, dresses, skirts, and shirt waists, this industry includes the manufacture of women's underwear and night robes, of infants' clothing, and of such articles as aprons, linings, belts, dress shields, and hose supporters.

Sugar and molasses, not including beet sugar.— Under this classification are included the manufacture of sugar and of some by-products of the sugar industry, such as molasses and sirup, and also the operations of sugar refineries, together with the manufacture of maple sugar. It does not, however, include the small plantation or custom sugar mills.

Furniture and refrigerators.—This industry embraces the manufacture of wood and metal furniture of all kinds, store and office fixtures, and refrigerators and ice boxes, except where such products are provided for by a distinct classification, such as show cases.

Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.—This classification comprises the manufacture of all sheet-metal products of copper, tin, and iron, including the preparation of copper, tin, or sheet-iron material for building construction. It includes the factory work on cornices, skylights, roofing, etc., but does not include

the erection or installation of the same.

Canning and preserving.—This industry includes the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, fish, oysters, clams, etc., and the manufacture of pickles, preserves, jellies, sauces, etc. It includes the preparation of pickled, smoked, and dried fish, and the packing of dried fruits by packing houses which make a specialty of such business, but does not include the drying and packing of fruits by the grower on the farm, nor does it include the canning of meats, soups, and similar products in meat-packing establishments, the statistics for which are included with those for the slaughtering and meat-packing industry.

Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.—Under this head are included establishments making so-called patent medicines, and also some compounds that are not used for medicinal purposes, and the manufacture of capsules, extracts, tinctures, and other pharmaceutical preparations, together with perfumery and cosmetics.

Chemicals.—This classification includes establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of acids. sodas, potashes, alums, coal-tar products, cyanides, bleaching materials, plastics, compressed or liquefied gases, alkaloids, gold, silver, and platinum salts, chloroform, ether, and other fine chemicals, glycerin, epsom salts, copperas, blue vitriol, and other bases and salts, when they are made as a chief product by the establishment reporting. Chemical substances produced by the aid of electricity are presented in a group by themselves. Chemicals of the class above specified are frequently manufactured as by-products by establishments classified in the census reports under a different head, for example, by establishments making patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations, soap, fertilizers, baking powders, and flavoring extracts; by refiners of coal tar for use as roofing material; by smelters and refiners of lead and zinc; and by establishments engaged in the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids and of explosives, in wood distillation, and in making tin and terne plate.

It will be seen from Table 4 that some of the industries that hold a very high rank in gross value of products rank comparatively low in the number of wage earners employed and in the value added by manufacture. Where this is the case it indicates that the cost of materials represents a large proportion of the total value of products, and that therefore the value added by manufacture, of which wages constitute usually the largest item, is not commensurate with the total value of products. Thus the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, which ranks first in gross value of products, and the flour-mill and gristmill industry, which ranks fifth in that respect, both hold a comparatively low rank with regard to number of wage earners and value added by manufacture. The blast-furnace industry, the smelting and refining of copper, the manufacture and refining of sugar and molasses, the manufacture of butter, cheese, and condensed milk, the refining of petroleum, and the smelting and refining of lead are other industries which rank much higher in gross value of products than in the number of wage earners or the value added by manufacture.

There are several industries the rank of which according to the number of wage earners and the value added by manufacture is decidedly higher than the rank according to value of products; in other words, the cost of materials is relatively a smaller part of the total value of products for these industries than for most others. Among the industries of this class are the making of women's clothing, the manufacture of automobiles, furniture, electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, hosiery and knit goods, silk goods, and agricultural implements, and the confectionery and marble and stone work industries.

The foundry and machine-shop industry, the lumber industry, the steel works and rolling mills, the printing and publishing industry, the manufacture of cotton goods, of men's clothing, and of boots and shoes all rank among the first 10 industries of the country on

each of the three bases shown in the table. The figures for both value of products and value added by manufacture in the case of the brewery and distillery industries include a very large amount of tax paid to the Federal Government, and are therefore misleading as an indication of the relative importance of these industries from a purely manufacturing standpoint. That importance is best shown by their ranking in number of wage earners; in this respect the brewery industry ranks twenty-fifth among the industries of the country, and the distillery industry forty-third.

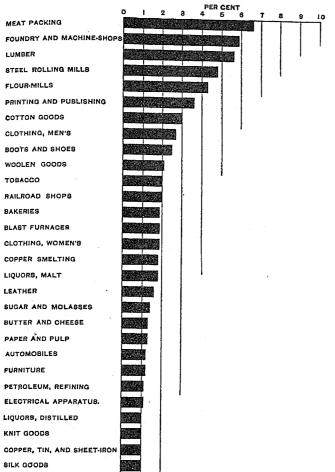
Table 4		WAGE E	ARN:	ers.	VALUE OF	PROD	иста.	VALUE AI MANUFA				PER (CENT OF	INCRE	ASE,1	
INDUSTRY.	Number of estab- lish- ments.	Average		Per cent dis-	Amount (expressed in thou-		Per cent dis-	Amount (expressed in thou-		Per cent dis- tribu-	earı	nge ners rage ber).	Vali prod	ue of ucts.	Value by ma tui	nufac-
			Rank.	tribu- tion.	sands).	Rank.	tribu- tlon.	sands).	Rank.	tion.	1904- 1909	1899- 1904	1904- 1909	1899- 1904	1904- 1909	1899- 1904
All industries	268,491	6,615,046		100.0	\$20,672,052		100.0	\$8,520,261		100.0	21.0	16.0	39.7	29.7	85.5	80.3
Slaughtering and meat packing	1,641 13,253 40,671 446 11,691	89,728 531,011 695,019 240,076 39,453	16 2 1 6 30	1.4 8.0 10.5 3.6 0.6	1,370,568 1,228,475 1,156,129 985,723 883,584	1 2 3 4 5	6.6 5.9 5.6 4.8 4.3	167,740 688,464 648,011 328,222 116,008	13 1 2 4 18	2.0 8.1 7.6 3.9 1.4	19.0 19.8 30.5 15.7 0.9	8.9 3.8 4.7 13.3 21.4	48.6 39.5 30.7 46.3 23.9	17.0 10.3 16.2 12.9 42.2	51.6 34.2 23.7 41.0 24.7	7.3 17.8 32.3 12.8 27.0
Printing and publishing Cotton goods, including cotton small wares Clothing, men's, including shirts Boots and shoes, including out stock and find-	31,445 1,324 6,354	258, 434 378, 880 239, 696	5 3 7	3.9 5.7 3.6	737,876 628,392 568,077	6 7 8	3.6 3.0 2.7	536, 101 257, 388 270, 562	3 7 6	6.3 3.0 3.2	18.0 19.9 38.0	12.2 4.3 10.2	33.6 39.5 39.7	39.8 32.8 25.6	30.8 56.7 38.5	40.6 1.0 25.5
ings Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	1,918 985	198, 297 168, 722	8	3.0 2.6	512,798 435,979	9 10	2.5 2.1	180,060 153,101	10 15	2.1 1.8	23.7 15.0	6.0 12.3	43, 4 36, 5	23.3 28.4	36.0 33.4	34.3 20.9
Tobacco manufactures	15,822	166,810	10	2.5	416,695	11	2.0	239,509	8	2.8	4.6	20.3	25.8	25.6	16.8	20.0
by steam-railroad companies Bread and other bakery products. fron and steel, blast furnaces. Clothing, women's.	1,145 23,926 208 4,558	282, 174 100, 216 38, 429 153, 743	14 31 11	4.3 1.5 0.6 2.3	405,601 396,865 391,429 384,752	12 13 14 15	2.0 1.9 1.9 1.9	206, 188 158, 831 70, 791 175, 964	9 14 30 11	2.4 1.9 0.8 2.1	19.1 23.3 9.6 32.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 36.4 \\ 35.0 \\ -10.6 \\ 38.2 \end{array} $	30.9 47.2 68.8 55.4	42.0 53.7 12.1 55.4	29.9 39.8 33.9 50.5	46.0 41.4 —29.7 56.7
Smelting and refining, copper. Liquors, malt. Leather, tanned, curried, and finished. Sugar and molasses, not including beet sugar. Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	38 1,414 919 233 8,479	15,628 54,579 62,202 13,526 18,431	38 25 23 41 36	0,2 0.8 0.9 0.2 0.3	378,806 374,730 327,874 279,249 274,558	16 17 18 19 20	1.8 1.8 1.6 1.4 1.3	45,274 278,134 79,595 31,666 39,012	36 5 27 41 39	0.5 3.3 0.9 0.4 0.5	22.6 13.4 8.7 -0.2 18.5	12.6 22.0 9.8 -4.1 21.5	57.3 25.6 29.8 0.7 63.2	45.8 25.9 23.8 15.7 28.6	2.8 24.5 29.5 -2.7 54.4	2.5 20.6 25.3 77.5 15.1
Paper and wood pulp	777 743 3,155 147 1,009	75, 978 75, 721 128, 452 13, 929 87, 256	17 19 13 40 18	1.2 1.1 1.9 0.2 1.3	267,657 249,202 239,887 236,998 221,309	21 22 23 24 25	1.3 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.1	102, 215 117, 556 131, 112 37, 725 112, 743	21 17 16 40 20	1.2 1.4 1.5 0.4 1.3	15. 2 528. 4 12. 5 -16. 9 44. 3	32.9 437.7 26.0 37.4 43.9	41.8 720.7 34.9 35.4 57.2	48. 2 532. 6 36. 1 41. 2 52. 3	32.0 596.3 29.9 5.9 52.4	36.4 473.5 37.8 69.0 72.1
Liquors, distilled Hosiery and knit goods Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. Silk and slik goods, including throwsters. Smelting and refining, lead	613 1, 374 4, 228 852 28	6,430 129,275 73,615 99,037 7,424	43 12 20 15 42	0.1 2.0 1.1 1.5 0.1	204,699 200,144 190,824 196,912 167,406	26 27 28 29 30	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 0.8	168, 722 89, 903 87, 242 89, 145 15, 443	12 23 25 24 43	2.0 1.1 1.0 1.0 0.2	20. 1 24. 2 38. 8 24. 4 2. 0	44. 0 24. 4 38. 4 21. 7 -9. 0	55.9 46.0 66.6 47.7 —9.9	35.6 43.0 53.1 24.3 5.9	59.7 49.1 55.8 55.2 -8.5	29.4 35.1 56.6 28.0 -46.1
Gas, illuminating and heating		37, 215 69, 928 59, 968 40, 618 17, 071	32 21 24 29 37	0.6 1.1 0.9 0.6 0.3	166,814 159,893 157,101 149,989 147,868	31 32 33 34 35	0.8 0.8 0.8 0.7	114,380 77,942 55,278 50,761 28,035	19 28 31 34 42	1.3 0.9 0.7 0.6 0.3	21.8 -10.2 5.3 22.5 9.0	36.1 5.5 -0.1 22.1 41.2	33.3 2.6 20.4 46.5 53.4	65.3 12.7 31.3 15.5 64.2	30.0 0.5 16.8 38.1 71.2	33.8
		50,551	26	0.8	146, 320	36	0.7	86,022	26	1.0	6.7	1.7	30.6	10.7	35.0	11.3
Agricultural implements. Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations. Confectionery. Paint and varnish Cars, steam-nallroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	3,642 1,944 791	22, 895 44, 638 14, 240	35 27 39	0.3 0.7 0.2	141,042 134,796 124,889	37 38 39	0.7 0.7 0.6	91,566 53,645 45,873	22 32 35	1.1 0.6 0.5	11.8 23.2 22.4	7.6 34.9 20.0	20. 9 54. 8 37. 5	32. 3 43. 6 30. 6	17.5 40.1 47.9	1 .
of railroad companies	110	43,086	28	0.7	123,730	40	0.6	44,977	37	0.5	26.5	1.8	11.3	22.8	26.6	1
Chemicals. Marble and stone work. Leather goods. All other industries.	349 4,964 2,375 61,887	23,714 65,603 34,907 1,648,441	34 22 33	0.4 1.0 0.5 24.9	117,689 113,093 104,719 4,561,002	41 42 43	0.6 0.5 0.5 22.0	53,567 75,696 44,692 2,084,399	33 29 38	0.6 0.9 0.5 24.4	19.7 28.4 2.1 18.5	4.1 22.6 16.8 23.9	56.5 33.3 27.5 41.8	20.1 33.3 35.9 41.5	29. 9 18. 6 36. 6	38. 4 38. 5

¹ Per cent of increase is based on figures in Table 110. A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The table shows very great differences among the several industries with respect to the percentages of increase in the number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture. The great majority of the industries, however, show an

increase in each of these items for each of the five-year periods, the exceptions being the sugar industry and the smelting and refining of lead, which show a decrease in one or more items for each five-year period; the refining of petroleum, which shows a

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF PRODUCTS BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

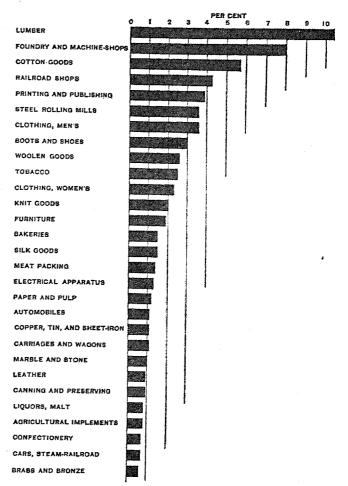


decrease in one item, and the manufacture of carriages and wagons, which shows a decrease in two items, for the period 1904 to 1909; and the blast-furnace industry and the canning and preserving industry, which

show a decrease in one item each during the period

1899 to 1904.

By far the highest percentages of increase are shown for the automobile industry, the gross value of products of which increased more than sevenfold during the five years 1904 to 1909, and more than fiftyfold during the decade as a whole. Other industries which show exceptionally large increases for both five-year periods in all three items are the making of men's and of women's clothing, the bakery and the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk industries, the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, and of copper, tin, and sheet-iron products, the distillery industry, the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods and of silk and silk goods, the illuminating-gas industry, the manufacture of brass and bronze products, and the confectionery, paint and varnish, and marble and stone work industries. It is interesting to note that the group of "all other industries," which inPER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.



cludes the less important industries of the country, shows greater percentages of increase than all industries combined, thus indicating possibly an increased tendency toward diversification in manufacturing industries.

The percentage of increase in all three of the itemsnumber of wage earners, gross value of products, and value added by manufacture—was greater during the second five-year period (1904 to 1909) than during the first (1899 to 1904) in the slaughtering and meatpacking and foundry and machine-shop industries, the manufacture of cotton goods, the men's clothing, boot and shoe, and woolen-goods industries, the smelting and refining of copper, the manufacture of automobiles, silk and silk goods, brass and bronze products, agricultural implements, and paint and varnish, the steel works and rolling mills, and the chemical industry. On the other hand, the percentage of increase in all three items was less during the later five-year period than during the earlier in the flour-mill and gristmill, railroad repair shop, bakery, women's clothing, paper and wood pulp, petroleum refining, furniture, illuminating gas, carriage and wagon, and leather-goods industries.

In all the other industries covered by the table the increases during the second period are in some items greater than during the first period, while in other items they are less, or else the industry shows a decrease during one or both periods.

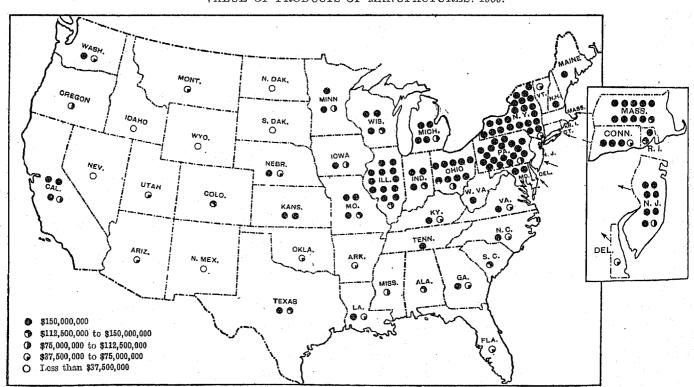
In considering the relative importance of the industries shown in Table 110 and not included in Table 4, it should be noted that there are several industries listed the figures given for which fall far short of being a complete presentation of the statistics for that branch of manufactures covered by the industry designation, for the reason that they cover only establishments engaged primarily in manufacturing the class of products indicated by this designation, while large quantities of the same products are manufactured incidentally by establishments classified under other heads. Some conspicuous examples are the manufacture of glue, candles, lard, and fertilizers, and the dyeing and finishing of textiles. A large proportion of the glue, lard, and fertilizers are manufactured by slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, and quantities of fertilizers are also made in cottonseed-oil mills. The dyeing and finishing of textiles is done largely in the establishments that manufacture the fabric. Candles are manufactured in establishments classified under the head of "soap" and in those engaged in the manufacture of petroleum products. For reasons of this character the roasting and grinding of coffee and spice, and the manufacture of fertilizers, food preparations, and rubber goods, and the soap industry, for each of which products valued at over \$100,000,000 were reported, are not shown in Table 4.

Summary by states and geographic divisions.—Table 5 on the next page shows, for each state, the population, also the number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture in 1909, together with the rank of the state with respect to each of these items and the percentage of the total reported from each state. It also shows the percentage of increase with respect to each of these three items from 1904 to 1909 and from 1899 to 1904, respectively. The states are arranged in the order of their rank with respect to value of products.

The first seven states in respect to value of products are also the first seven in respect to number of wage earners and value added by manufacture. Each of these seven states has the same rank in all three respects except that Illinois, which is third in value of products and value added by manufacture, ranks fourth in number of wage earners, Massachusetts advancing to third place. These seven states together reported over three-fifths of the total value of manufactured products for the United States.

Most of the other states show approximately the same rank in each of the three items, but there are several states in which, because of the large proportion which the cost of materials represents of the total value of products, the rank according to value of products is materially higher than that in number of wage earners or in value added by manufacture. This is particularly true of states in which the flour-mill and slaughtering industries are the most important. The most noteworthy case of this character is Kansas, which ranks four-

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES: 1909.



teenth in value of products, but only thirty-third in number of wage earners and twenty-eighth in value added by manufacture.

With only one exception all of the states show an increase in each of the three items from 1904 to 1909; in Montana, however, the value added by manufacture shows a decrease for this period, due largely to merely technical differences in methods of accounting in the smelting industry, which is the principal one in that state. A few of the states showed a decrease in one or more items for the period 1899 to 1904.

The greatest percentages of increase are naturally in those states in which the development of manufacturing industries is comparatively recent. Thus Texas, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Oklahoma, Idaho, North Dakota, and Nevada show exceptionally high rates of increase for both five-year periods. Among the 10 states which are most important in manufacturing the most conspicuous advances are in Ohio, New Jersey, and Michigan. The absolute increase, as distinguished from the percentage of increase, was greater in New York, the leading manufacturing state, than in any other state.

Table 5			WAGE E	ARNI	ers,	VALUE OF	ROI	ucts.	VALUE A MANUFA				PER (CENT O	f incre	ase.1	
STATE.	Population.	Number of estab- lish- ments.	Average number.		Per cent dis-	Amount (expressed		Per cent dis-	Amount (expressed in thou-		Per cent dis-	Wage e (ave num	rage	Valu prod		Value by m facts	MINI-
				Rank.	tribu- tion.	in thou- sands).	Rank.	tribu- tion.	sands).	Rank.	tribu- tion.	1904- 1909	1899- 1904	1904- 1909	1809- 1904	1904- 1909	1899- 1904
United States	91,972,266	268,491	6,615,046		100.0	\$20,672,052		100.0	\$8,529,261		100.0	21,0	18.0	89.7	29.7	35.5	20.2
New York Pennsylvania Illinois Massachusetts Ohio	9,113,614 7,665,111 5,638,591 3,366,416 4,767,121	44,935 27,563 18,026 11,684 15,138	1,003,981 877,543 465,764 584,559 446,934	1 2 4 3 5	15.2 13.3 7.0 8.8 6.8	3,369,490 2,626,742 1,919,277 1,490,529 1,437,936	1 2 3 4 5	16.3 12.7 9.3 7.2 7.0	1,512,586 1,044,182 758,350 659,764 613,734	1 2 3 4 5	17.7 12.2 8.9 7.7 7.2	17. 2 15. 0 22. 8 19. 7 22. 7	17.9 15.0 14.0 11.4 18.2	35.4 34.3 36.1 32.6 42.7	32.9 18.5 25.8 23.8 28.3	32.7 28.5 33.0 32.6 41.7	33.5 17.5 29.8 21.7 27.6
New Jersey Michigan Wisconsin Indians Missouri	2,537,167 2,810,173 2,333,860 2,700,876 3,293,335	8,817 9,159 9,721 7,969 8,375	326, 223 231, 499 182, 583 186, 984 152, 993	6 7 10 9 11	4.9 3.5 2.8 2.8 2.3	1,145,529 685,109 590,306 579,075 574,111	6 7 8 9 10	5.5 3.3 2.9 2.8 2.8	425, 496 316, 497 243, 949 244, 700 219, 700	6 7 9 8 11	5.0 3.7 2.9 2.9 2.6	22, 5 32, 1 20, 6 21, 3 14, 9	24.5 12.5 10.1 10.9 23.6	47.9 59.7 43.6 47.0 30.5	40.0 34.2 25.8 16.9 39.0	40.0 39.0 32.7 41.1 17.3	39.2 35.5 20.4 22.2 41.8
CaliforniaConnecticutMinnesota. Kansas	2,377,549 1,114,756 2,075,708 1,690,949 1,295,346	7,659 4,251 5,561 3,435 4,837	115, 296 210, 792 84, 767 44, 215 107, 921	13 8 18 33 15	1.7 3.2 1.3 0.7 1.6	529,761 490,272 409,420 325,104 315,669	11 12 13 14 15	2.6 2.4 2.0 1.6 1.5	204,523 233,013 127,798 66,220 116,620	12 10 13 23 15	2.4 2.7 1.5 0.8 1.4	14.9 16.1 21.7 24.3 14.6	30.0 13.7 7.9 31.2 (*)	44.3 32.8 33.0 64.0 29.7	42.7 17.1 37.6 28.7 15.3	35.0 31.1 31.3 58.7 24.9	63.8 22.2 32.6 25.4 14.2
Rhode Island		1,951 4,588 5,528 2,516 4,776	113,538 70,230 61,635 76,165 65,400	14 25 29 21 27	1.7 1.1 0.9 1.2 1.0	280,344 272,896 259,238 223,949 223,754	16 17 18 19 20	1.4 1.3 1.2 1.1 1.1	122, 152 94, 717 88, 531 89, 084 111, 975	14 19 22 21 16	1.4 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.3	16.7 43.1 24.6 36.4 9.4	10.3 27.1 11.4 36.6 15.6	38.7 81.3 61.4 20.2 40.1	22.1 62.0 20.8 67.3 26.3	36.9 60.7 53.4 28.5 53.0	92.7
Washington		3,674 5,685 4,931 4,792 2,500	69, 120 105, 676 121, 473 104, 588 24, 336	26 16 12 17 37	1.0 1.6 1.8 1.6 0.4	220, 746 219, 794 216, 656 202, 863 199, 019	21 22 23 24 25	1.1 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0	102,858 94,211 94,794 85,893 47,938	17 20 18 23 31	1.2 1.1 1.1 1.0 0.6	52.9 31.6 42.3 12.8 20.1	43.4 21.2 18.0 11.3 8.5	71.4 47.7 52.0 34.3 28.5	81.9 37.0 67.1 59.8 13.9	64.2 44.5 49.9 27.4 55.3	22.3 56.5 49.2 —10.2
Temnessee Maine. New Hampshire. West Virginia Alabama.	2,184,789	4,609 3,546 1,961 2,586 3,398	73,840 79,955 78,658 63,893 72,148	22 19 20 28 24	1.1 1.2 1.2 1.0 1.1	180, 217 176, 029 164, 581 161, 950 145, 962	26 27 28 29 30	0.9 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.7	76,201 78,928 66,424 69,072 62,519	25 24 27 26 29	0.9 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.7	21.9 6.7 20.3 46.0 16.0	31.8 7.2 -3.4 32.3 18.0	30.6 22.2 33.1 63.5 33.7	48.7 27.5 14.9 47.8 51.4		23. 6 6. 3 49. 8 42. 8
Colorado. South Carolina Oregon Mississippi Arkansas.		2,034 1,854 2,246 2,598 2,925	28,067 73,046 28,750 50,384 44,982	36 23 35 31 32	0.4 1.1 0.4 0.8 0.7	130,044 113,236 93,005 80,555 74,916	31 32 33 34 35	0.6 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4	49, 553 46, 885 42, 453 43, 629 39, 981	30 32 35 34 36	0.6 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5	28. 7 22. 9 55. 2 30. 2 35. 9	11.9 26.4 28.1 44.4 5.0	29.9 42.7 67.5 40.2 39.1	12.4 48.8 51.7 70.4 35.0	33.8 59.4 74.3 37.8 24.7	20. 9 28. 7 57. 7 84. 3 48. 5
Montana Florida Vermont Utah Oklahoma	376,053 752,619 355,956	677 2,159 1,958 749 2,310	11,655 57,473 33,788 11,785 13,143	41 30 34 40 39	0.2	73,272 72,890 68,310 61,989 53,682	36 37 38 39 40	0.3	46,762 33,487 20,723	38 33 37 40 41	0.3 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.2	39. 1 36. 5 2. 1 46. 4 140. 9	-9.1 18.7 17.5 48.8 129.1	10.3 44.9 8.3 59.2 119.5	25.9 47.1 22.5 116.5 200.7	142.1	22.6 113.8 198.3
Delaware. Arizona. District of Columbia. Idaho. North Dakota.	202,322 204,354 331,069	726 311 518 725 752	21, 238 6, 441 7, 707 8, 220 2, 789	38 44 43 42 48	0.1	52, 840 50, 257 25, 289 22, 400 19, 138	41 42 43 44 45	0.1	21,902 16,657 15,042 12,480 5,464	44	0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1	15.0 34.4 22.4 168.5 58.9	-10.2 53.3 2.3 97.2 29.2	28. 4 79.0 37.7 155. 4 87.3	-0.4 37.4 11.8 192.2 63.2	41. 5 165. 5 75. 0	7. 18. 200. 48.
South Dakota	583,888 81,875 327,301	313	3,602 2,257 4,143 2,867	46 49 45 47	0.1	17,870 11,887 7,898 6,249	46 47 48 49		6,394 3,521 4,637 3,641	45 49 47 48	0.1 (2) 0.1 (7)	44.5 181.4 19.1 56.3	12.0 59.1 29.7 -11.0	36.6 283.9 38.4 77.4	40.5	33.	145. 68.

¹ Per cent of increase is based on figures in Table III. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

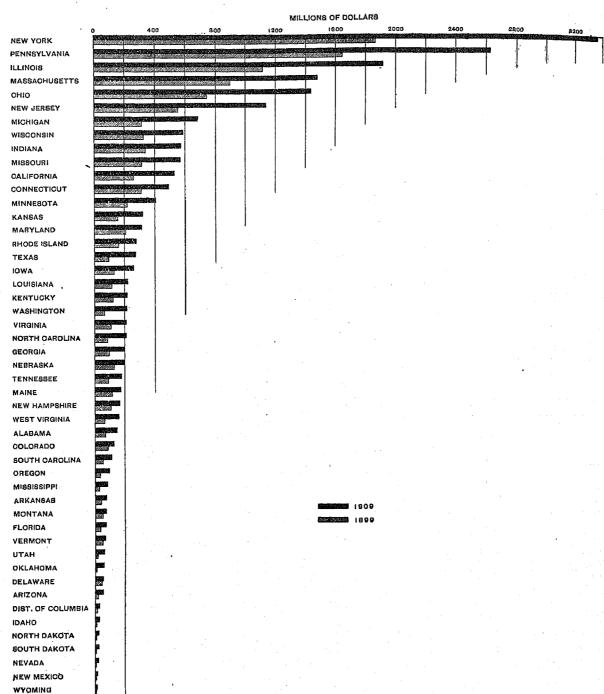
Table 6, on page 448, presents similar data for the nine grand geographic divisions of the United States, arranged in the order of their rank in value of products. The states included in each division are shown in Table 111.

The three Middle Atlantic states—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—together reported more than one-third of the total value of manufactured products

for the country; the East North Central states, about one-fourth; and the New England states, somewhat over one-eighth. These three divisions together contributed 72.6 per cent of the total value of manufactured products in 1909; they showed, however, somewhat lower percentages of increase during the past decade than the other divisions, in which manufacturing is of more recent development.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES, BY STATES: 1909 AND 1899.



AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, BY STATES: 1909 AND 1899.

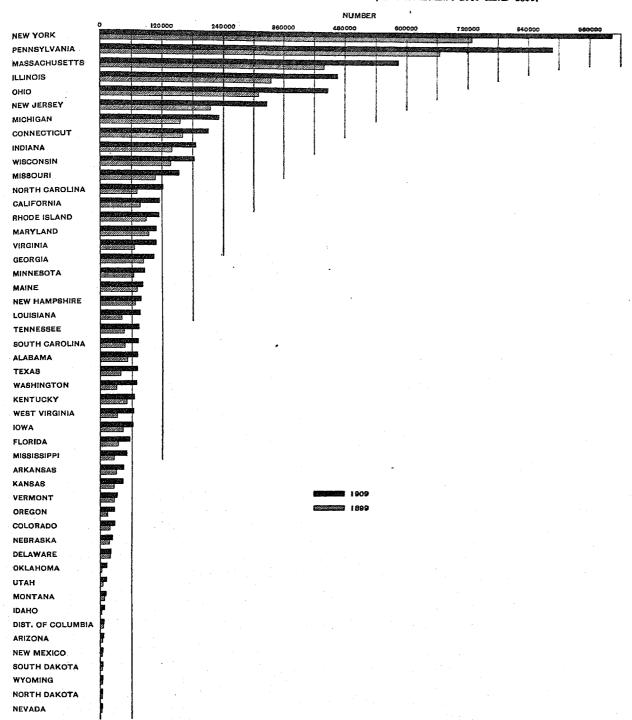


Table 6			WAGE E	ARNI	ers.	VALUE OF I	ROD	ucrs.	VALUE AI MANUFA				PER (CENT OF	INCRE	ASE.	===
division.	Popula- tion.	Number. of estab- lish- ments.	Average		Per cent dis-	Amount (expressed		Per cent dis-	Amount (expressed in thou-		Per eent dis-	(ave num		Vali prod	ue of ucts.	Value by m	lann.
			number.	Rank.	tribu- tion,	in thou- sands).	Rank.	tribu- tion.	sands).	Rank.	tribu- tion.	1904- 1909	1899- 1904	1904- 1909	1899- 1904	1904- 1909	1899- 1904
United States	91,972,266	268,491	6,615,046		100.0	\$20,672,052		100.0	\$8,529,261		100.0	21.0	16.0	89.7	29.7	35.5	80.8
Middle Atlantic. East North Central. New England. West North Central. South Atlantic.	19, 315, 892 18, 250, 621 6, 552, 681 11, 637, 921 12, 194, 895	81, 315 60, 013 25, 351 27, 171 28, 088	2,207,747 1,513,764 1,101,290 374,337 663,015	1 2 3 5 4	33.4 22.9 16.6 5.7 10.0	7, 141, 761 5, 211, 702 2, 670, 065 1, 803, 899 1, 381, 186	1 2 3 4' 5	25.2	2, 982, 263 2, 177, 230 1, 193, 768 562, 044 591, 181	1 2 3 5 4	35. 0 25, 5 14. 0 6. 6 6. 9	17. 0 23. 6 17. 1 19. 8 26. 9	17. 0 14. 1 10. 4 17. 4 14. 0	36.9 44.6 31.8 40.4 41.8	28, 1 26, 4 22, 0 32, 0 36, 8	32. 2 39. 6 31. 2 33. 0 39. 5	29.4 20.3 29.8
Pacific. East South Central. West South Central Mountain	4, 192, 304 8, 409, 901 8, 784, 534 2, 633, 517	13,579 15,381 12,339 5,254	213, 166 261, 772 204, 520 75, 435	7 6 8 9	3, 2 4, 0 3, 1 1, 1	843, 512 630, 488 625, 443 363, 996	6 7 8 9	4. 1 3. 0 3. 0 1. 8	349, 834 294, 325 243, 312 135, 304	6 7 8 9	4. 1 3. 4 2. 9 1. 6	29. 9 18. 3 42. 6 42. 9	33. 2 24. 8 26. 5 18. 6	52. 9 35. 8 50. 6 42. 9	51.2 42.8 64.6 32.8	46.3 38.7 44.5 32.8	42.8 70.4

Summary for 50 leading cities: 1909.—Table 7 presents, for the 50 cities which stand highest in value of manufactured products, arranged in order of rank, data similar to those presented for the geographic divisions in Table 6. It should be particularly noted in considering this table that the figures relate only to the manufacturing establishments situated actually within the boundaries of the several cities.

In the case of practically every city listed there are important manufacturing establishments in the immediate vicinity, and in the case of several of the cities such outside establishments, which virtually constitute a part of the city's industrial interests, have a greater value of products than those within the city itself. The most notable instances of this character are Pittsburgh and Boston, which would rank decidedly higher in a table based on metropolitan or industrial districts than they do in the table for cities proper. While the population of Pittsburgh proper is 533,905, the population of the metropolitan district of Pittsburgh, as defined by the Census Bureau, is 1,042,855. Similarly, the population of the Boston metropolitan district is 1,520,470, as compared with 670,585 for the city proper. Further details regarding the manufactures of the 25 leading cities are given in Table 112.

The rank of the cities of the country with respect to manufactures is in many cases decidedly different from their rank in population. Thus Boston ranks fifth in population, but eighth in value of manufactured products; Baltimore, seventh in population, but thirteenth in value of manufactured products; and Los Angeles, sixteenth in population, but thirty-second in value of products. Kansas City, Kans., on the other hand, by reason of the large slaughtering establishments there, ranks fifteenth in value of manufactured products, but is not among the 50 principal cities from the standpoint of population. Of the 50 cities in the United States which have over 100,000 inhabitants, 14 are not included among the 50 cities having the largest value of manufactures.

In the case of some of the cities listed in the table. the rank with respect to the number of wage earners and the value added by manufacture is very different from that with respect to the gross value of products, these differences being dependent upon the character of the predominating industries. It is noteworthy, however, that the 13 cities which rank highest in gross value of products are also the 13 which occupy the highest rank with respect to wage earners and value added by manufacture, although considered individually these cities do not in all cases hold the same rank in each of the three respects. Conspicuous instances of cities having higher rank in gross value of products than in number of wage earners or value added by manufacture are Kansas City, Kans., South Omaha, Youngstown, Bayonne, and Perth Amboy. On the other hand, cities which lead in the manufacture of textiles, such as Lawrence, Fall River, Lowell, New Bedford, and Paterson, have a decidedly higher rank with respect to number of wage earners than with respect to either value of products or value added by manufacture.

For every city listed in the table a greater gross value of products and, with the exception of Omaha, a greater value added by manufacture were reported in 1909 than in 1899. Only two cities—San Francisco and New Orleans—showed a loss in gross value in 1909 as compared with 1904, and only San Francisco a loss in value added by manufacture. Between 1899 and 1904, however, decreases in gross value of manufactures occurred in four cities. In number of wage earners, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, South Omaha, and Peoria showed a decline in 1909 as compared with 1899; several other cities showed decreases from 1899 to 1904, but these were more than made up during the second half of the decade. It may be noted that the statistics for the Pittsburgh industrial district, which is more comprehensive than the city, would show decided gains and that the decrease in the manufacturing industries in San Francisco is the natural result of the great earthquake and fire.

Of the cities reporting products of \$200,000,000 or more, Detroit showed the greatest percentage

of increase in all of the items under consideration and Cleveland the next greatest, with the exception of the number of wage earners, in which it was exceeded by Milwaukee. Among the smaller manufacturing cities included in the table, those showing conspicuous

increases are Akron, Perth Amboy, Los Angeles, and Seattle.

In the case of most of the cities higher rates of increase in all three items are shown for the period 1904 to 1909 than for the period 1899 to 1904.

Table 7		Number	WAG) EARNE		VALUE O		VALUE AN BY MANUFACT			PER	CENT O	F INCRE	lse.1	in Profiling of Marylago, 1994, and
CITY,	Population.	of estab- lish- ments.	Average		Amount (expressed		Amount (expressed		(Sv.	earners erage iber).		ue of	Value s manu	dded by
			number.	Rank.	in thou- sands).	Rank.	in thou- sands).	Rank.	1904- 1909	1899- 1904	1904- 1909	1899- 1904	1904- 1909	1899- 1904
New York, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. Philadelphia, Pa. St. Louis, Mo. Cleveland, Ohio.	4,766,883	25, 938	554,002	1	\$2,029,693	1	\$937,538	1	19.2	19.6	33.0	30. 2	32.3	31. 5
	2,185,283	9, 656	293,977	2	1,281,171	2	487,701	2	21.5	9.4	34.1	19. 7	33.6	23. 5
	1,549,008	8, 379	251,884	3	746,076	3	316,984	3	10.0	6.6	26.2	13. 7	22.8	14. 8
	687,029	2, 667	87,371	4	328,495	4	140,306	4	5.6	27.6	22.9	38. 0	8.3	41. 0
	560,663	2, 148	84,728	5	271,961	5	117,646	6	32.3	15.7	58.2	23. 4	57.4	18. 2
Detroit, Mich. Pittsburgh, Pa Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N. Y. Milwaukee, Wis.	465, 766	2,036	81,011	6	252,992	6	122,774	5	67.1	25.3	97.3	45.1	99. 1	49.1
	533, 905	1,659	67,474	9	243,454	7	94,927	8	-5.8	-0.2	15.2	-3.2	9. 5	-2.4
	670, 585	3,155	69,637	8	237,457	8	112,880	7	17.7	11.9	28.8	13.3	25. 5	11.5
	423, 715	1,753	51,412	13	218,804	9	82,266	12	18.0	27.1	48.5	39.5	39. 4	48.7
	373, 857	1,764	59,502	12	208,324	10	87,703	10	37.2	5.2	51.0	24.5	31. 1	30.8
Newark, N. J Cincinnati, Ohio Baltimore, Md Minneapolis, Minn Kansas City, Kans	347, 469	1, 858	59,955	11	202,511	11	87,832	11	18.3	18.2	35.0	33. 1	26.6	33. 5
	363, 591	2, 184	60,192	10	194,516	12	92,584	9	2.7	6.6	17.1	17. 2	11.8	17. 8
	558, 485	2, 502	71,444	7	186,978	13	79,954	13	9.8	-2.3	24.5	11. 1	14.9	16. 2
	301, 408	1, 102	26,962	25	165,405	14	45,412	18	24.4	10.5	36.5	28. 3	40.7	26. 6
	82, 331	165	12,294	42	164,081	15	19,691	44	16.8	11.0	70.1	20. 6	56.4	12. 9
San Francisco, Cal Jersey City, N. J. Indiana polis, Ind. Providence, R. I. Rochester, N. Y.	416, 912	1, 796	28,244	21	133, 041	16	56, 824	15	-26. 5	18.0	-3.4	28.7	-8.1	49.1
	267, 779	745	25,454	28	128, 775	17	39, 458	21	25. 1	17.0	70.0	2.3	46.5	18.9
	233, 650	855	31,815	19	126, 522	18	42, 371	20	19. 0	27.4	53.9	28.6	39.1	44.8
	224, 326	1, 080	46,381	14	120, 241	19	55, 471	16	16. 5	3.7	30.7	16.9	32.0	16.3
	218, 149	1, 203	39,108	15	112, 676	20	62, 002	14	23. 1	13.3	38.9	21.9	43.5	37.4
Louisville, Ky. South Omaha, Nebr. Youngstown, Ohio. Lawrence, Mass. New Orleans, La.	223, 928	903	27, 023	24	101, 284	21	47, 156	17	8. 2	8.3	21.7	25.9	25.7	20.1
	26, 259	71	6, 306	48	92, 436	22	14, 763	48	11. 4	-10.5	37.1	-3.0	73.6	-3.2
	79, 066	115	10, 498	45	81, 271	23	18, 979	45	29. 7	-6.7	73.5	28.2	62.6	8.3
	85, 892	162	30, 542	20	79, 993	24	34, 555	23	39. 4	4.8	66.5	15.1	85.6	10.2
	339, 075	848	17, 186	37	78, 794	25	30, 062	28	-1. 6	7.9	—3.2	41.7	23.1	32.4
Worcester, Mass. Bayonne, N. J. Akron, Ohio. Perth Amboy, N. J. Lynn, Mass.	145, 986	580	28, 221	22	77, 148	26	34, 547	25	23.8	0.9	47.9	11.4	37.5	7.8
	55, 545	97	7, 519	47	73, 641	27	14, 709	49	6.5	51.1	21.5	57.1	7.8	184.0
	69, 067	246	15, 831	39	73, 158	28	30, 087	27	64.5	16.6	118.0	52.4	128.8	41.4
	32, 121	80	5, 866	50	73, 093	29	9, 161	50	48.5	97.0	110.0	147.5	104.3	65.2
	89, 336	431	27, 368	23	71, 503	30	30, 142	26	27.1	31.5	30.0	29.8	14.6	50.5
Paterson, N. J. Los Angeles, Cal. Bridgeport, Conn Fall River, Mass. Peoria, III.	125, 600	702	32,004	18	69,584	31	34, 856	22	12. 3	-0.1	27.3	12.7	28.0	16.1
	319, 198	1,325	17,327	36	68,586	32	29, 673	29	66. 2	101.5	97.0	130.0	84.0	128.9
	102, 054	367	25,775	27	65,609	33	27, 062	32	32. 2	14.4	47.2	32.9	24.3	36.9
	119, 295	288	37,139	16	64,146	34	28, 622	31	38. 4	-12.4	47.6	11.2	64.7	-17.4
	66, 950	283	5,981	49	63,061	35	45, 288	19	2. 5	-2.7	4.4	35.6	1.6	41.2
Toledo, Ohio. Omaha, Nebr Dayton, Ohio Lowell, Mass. Yonkers, N. Y	168, 497 124, 096 116, 577 106, 294 79, 803	760 432 513 320 158	18, 878 8, 023 21, 549 32, 575 12, 711	34 46 31 17 41	61, 230 60, 854 60, 378 60, 271 59, 334	36 37 38 39 40	27, 146 17, 439 32, 850 27, 440 16, 132	35 46 24 34 47	20.3 27.8 26.1 11.2	23. 1 10. 3 18. 6 0. 2 29. 4	37.6 12.7 52.5 28.6 76.9	39. 2 41. 8 27. 7 13. 8 93. 9	42.6 57.0 55.7 37.4 57.9	51.3 -38.8 26.4 -1.6 31.7
St. Paul, Minn. Kansss City, Mo. New Bedford, Mass. Denver, Colo. Reading, Pa.	214, 744	719	19,339	33	58,990	41	28, 690	30	34. 6	10.3	53. 9	27.5	52.4	23.1
	248, 381	902	14,643	40	54,704	42	23, 742	38	32. 6	13.8	53. 8	50.8	47.9	45.1
	96, 652	207	26,566	26	53,238	43	24, 674	37	48. 8	17.0	80. 7	26.0	84.4	15.2
	213, 381	766	12,058	43	51,538	44	20, 611	43	24. 7	13.8	40. 6	-3.3	81.6	16.6
	96, 071	482	24,145	29	51,135	45	21, 287	42	33. 7	6.9	67. 7	-6.7	54.5	-12.1
New Haven, Conn. Seattle, Wash. Waterbury, Conn Syracuse, N. Y. Samden, N. J.	133, 605	590	23, 547	30	51,071	46	26, 752	36	9.8	21.8	28. 8	13.7	28.5	12.7
	237, 194	751	11, 331	44	50,569	47	21, 884	39	77.3	43.9	99. 0	65.8	68.1	71.0
	73, 141	169	20, 170	32	50,350	48	21, 624	41	30.9	16.5	55. 6	6.7	48.1	20.4
	137, 249	738	18, 148	35	49,435	49	27, 659	33	24.7	23.2	42. 5	30.7	48.7	32.9
	94, 538	365	16, 527	38	49,138	50	21, 754	40	30.5	63.5	46. 3	86.9	65.3	74.9

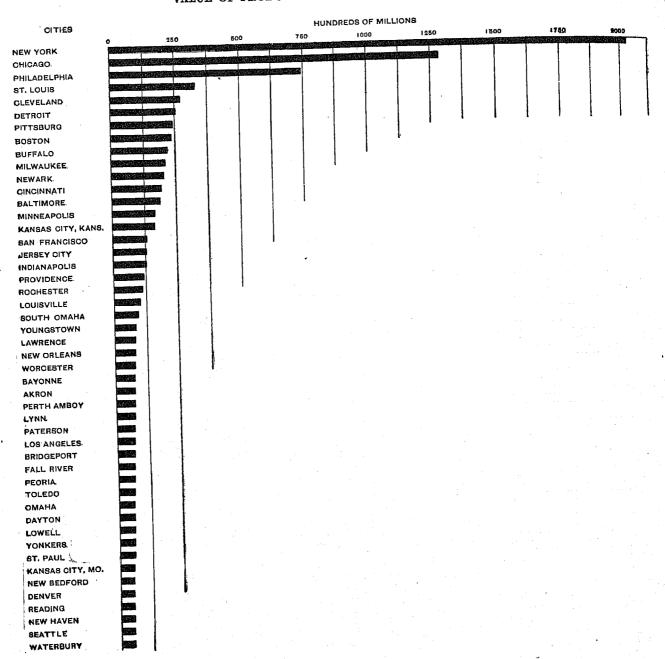
¹ Per cent of increase is based on figures in Table 113. A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Distribution according to size of communities.—
It is a matter of interest to know the extent to which the manufacturing enterprises of the country are located in the larger cities as compared with the smaller cities and rural districts. Some indication of this is given in Table 8, on page 451, which distributes the total number of establishments, average number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported in 1909 and 1899 by classes of places, the classes distinguished being cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over, cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, cities of 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, and the remainder of the country, the latter including the

smaller cities, towns, and other incorporated places and the rural districts. The aggregate population of each group in 1910 and 1900 is also given. Statistics for 1904 are not given because there was no Federal census of population for that year, and it is impossible to determine with accuracy what cities belonged to each group.

In considering this table it should be noted that each place is classed at each census according to its population at that census, so that the same community may be in one class in 1900 and in another class in 1910; and consequently the change in the totals for any given class of communities from 1899 to 1909 should not be

VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1909.



taken as measuring the increase in manufacturing business in the same communities. The significant figures are the percentages of the totals reported by each class of places at the two censuses. It should be noted further that the statistics of manufactures shown for any given community are those reported from establishments lying strictly within the municipal

boundaries. Since in many cases large manufacturing establishments are located just outside of city boundaries, the proportion of the manufacturing business of the country as a whole which, in a sense, can be properly credited to places of 10,000 or more inhabitants is somewhat greater than can be shown by the statistics in this table.

Table 8			c	ITIES AI	ND TOWNS HAVE	NG A P	PULATION OF 1	0,000 A	ND OVER.	Marie Van Die Stage		OUTSIDE
	Year.	Aggregate.	Total.		10,000 to 25	,000.	25,000 to 100	,000.	100,000 and	over.	TOWNS A POPULAT	HAVING
			Number or amount.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Number or amount.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Number or amount.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Number or amount.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Number or amount.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.
Number of cities	1910 1900		593 436		365 277		178 122		50 37			ļ
Population	1910 1900	91,972,266 75,994,575	34,002,692 24,052,670	37.0 31.7	5,495,594 4,297,118	6.0 5.7	8,204,960 5,547,205	8.9 7.3	20, 302, 128 14, 208, 347	22.1 18.7	57,969,574 51,941,905	
Number of establishments	1909 1899	268, 491 207, 514	135,772 102,918	50.6 49.6	18,936 15,463	7.1 7.5	27,061 20,147	10.1 9.7	89,775 67,308	33.4 32.4	132,719 104,506	49.4
Average number of wage earners.	1909 1899	6,615,046 4,712,763	4,316,642 3,044,439	65.3 64.6	678,467 524,900	10.3 11.1	1, 126, 253 767, 293	17. 0 16. 3	2,511,922 1,752,246	38.0 37.2	2,298,404 1,668,324	
Value of products	1909 1899	\$20,672,051,870 11,406,926,701	\$14,264,878,807 7,864,564,177	69.0 68.9	\$1,946, 3 03,215 1,052,639,594	9.4 9.2	\$3,582,403,574 1,843,124,795	17.3 16.1	\$8,725,772,018 4,968,799,788	42.3 43.6	\$6,467,173,063 3,542,382,524	
Value added by manufacture	1909 1899	8,529,260,992 4,831,075,210	6,003,005,285 3,377,477,927	70.4 69.9	801,766,297 458,679,363	9.4 9.5	1,431,652,146 773,117,708	16. 8 16. 0	3,769.585.842 2,145,680,856	44.2 44.4	2,526,255,767 1,458,597,283	29.6 36.1

In 1909 places of more than 10,000 inhabitants, although they included only 37 per cent of the total population of the country, contained a little over one-half of the total number of manufacturing establishments in the country. These establishments employed nearly two-thirds of the wage earners employed in manufactures (65.3 per cent), and reported more than two-thirds of the total value of products and of the value added by manufacture, the actual percentages being 69 and 70.4, respectively.

It is noteworthy, however, that, whereas communities of this size contained a materially larger proportion of the population of the country in 1910 than they did in 1900—37 per cent as against 31.7 per cent—there was only a very slight increase in their proportion of the total number of manufacturing establishments and of wage earners, and of the total value added by manufacture, and practically no change in their proportion of the total value of products. In other words, while these communities, considered as a

group, have perhaps a little more than held their own in relative importance in manufacturing industry, they have not gained in this respect commensurately with their gain in population. The foregoing statement regarding this group as a whole holds true likewise for the class of cities having from 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants and for the class having 100,000 or more inhabitants, except that for the latter group there was a slight decrease in the proportion of the value of products and value added by manufacture. On the other hand, the class of communities having from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants reported a slight increase in its proportion of the total population in 1910 as compared with 1900, and a slightly larger proportion of the total value of products in 1909 than in 1899, although in respect to number of establishments, average number of wage earners, and value added by manufacture, the proportion for such communities was slightly lower in the later year than in the earlier.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Definitions and explanations.—Attention is called to certain differences between the census of 1909 and previous censuses in respect to the manner of collecting and presenting statistics of persons engaged in manufacturing industries.

At the censuses of 1899, 1904, and 1909 the following general classes of persons engaged in manufacturing industries were distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks, and (5)

wage earners. In the reports for the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. The second group included the three classes of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, and clerks. In certain tables relating exclusively to the present census a somewhat different grouping is employed—that into (1) proprietors and officials, (2) clerks, and (3) wage earners. The first

group includes proprietors and firm members, salaried officers of corporations, and superintendents and managers. In comparative tables covering the censuses of 1899 and 1904 it is of course necessary to group the figures for 1909 according to the same classification that was employed in the earlier censuses.

At this census the number of persons engaged in the industries, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where conditions were exceptional, and particularly in the case of certain seasonal industries, such as canning, the December date could not be accepted as typical and an earlier date had to be chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported on December 15 or other representative day has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not vary much from month to month in a given industry. In the case of wage earners the average is obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

In addition to the more detailed report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on December 15 or other representative day, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported each month by 12. The average thus obtained represents the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of any industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given in certain tables for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined, because in view of the variations of date such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day for all industries combined would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially

different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage carners for a given state as a whole, the per cent distribution by sex and age of the wage carners in each industry for December 15 or the nearest representative day has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. The percentages thus obtained have been applied to the average number of wage carners for the year in that industry, to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added up to give the average distribution for each state as a whole and for the entire country.

In 1899 and 1904 the schedule called for the average number of wage earners of each sex 16 years and over, and the average number under 16 years of age without distinction of sex, for each month, and these monthly statements were combined in an annual average. Comparatively few manufacturing concerns, however, keep their books in such way as to show readily the number of men, women, and children employed on the average each month. These monthly returns by sex and age were, in fact, largely estimates. It was believed that a more accurate and reliable sex and age distribution could be secured by taking and basis of estimate the actual numbers employed on a single day.

Summary for United States: 1909.—The following table shows, for 1909, the distribution of the persons engaged in manufacturing, each class being distributed by sex, and the average number of wage earners by age also:

Table 9	PERSO MA	NS ENGAGEI NUFACTURES	IN
CLASS.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes	7,678,578	6,162,263	1,516,31
Proprietors and officials	487,173	472,914	14,25
Proprietors and firm members	273, 265 80, 735 133, 173	263,673 78,937 130,304	9,59 1,79 2,86
Clerks	576,359	437,056	139,30
Wage earners (average number)	6,615,046	5, 252, 293	1,362,75
16 years of age and over	6,453,553 161,493	5,163,164 89,129	1,290,38 72,36

The average number of persons engaged in manufacturing industries during 1909 was 7,678,578. Of these, 6,615,046, or 86.1 per cent, were wage earners; 487,173, or 6.3 per cent, proprietors and officials; and 576,359, or 7.5 per cent, clerks. Of the wage earners, 5,163,164 were males 16 years of age and over; 1,290,389 females 16 years of age and over; and 161,493 children under the age of 16.

Statistics of employees for the last three censuses are given for individual industries in Table 110, and for each state and geographic division in Table 111.

Occupational status by leading industries: 1909.— The following table shows for the 43 leading industries the number of proprietors, officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, clerks, and wage earners, respectively, and the percentage which the persons included in each of the principal groups represent of the total number employed. The figures for wage earners represent the average number for the year.

Table 10			1	PERSONS E	NGAGED IN	MANUFACT	URES.			
		P	roprietors :	and official	S			Per	cent of to	otal.
INDUSTRY.	Total number.	Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officials of corpo- rations.	Superin- tendents and managers.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average number).	Proprie- tors and officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners (average num- her).
All industries	7,678,578	487,173	273,265	80,735	183,178	576,359	6,615,046	6.3	7.5	86.1
Agricultural implements Automobiles, including bodies and parts. Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings Brass and bronze products. Bread and other bakery products	60,229 85,359 215,923 45,441 144,822	2,489 2,564 5,752 2,160 29,136	465 405 1,838 828 26,982	569 758 1,027 584 801	1,455 1,491 2,887 748 1,353	7, 189 7, 074 11, 874 2, 663 14, 970	50,551 75,721 198,297 40,618 160,216	4.1 3.0 2.7 4.8 20.2	11.9 8.3 5.5 5.9 10.4	82.9 88.7 91.8 89.4 69.4
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk. Canning and preserving. Carriages and wagons and materials. Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam- railroad companies. Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad com- panies.	31,508 71,972 82,944	10,480 6,920 8,844	8,019 4,244 6,213	1,032 968 1,166	1,429 1,708 1,465	2,595 5,684 4,172	18,431 59,968 69,928	33.3 9.6 10.7	8.2 7.1 5.0	58, 5 83, 3 84, 3
Cars and general snop construction and repairs by steam- railroad companies.	301,273	6,974	2	1,877	5,695	12,125	282,174	2.3	4.0	93.7
panies	47,094	1,041	7	241	793	2,967	43,086	2.3	6.3	91.5
Chemicals. Clothing, men's, including shirts. Clothing, women's. Confectionery. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	27,791 271,437 179,021 54,854 86,934	1,086 12,041 9,281 3,362 7,269	154 8,502 6,482 1,832 4,423	367 1,099 842 766 1,288	565 2,450 1,957 764 1,558	2,991 19,700 15,997 6,854 6,050	23,714 239,696 153,743 44,638 73,615	8.9 4.4 5.2 6.1 8.4	12.5	85.3 88.3 85.9 81.4 84.7
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators.	387,771 105,600 66,054 615,485 144,140	4,461 4,121 18,763 21,605 7,281	377 439 14,570 9,851 2,657	1,726 997 1,486 9,348 2,170	2,358 2,685 2,707 12,406 2,454	4,430 14,223 7,838 52,869 8,407	378, 889 87, 256 39, 453 531, 011 128, 452	1.2 3.9 28.4 5.1 5.1	11.9 8.6	97.7 82.6 59.7 86.3 89.1
Gas, illuminating and heating. Hosiery and knit goods. Iron and steel, blast furnaces. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills. Leather goods.	51,007 136 130	2,986 8,308 1,119 4,286 4,209	277 1,134 48 47 2,552	990 799 262 779 760	1,375 809 3,460	10,806 3,547 3,513 16,400 4,409	37,215 129,275 38,429 240,676 34,997	5.9 2.4 2.6 1.6 9.7	6.3	73.0 95.9 80.2 92.1 80.2
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	67,100 8,328 66,725 784,989 77,275	2,331 1,111 4,362 68,165 8,453	784 563 639 48,825 6,026	1.819	331 1,904 12,724	2,567 787 7,784 21,805 3,219	62,202 6,430 54,579 695,019 65,603	13.3 6.5 8.7	9.4 11.7 2.8	81.8 88.5
Oil, cottonseed, and cake	21,273	2,167 2,016 2,298 5,647 671	110 456 250 2,802 42	793 773 1,427	767 1,275 1,418	2,085 5,640 3,197 12,559 2,040	75,978 22,895	9.2 2.8 13.7	25.8 3.9 30.6	65.0 93.3 55.7
Printing and publishing	388, 466 105, 238 108, 716 16, 832 8, 059	49,332 2,236 3,514 275 132	30,424 664 1,659 7	480	1,092 1,124 215	15,474 929	99,037 89,728 15,628	2.1 3.2 1.6	3.8 14.2 5.5 6.2	94.1 82.5 92.8 92.1
Sugar and molasses, not including beet sugar Tobacco manufactures Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	15.658	789 21,012 3,192 117,932	17,634 732	809 782	2,569	9,815 3,262	166,810 168,725	10.6	5.0 1.9	84. 4 96. 3

The highest proportion of proprietors and officials shown for any individual industry covered by the table, 33.3 per cent, is for the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk industry. Many of the establishments in this industry are carried on by cooperative associations, and the practice in 1909, as at prior censuses, was not to include the members of such associations as proprietors in the totals, but to omit them altogether. From the information contained in the reports, it is impossible, in some instances, to distinguish such associations from partnerships, and the large number of proprietors and officials shown for this industry indicates the probability that the members of some associations were inadvertently included as partners. The high percentage of proprietors and

officials in the flour-mill and gristmill and the bakery industries is explained by the fact that the majority of the establishments are small and the work is to a large extent done by the proprietors or their immediate representatives, while in the large flour mills automatic machinery has reduced the amount of labor to a minimum.

A factor which has much to do with the proportion of clerks among the total number of employees in an industry is the method of marketing the product. Thus there are high percentages of clerks in the manufacture of patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations, and in the paint and varnish, illuminating-gas, and printing and publishing industries. In these industries the average num-

ber of customers or patrons for each establishment is large and this necessitates a large force of employees for soliciting trade, correspondence, account-

ing, and collection.

In general, though not in all cases, the larger the average size of establishments in an industry, the smaller is the proportion of proprietors, officials, and clerks, and the larger the proportion of wage earners. Thus the four textile industries—the cotton, woolen, hosiery and knit-goods, and silk-manufacturing industries—which are mainly conducted in large factories, show the largest proportions of wage earners. An unusually large proportion of wage earners is shown also for the paper and pulp mills, the steel works and rolling mills, the construction of steamrailroad cars, the smelting and refining of copper and lead, the tanning and finishing of leather, boots and shoes, and the repair shops of steam railroads.

Comparison with previous censuses as to occupational status.—In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufacturing industries according to occupational status in 1909 with that shown at the census of 1904, it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See p. 451.) Such a comparison is made in the following table. Comparable figures for 1899 are not available.

Table 11	PERSON	S ENGA	GED IN MAN	UFACTU	RES.
	1909)	1904		Per
CLASS.	Number.	Per cent dis- tribu- tion.	Number.	Per cent d is- tribu- tion,	cent of in- crease, 1904– 1909.
Total. Proprietors and firm members. Salaried employees. Wage earners (average number)	7,678,578 273,265 790,267 6,615,046	100.0 3.6 10.3 86.1	6,213,612 225,673 519,556 5,468,383	100.0 3.6 8.4 88.0	23.6 21.1 52.1 21.0

A greater percentage of increase is shown for salaried employees than for the other two classes. This is due in part to the changes from individual and firm ownership to corporate organization, a change which frequently involves the transfer of proprietors and firm members to the class of officials. At the same time there is no doubt that the number of clerks here classified with the other salaried employees has increased relatively faster than the number of wage earners. This may indicate an increase of the practice on the part of the manufacturers of direct sale of

goods without the interposition of so many middlemen as formerly handled the product.

Sex and age distribution, by leading industries: 1909.— Table 12, on the opposite page, shows, for the 43 leading industries, the number and per cent distribution, by age and sex, of wage earners as reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day. As a means of judging the true importance of the several industries as employers of labor, the average number employed for the entire year is also given in each case, this number, in the case of seasonal industries, being much smaller than the number on the representative day. The per cent distribution for all industries combined, based on the average number employed as shown in Table 9, is also presented.

In all industries combined 78 per cent of the average number of wage earners were males 16 years of age or over, 19.5 per cent females 16 years of age or over, and 2.5 per cent children under the age of 16.

The industries for which the largest proportions of males 16 years of age or over are shown are those in which the work is of a nature requiring much physical strength or a high degree of skill. Thus in the smelting and refining of both copper and lead males 16 years of age or over constitute 99.9 per cent of the total number of wage earners, and in the blast furnaces they constitute 99.8 per cent. Other industries in which males of 16 years or over represent more than 99 per cent of the wage earners are the gas industry, construction of steam-railroad cars, steel works and rolling mills, marble and stone work, the repair shops of steam railroads, and the manufacture of cotton-seed oil.

The proportion of women and children, naturally, is larger in those industries in which the processes require dexterity rather than strength. In six of the industries covered by Table 12—the making of men's and women's clothing, the confectionery industry, and the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods, of patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations, and of silk and silk goods—more than half of the wage earners are females 16 years of age or over.

The proportion of wage earners under 16 years is larger in three of the textile industries—the cotton goods, silk and silk goods, and hosiery and knit-goods industries—than in any other of the principal industries of the country. The proportion is also relatively high in the canning and preserving, confectionery, and woolen-goods industries.

Table 12			WAC	ie earners.				
		Number De	ec. 15, or neare	st representa	tive day.	Per	cent of to:	al.
industry.	Average number.	Total.	16 years of ag	e and over.	Under	16 years o	f age and er.	Under 16 years
		Total.	Male.	Female.	of age.	Male.	Female.	of age.
All industries	6,615,046	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	78.0	19.5	2.8
Agricultural implements	50, 551 75, 721 198, 297 40, 618 100, 216	55, 429 97, 250 211, 507 46, 230 104, 443	54,529 96,060 132,411 42,908 84,956	674 982 70, 457 2, 774 17, 407	226 208 8, 639 548 2, 060	98. 4 98. 8 62. 6 92. 8 81. 3	1.2 1.0 33.3 6.0 16.7	0.4 0.2 4.1 1.2 2.0
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk	18, 431 59, 968 69, 928 282, 174	19,323 155,847 72,783 302,080 58,274	17,743 67,219 71,104 301,431 58,046	1,468 77,593 1,126 455 190	112 11,035 553 194 38	91.8 43.1 97.7 99.8 99.6	7.6 49.8 1.5 0.2 0.3	0.1 7.6 0.8 0.1 0.1
Chemicals	23,714 239,696 153,743 44,638 73,615	25,341 257,128 162,859 52,421 78,909	24, 102 109, 139 58, 316 18, 836 66, 797	1,061 142,781 103,063 30,453 9,716	178 5,208 1.480 3,132 2,396	95.1 42.4 35.8 35.9 84.6	4.2 55.5 63.3 58.1 12.3	0.7 2.9 0.9 6.0 3.9
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators.	378,880	387, 698 102, 950 42, 495 604, 167 138, 829	197, 420 78, 605 41, 787 587, 636 132, 176	150,057 23,398 565 11,895 3,677	40, 221 947 143 4, 636 2, 976	50.9 76.4 95.3 97.3 95.2	28.7 22.7 1.3 2.0 2.6	18.4 0.5 0.3 0.3 2.1
Gas, illuminating and heating Hosiery and knit goods. Iron and steel, blast furnaces Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills Leather goods.	37,215	37, 396 136, 713 47, 278 284, 264 36, 502	47, 184 281, 801	1,114	17, 11, 111 84 1, 349 896	99.8 27.4 99.8 99.1 81.8	(*) 9.4 15.7	1
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished. Liquors, distilled Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products. Marble and stone work	62, 202 6, 430 54, 579 695, 019 65, 603	66,717 8,130 54,135 838,160 67,921	7,008 52,865 826,978	1, 111 1, 049 4, 027	452 11 220 7,155 234	97. 7 98. 7	12.7 1.9 0.5	0.: 0.: 0.:
Oil, cottonseed, and cake Paint and varnish Paper and wood pulp Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations. Petroleum, refining	17, 071 14, 240 75, 978 22, 895 13, 929		13,207 68,497 11,500	12,672	286 508	91.5 87.1 46.6	7.9 12.6 51.3 1.1	0.: 2. 0.
Printing and publishing. Silk and silk goods, including throwsters. Slaughtering and meat packing. Spating and refining copper.	258, 434 99, 037 89, 728 15, 628	102, 369 94, 854	35,78 4 88,35	58,441 5,960	8,143	35.6 93.1 99.9	57.1	8. 0. 0.
Smelting and refining, lead. Sugar and molasses, not including beet sugar. Tobacco manufactures. Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	7, 424 13, 526 166, 810 168, 722	25, 13 181, 03	4 24,62 6 90,41	8 376 7 84,195	6, 42	5 49.1	1. a 9 46.	5 3.

¹ No totals given for reasons explained on page 452.

2 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In addition to the industries shown in the above table, which were selected according to their importance with respect to gross value of products, certain others are of interest because of the relatively large number of women and children employed. Table 13, on the following page, shows the sex and age distribution of wage earners in all industries not covered by the preceding table in which there were at least 5,000 women, or in which the women constituted over 40 per cent of the wage earners and numbered not less than 500.

The table shows that there are a large number of industries, some of considerable importance, in which women 16 years of age or over represent more than 40 per cent of the total number of wage earners. In the manufacture of corsets, of artificial flowers, feathers, and plumes, and of steel pens, more than 80 per cent

of the wage earners are women. Other industries in which female wage earners 16 years of age or over constitute over three-fourths of the total number employed are the manufacture of men's furnishing goods and of millinery and lace goods, and the grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling of peanuts. Large numbers of women are also employed in several industries listed in this table in which, however, the proportion which these represent of the total number of wage earners is less than 40 per cent.

Of the industries shown in Table 13, those in which the proportion of children under 16 years of age exceeds 5 per cent are the manufacture of bags, other than paper; cigar boxes; fancy and paper boxes; horse clothing; cordage and twine; needles, pins, and hooks and eyes; lead pencils; stationery goods, not elsewhere specified; and the cork-cutting industry.

Table 13			7	VAGE EARNE	rs.			
VVD V00000		Number De	ec. 15, or near	est represent	ative day.	Per	cent of to	tal.
INDUSTRY.	Average number.	Total	16 years of a	ge and over.	Under 16 years	16 years	and over.	Under
:		10001	Male	1		Male.	Female.	16 years of age.
Artificial flowers and feathers and plumes. Awnings, tents, and sails. Bags, other than paper Bags, paper. Baking powders and yeast.	10, 016 4, 242 7, 968 3, 212 2, 155	10, 769 4, 043 8, 437 3, 299 2, 273	1,416 2,204 2,870 1,680 1,199	9, 017 1, 715 4, 794 1, 561 1, 020	336 64 773 58 54	13. 1 56. 0 34. 0 50. 9 52. 7	83. 7 42. 4 56. 8 47. 3 44. 9	3.1 1.6 9.2 1.8 2.4
Boots and shoes, rubber. Boxes, cigar Boxes, fancy and paper. Buttons. Carpets and rugs, other than rag.	17, 612 6, 115 30, 514 16, 427 33, 307	18,528 6,554 43,239 17,873 34,874	10, 995 2, 914 14, 198 10, 721 19, 601	7, 060 3, 260 25, 961 6, 530 13, 859	473 380 3,080 622 1,414	59.3 44.5 32.8 60.0 56.2	38. 1 49. 7 60. 0 36. 5 39. 7	2.6 5.8 7.1 3.5 4.1
Clocks and watches, including cases and materials Clothing, horse Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods Cork, cutting. Corsets.	1,648 25,820 3,142 17,564	25, 574 1, 789 20, 941 3, 239 18, 152	15, 775 580 13, 019 1, 756 2, 291	9, 262 1, 047 12, 083 1, 310 15, 234	537 162 1,839 173 627	61. 7 32. 4 48. 3 54. 2 12. 6	36. 2 58. 5 44. 8 40. 4 83. 9	2.1 9.1 6.8 5.3 3.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles. Fireworks. Flags, banners, regalia, society badges, and emblems. Flavoring extracts. Food preparations.		45,841 1,380 3,552 1,270 17,786	36, 486 756 1, 267 722 12, 070	8, 269 564 2, 192 522 5, 449	1,086 60 93 26 267	79.6 54.8 35.7 56.8 67.9	18.0 40.9 61.7 41.1 30.6	2.4 4.3 2.6 2.0 1.5
Fur goods. Furnishing goods, men's. Gloves and mittens, leather. Gold and silver, leaf and foil Hair work.	11,354 1,383 3,534	14, 450 41, 970 12, 188 1, 417 3, 885	8, 530 9, 153 5, 202 612 1, 338	5, 853 31, 926 6, 697 756 2, 464	58 891 289 49 83	59. 1 21. 8 42. 7 43. 2 34. 4	40.5 76.1 54.9 53.4 63.4	0.4 2.1 2.4 3.5 2.1
Hats, fur-felt. Hats, straw. House-furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified. Jawelry. Jewelry and instrument cases.	25, 064 8, 814 4, 907 30, 347 2, 070	30, 292 10, 328 5, 371 33, 914 2, 343	21, 182 3, 512 2, 713 23, 336 1, 045	8, 468 6, 641 2, 570 9, 645 1, 239	642 175 88 933 59	69. 9 34. 0 50. 5 68. 8 44. 6	28. 0 64. 3 47. 8 28. 4 52. 9	2.1 1.7 1.6 2.8 2.5
Millinery and lace goods. Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes. Paper goods, not elsewhere specified. Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling. Pencils, lead.	39, 201 4, 638 19, 211 1, 940 4, 134	40, 522 4, 955 20, 500 2, 346 4, 412	8, 061 2, 262 10, 141 473 1, 843	31, 290 2, 313 9, 707 1, 833 2, 244	1, 171 380 652 40 325	19.9 45.6 49.5 20.2 41.8	77. 2 46. 7 47. 4 78. 1 50. 9	2.9 7.7 8.2 1.7 7.4
Pens, steel. Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified. Surgical appliances and artificial limbs. Umbrellas and canes.	699 56, 168 6, 200 4, 241 5, 472	720 60, 842 6, 417 4, 440 5, 837	53, 159 53, 405 2, 103 2, 586	591 6,799 2,635 2,113 3,017	25 884 377 134 234	15. 5 87. 4 53. 1 49. 4 44. 3	81. 1 11. 2 41. 1 47. 6 51. 7	3.4 1.5 5.9 3.0 4.0

Sex and age distribution, by states: 1909.—Table 14 shows, for each geographic division and each state. the distribution of wage earners by sex and age and the per cent that each class represents of the total average number of wage earners. The numbers of each sex and each age period are obtained by applying to the average number employed in each industry in each state the percentages of each age and sex in the number of wage earners reported for December 15, or the nearest representative day, and then totaling the result, as more fully explained on page 452.

The relative number of males 16 years of age or over, females 16 years of age or over, and children under 16 employed in each state depends primarily upon the character of the industries in that state, but the number of persons under 16 employed is also affected by the legislation of the several states with regard to child labor. The largest proportions of female wage earners 16 years of age or over are found in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions,

owing chiefly to the importance of the textile and clothing industries in these divisions. Next to these two divisions in this respect ranks the South Atlantic division, and in this division appears the largest proportion of wage earners under 16 years of age, 6.3 per cent. This large proportion is due chiefly to the predominance of the textile industries in the South Atlantic states. The proportions of females 16 years of age or over and of children under 16 are lowest in the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions, where the textile and clothing industries are relatively unimportant.

Among the individual states the largest proportion of female wage earners 16 years of age or over, 32.3 per cent, is found in Rhode Island, and the next largest proportion in New Hampshire, followed closely by Massachusetts and New York. The proportion of children employed is largest in South Carolina, 12.9 per cent, and next largest in North Carolina. Among the Northern states Rhode Island shows the largest

percentage of children.

Table 14	AVER	AGE NUMF EARNI		LGE		CENT TOTAL.	OF
DIVISION AND STATE.	Total.	16 year and	s of age over.	Under 16	16 yes		Un- der 16
		Male.	Female.	years of age.	Male.	T7 - 1	years of age.
United States	6,615,046	5,163,164	1,290,389	161,493	78.1	19.5	2.4
United States GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	1,101,290 2,207,747 1,513,764 374,337 663,015 261,772 204,520 75,435 213,166	760,639 1,618,967 1,271,013 311,140 517,456 228,788 191,353 71,142 192,666	307,076 544,316 220,194 57,471 103,703 24,995 9,724 3,834 19,076	33, 575 44, 464 22, 557 5, 726 41, 856 7, 989 3, 443 459 1, 424	69.1 73.3 84.0 83.1 78.0 87.4 93.6 94.3 90.4	14.5 15.4 15.6 9.5 4.7 5.1	3.0 2.0 1.5 1.5 6.3 3.1 1.7 0.6 0.7
NEW ENGLAND: Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut.		60, 612 53, 574 28, 946 390, 544 72, 239 154, 724	17 056	20, 735 4, 625	68.1 85.7 66.8 63.6	30. 4 13. 7 29. 6 32. 3	1.7 1.5 0.6 3.5 4.1 2.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York New Jersey Pennsylvania		[]	ļ	7,819 7,538 29,107	70.0 72.5 77.5	29. 2 25. 2 19. 2	0.8 2.3 3.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio	446,934 186,984 465,764 231,499 182,583	161,117 382,691	68,996 22,255 76,156 31,205 21,585	5,244 3,612 6,917 2,517 4,267	83. 4 86. 2 82. 2 85. 4 85. 8	11.9 16.3 13.5	1.9 1.5 1.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	84,767 61,635 152,993 2,789 3,602 24,336 44,215	51,128 119,980	11,423 9,460 29,190 243 457 3,350 3,350 3,335	3,818 57 46	83. 0 78. 4 89. 2 86. 0 85. 3	19.1 8.7 12.7 13.8	1.7 2.5 2.0 1.3 0.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Delaware. Maryland. District of Columbia. Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. Florida.	63,893 121,473 73,046 104,588	17, 20, 72, 416 6, 86, 88, 19; 58, 33, 86, 08; 50, 84; 83, 99; 53, 52,	14,54	3,622 5,1,053 3,13,698 3,9,405 9,6,041	67.1 89.0 83.4 91.3 70.9 69.0	26.8 10.7 13.1 7.1 17.9 17.5 13.9	6.1 0.2 3.4 1.6 11.3 12.9 5.8
East South Central: Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi	65, 400 73, 840 72, 148 50, 384	55,073 63,010 63,413 47,28	9,49. 8,37. 3,5,08. 7,2,03	2 3,655	85.1 87.1	11.3 7.0	3.3 5.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Texas	44,982 76,165 13,142 70,230	43,76 70,15 12,34 65,09	69 3 4,47 5 67 2 3,88	3 1,539 5 12	92.	5.9 5.1	2.0
MOUNTAIN: MONTANA: Idaho Wyoming. Colorado New Mexico Arizona. Utah Nevada	8,220 2,867 28,067 4,147 6,441 11,780	2,81 2,81 25,80 3,99	5 15 0 4 8 2,09 5 8 6 3 0 1,20	5 30 5 1: 4 16: 2 6: 8 3: 5 11:	97. 2 98. 5 92. 6 96. 7 98.	7 1.9 0 1.6 0 7.5 4 2.6 8 0.6	0.4 5 0.6 0 1.6 3 0.6 2 0.9
PACIFIC: Washington Oregon California	69,120 28,750 115,290	66,04 26,40 100,21	[6] 2,24	2 26 6 9 8 1,06	91.	8 7.8	8 0.3

Comparison with previous censuses as to sex and age.—The following table shows, for all industries combined, the distribution of the average number of wage earners according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age or over according to sex, for 1909, 1904, and 1899. As already explained (p. 452), the distribution for 1909 is estimated on the basis of the actual proportions reported for a single represent-

ative day, while the figures for the other two censuses represent averages computed from the number of each class reported for each month of the year.

Table 15	A	verage	NUMBER OF	P WAGE	EARNERS.		
OT 1 0 0	1909	1	1904		1899		
CLASS.	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	Number.	Per cent distri- bution	Number.	Per cent distri- bution.	
Total	6,615,046 6,453,553 5,163,164 1,290,389 161,493	100.0 97.6 78.1 19.5 2.4	5,468,383 5,308,498 4,242,643 1,065,855 159,885	100.6 97.1 77.6 19.5 2.9	4,712,768 4,551,487 3,632,977 918,510 161,276	100.0 96.6 77.1 19.5 3.4	

From an examination of this table it will be seen that, while the numbers of men and women workers increased at each census, the number of children under 16 years of age has been comparatively stationary. For all industries combined there was a slight net increase during the 10 years in the number of children employed, although from 1899 to 1904 the number decreased. The percentage which children represent of the total number of wage earners, however, decreased from census to census. The proportion of adult female wage earners has been the same at each census, while the proportion of adult males has increased slightly.

Comparison of sex and age distribution in selected industries: 1909, 1904, and 1899.—Table 16 shows, in percentages, the distribution of wage earners according to sex and age periods, in 1909, 1904, and 1899, for all industries of any importance in which the proportion of women and children is relatively high or in which the absolute number of women and children is large. The percentages for the three years are comparable though not precisely parallel, for the reason that those for 1909 relate to the number employed on December 15, or the nearest representative day, which in the case of many establishments in some industries was in another month than December, while those for 1904 and 1899 (in which years reports were made for each month of the average number of wage earners by sex and age) are based upon the average number in each group for the month of December. Nevertheless, the figures should be very

closely comparable for nearly all industries.

In about three-fifths of the 61 industries shown in this table the number of females 16 years of age or over and of children under the age of 16, taken together, formed a smaller proportion of the wage earners reported for December in 1909 than in 1899, or, in other words, the proportion of males 16 years of age or over increased during the decade. In the cotton-goods industry, in which the number of women and children is greater than in any other industry, each of these classes represented a smaller

percentage of the total number of wage earners in 1909 than in 1899. Similar changes have occurred in the men's clothing and the hosiery and knit-goods industries, both of which are important as employers of women and children. In the silk and woolen industries the proportion of women has increased slightly, but the proportion of children under 16 has decreased. For the tobacco-products industry, in which the proportion of

children has likewise decreased, a marked increase is shown in the proportion of women employed.

Among the 61 industries listed in the table there were 22 in which the percentage of children was higher in 1909 than in 1899, but most of these are relatively unimportant industries. The most conspicuous increase in the proportion of children employed is in the manufacture of bags, other than paper.

Table 16			PER CENT	OF ALL WA	GE EARNE	RS EMPLOYE	D.1		
		1	6 years of ag	ge and over.			TIndan	10	
INDUSTRY.		Male.	,		Female.		Onder	16 years o	of age.
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
Artificial flowers and feathers and plumes. Awnings, tents, and sails. Bags, other than paper. Bags, paper. Baking powders and yeast.	13.1 56.0 34.0 50.9 52.7	14.1 59.5 34.0 52.0 47.0	12.9 65.1 31.3 53.6 49.9	83.7 42.4 56.8 47.3 44.9	80.7 39.4 60.2 45.2 51.3	79. 1 34. 0 65. 3 45. 4 48. 4	3.1 1.6 9.2 1.8 2.4	5. 2 1. 2 5. 9 2. 7 1. 7	8. 0. 3. 1.
soots and shoes, including out stock and findings	62.6 59.3 44.5 32.8 81.3	63. 4 57. 1 44. 5 29. 3 79. 6	63.6 60.3 46.4 27.9 79.2	33. 3 38. 1 49. 7 60. 0 16. 7	33. 2 39. 8 50. 0 64. 5 18. 1	33. 4 38. 2 49. 4 65. 9 17. 7	4.1 2.6 5.8 7.1 2.0	3, 4 3, 1 5, 5 6, 2 2, 3	3, 1, 4, 6, 3,
autions canning and preserving carpets and rugs, other than rag llooks and watches, including cases and materials llothing, horse	60. 0 43. 1 56. 2 61. 7 32. 4	50.8 48.2 51.0 61.8 36.8	47.4 55.6 48.4 63.8 25.2	36.5 49.8 39.7 36.2 58.5	45. 9 45. 7 43. 3 36. 9 56. 6	47. 2 40. 0 44. 1 34. 4 65. 5	3.5 7.1 4.1 2.1 9.1	3.3 6.1 5.7 1.4 6.6	5. 4. 7. 1. 9.
Clothing, men's, including shirts	42.4 35.8 59.4 35.9 84.6	37. 6 34. 9 60. 3 35. 9 85. 0	33. 0 29. 6 51. 9 44. 7 86. 7	55.5 63.3 39.1 58.1 12.3	60. 0 64. 4 38. 3 59. 3 12. 4	63.4 69.4 46.1 49.8 9.2	2.0 0.9 1.4 6.0 3.0	2.4 0.8 1.4 4.8 2.6	2 0 2 5 4
ordage and twine and jute and linen goods ork, cutting orsets otton goods, including cotton small wares Oyeing and finishing textiles	48.3 54.2 12.6 50.9 79.6	57.6 45.1 10.9 46.6 80.2	55.2 43.8 9.9 44.8 81.9	44.8 40.4 83.9 38.7 18.0	35. 6 46. 7 86. 3 40. 5 15. 9	36.8 48.2 87.4 41.9 14.4	6.8 5.3 3.5 10.4 2.4	6.7 8.3 2.8 12.9 3.9	8 8 2 13
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Fireworks. Flags, banners, regalia, society badges, and emblems Flavoring extracts. Food preparations.	70. 4 54. 8 35. 7 56. 8 67. 9	80. 6 55. 7 32. 8 51. 7 59. 0	82.8 54.7 28.2 51.2 65.6	22.7 40.9 61.7 41.1 30.6	18.3 39.0 65.6 46.5 39.2	15. 8 36. 7 68. 9 46. 5 31. 7	0.9 4.3 2.6 2.0 1.5	1.0 5.3 1.6 1.8 1.8	1 8 2 2 2
Foundry and machine-shop products. Fur goods Furnishing goods, men's. Aloves and mittens, leather. Gold and silver, leaf and foil	97.3 59.1 21.8 42.7 43.2	97.3 57.3 14.1 39.6 45.5	97.7 45.8 14.7 30.9 51.0	2.0 40.5 76.1 54.9 53.4	1, 9 42, 3 84, 3 58, 3 51, 8	1.4 53.9 83.3 67.1 46.8	0.8 0.4 2.1 2.4 3.5	0.8 0.4 1.6 2.1 2.8	22
Hair work. Hats, fur-feit Hats, straw Hosiery and knit goods. House-furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.	34. 4 69. 9 34. 0 27. 4 50. 5	17.8 70.3 83.4 24.2 56.0	13.9 70.2 25.0 57.3	63.4 28.0 64.3 64.5 47.8	80. 5 27. 6 65. 6 66. 2 41. 5	85.8 28.4 64.5 40.5	2.1 2.1 1.7 8.1 1.6	1.7 2.1 0.9 9.6 2.5	10
lewelry. Lewelry and instrument cases. Leather goods. Millinery and lace goods.	68.8 44.6 81.8 79.9 19.9	71.9 47.7 79.7 79.7 13.4	67.2 48.5 84.4 77.0 16.9	28. 4 52. 9 15. 7 18. 4 77. 2	26. 1 51. 0 17. 3 18. 8 85. 1	31.0 47.5 12.3 20.4 81.9	2.8 2.5 2.5 1.7 2.9	2.0 1.3 3.0 1.5 1.5	1 3
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes. Paper and wood pulp. Paper goods, not elsewhere specified. Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	45.6 87.1 49.5	47.5 85.9 41.5 42.2	50.9 83.2 46.0 44.5	46.7 12.6 47.4 51.3	46.5 13.7 55.3 55.4	44.0 16.5 51.6 53.9	7.7 0.3 3.2 2.1	6.0 0.4 3.2 2.4	1
Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling Pencils, lead Pens, steel Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products	20.2 41.8 15.5 87,4	19.7 42.1 9.3 85.8	35.8 13.6 87.2	78.1 50.9 81.1 11.2	75.4 54.0 83.7 11.8	51.9 78.8 10.5	1.7 7.4 3.4 1.5	4.9 3.8 7.0 2.4	1
Printing and publishing	75.1 35.0 93.1 53.1	74.5 34.1 92.0 49.6	74.8 36.6 93.1 42.9	22. 4 57. 1 6. 3 41. 1	22.9 56.7 6.7 46.5	20.6 53.4 4.5 50.7	2.4 8.0 0.6 5.9	2.6 9.2 1.2 3.9]
Surgical appliances and artificial limbs	49.4	39.3	54.3 57.8 39.9 53.0		49.8 41.3 56.0 39.6	40.3 37.6 56.0 39.7	3.0 3.6 4.0 5.7	1.8 4.6 4.7 7.6	

¹ For 1904 and 1899 the percentages are based on the average numbers reported for the month of December; for 1909, on the number employed on Dec. 15, or the nearest representative day.

Comparison of sex and age distribution, by states: 1909, 1904, and 1899.—Table 17 shows, for each geographic division and state, for 1909, 1904, and

1899, respectively, the percentage of the average number of wage earners employed during the year represented by males 16 years of age or over, females 16

years of age or over, and children under 16 years of age. For 1909 the percentages have been computed from the returns for a representative day in the manner described on page 452; for the other two years the bases of calculation are average numbers computed for the year from the returns made for each month.

Table 17	PER C	ENT O	F AVE	RAGE 1	UMBE	ROF	WAGE	EAR	TEES.
		16 yea	rs of a	ge and	over.		Und	er 16	vears
DIVISION AND STATE.		Male.]	emale	•		of age.	
<u> </u>	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
United States	78.1	77.6	77.1	19.5	19.5	19.5	2,4	2.9	3,4
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: New England. Middle Atlantic. East North Central. West North Central. South Atlantic. East South Central West South Central West South Central Mountain. Pacific.	84.0 83.1 78.0 87.4 93.6	69.1 73.9 83.8 83.6 75.4 85.9 92.6 93.6 88.6	68. 4 73. 3 84. 4 83. 4 74. 7 86. 2 91. 3 94. 4 85. 5	27. 9 24. 7 14. 5 15. 4 15. 6 9. 5 4. 7 5. 1 8. 9	28. 0 23. 5 14. 5 14. 2 17. 0 9. 7 5. 5 5. 2 10. 3	28. 7 23. 4 13. 2 13. 6 17. 4 9. 0 6. 4 4. 2 12. 6	3.0 2.0 1.5 1.5 6.3 3.1 1.7 0.6 0.7	2.9 2.7 1.7 2.3 7.6 4.3 1.9 1.3	2.9 3.3 2.4 3.0 7.9 4.8 2.4 1.3
New England: Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut.	75.8 68.1 85.7 66.8 63.6 73.4	75.6 68.1 85.5 66.9 63.0 73.1	72.1 67.1 85.0 66.6 62.7 72.3	22.5 30.4 13.7 29.6 32.3 24.0	22. 4 30. 5 13. 8 30. 1 31. 6 24. 5	24.8 30.4 14.1 30.6 31.6 25.6	1.7 1.5 0.6 3.6 4.1 2.6	2.0 1.5 0.7 3.0 5.4 2.4	3.1 2.4 0.9 2.8 5.7 2.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	70.0 72.5 77.5	70.4 73.4 77.9	69.3 73.3 77.7	29. 2 25. 2 19. 2	28.6 23.6 17.6	29.0 23.1 17.4	0.8 2.3 3.3	0.9 3.0 4.5	1.7 3.7 4.9
East North Central: Ohio; Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin.		83.4 85.3 82.8 84.3 85.4	84.0 86.0 82.6 86.2 86.2	15.4 11.9 16.3 13.5 11.8	15. 2 12. 5 15. 9 13. 8 11. 9	14.7 11.4 14.4 12.2 9.9	1.2 1.9 1.5 1.1 2.3	1.4 2.2 1.3 1.9 2.7	1.3 2.5 3.0 1.6 4.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	86. 2 83. 0 78. 4 89. 2 86. 0 85. 3	87. 4 83. 0 79. 5 86. 7 87. 4 85. 5 90. 4	88.5 83.1 78.1 90.7 91.4 86.9 89.9	13.5 15.3 19.1 8.7 12.7 13.8 7.5	12.1 14.8 17.1 11.3 11.2 12.5 7,6	10. 4 12. 9 18. 5 6. 8 3. 6 9. 2 7. 2	0.4 1.7 2.5 2.0 1.3 0.9 0.5	0.5 2.2 3.4 2.0 1.3 2.0 2.0	1. 1 4. 0 3. 5 2. 5 4. 9 3. 9 2. 9
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Delaware Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida	81.0 67.1 89.0 83.5 91.3 70.9 69.6 80.3 93.1	80.5 67.4 89.1 81.0 90.0 64.9 63.3 78.5 94.2	79.8 65.5 87.1 79.5 89.0 65.0 61.9 80.4 94.8	16.5 26.8 10.7 13.1 7.1 17.8 17.5 13.9 5.2	16. 0 26. 7 9. 7 14. 9 7. 4 21. 4 20. 2 13. 6 5. 0	16.1 28.6 11.7 14.9 8.5 20.9 20.1 12.1 4.3	12.9	3.5 5.9 1.2 4.0 2.6 13.6 16.4 7.9 0.8	4.1 6.0 1.2 5.5 2.4 14.1 18.0 7.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi	1 .	82.8 85.4 86.0 91.4	84.1 85.1 87.0 90.8	7.0	13. 9 10. 9 7. 3 5. 3	11.8 10.6 6.6 5.4	3.3 5.1	6.6	4-2 4-3 6-5 3-8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas Louisiana. Oklahoma Texas.	97.3 92.1 93.9	96. 9 89. 4 92. 0 93. 3	96.7 85.0 94.7 93.2	5.9	8.2	1.3 12.3 3.2 4.4	2.0	2.4	2.7
MOUNTAIN: Montana. Idaho. Wyoming. Colorado. New Mexico Arizona. Utah Nevada.	98. 0 92. 0 96. 4 98. 8	97. 8 92. 4 97. 4 98. 9 84. 9	98. 5 93. 4 96. 5 98. 0 86. 1	1.9 1.6 7.5 2.0 0.6 10.2	2.9 1.8 6.2 1.5 0.7 12.6	2.1 0.7 5.5 2.4 0.9 10.7	0.4 0.6 1.6 1.6	1.3 0.4 1.4 1.1 0.4 2.4	1. 0. 1. 1. 1. 1. 3.
Pacific: Washington Oregon California	95.5	90-9	90.4	7.8	8.0	7.7	7 0.2	1.1	1.

In every geographic division except New England, children under 16 years of age constituted a smaller proportion of the average number of wage earners in 1909 than in 1899, while the proportion in New Eng-

land rose slightly, wholly on account of increased proportions in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The proportion of children decreased during the decade in all but five of the states, the exceptions being Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland (where there was very little change), Florida, and New Mexico. In the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, East South Central, and Mountain divisions women 16 years of age or over represented a larger proportion of the total in 1909 than in 1899, but in the other divisions they constituted a somewhat smaller proportion. Most of the individual states show comparatively little change in the proportion of women, the most conspicuous increases being in certain states where the manufacturing industries are still comparatively undeveloped, such as South Dakota and Nebraska. Marked decreases in the proportion of women took place in Louisiana and California.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month during the year 1909 for all industries combined. For purposes of comparison figures for 1904 are also given, but these are on a slightly different basis, since at that census each establishment was asked to report the average number employed for each month rather than the number employed on a specified day of each month.

Table 18	WAGE EARNERS IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ¹								
MONTH.	Num	Per ce maxin							
	1909	1904	1909	1904					
January February March April May July August September October November December	6, 437, 633 6, 437, 633 6, 457, 279 6, 517, 469 6, 656, 933 6, 656, 933 6, 898, 765 6, 997, 090 7, 006, 853	5, 262, 472 5, 330, 471 5, 450, 736 5, 453, 363 5, 512, 373 5, 463, 864 5, 323, 966 5, 420, 618 5, 608, 412 5, 676, 920 5, 587, 628 5, 490, 453	\$8.6 89.9 91.7 91.9 92.2 93.0 95.6 98.5 99.8	92. 7 93. 9 96. 0 96. 8 97. 1 96. 2 93. 8 96. 5 98. 8 100. 0 98. 4					

¹ The numbers for 1909 represent the number employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day; those for 1904, the average number employed during each month.

In 1909 the largest number of wage earners, 7,006,853, was employed in November, and the smallest number, 6,210,063, in January, this number being equal to 88.6 per cent of the maximum. In 1904 the largest number was employed in October and the smallest number in January, the minimum representing 92.7 per cent of the maximum. In 1909 a fairly constant increase in employment was shown from January to November, except that the number employed in July was a little lower than in June.

The figures for employment by months for all industries combined fail to show fully the variations in employment, since a variation in one direction in one industry may be offset by a variation in the opposite direction in another industry. Except for distinctly

seasonal industries, however, the employment in most of the important industries of the country appears to have been comparatively steady throughout the year 1909. The following table shows the amount of variation in certain industries. It gives (1) the 14 industries which reported the largest average number of wage earners, including all reporting 100,000 or more, and (2) the 12 industries which show the greatest variations in employment, including all (except one or two employing less than 1,000 wage earners each) in which the number for the month of least activity is less than one-half that for the month of greatest activity.

Table 19		-	WAGE EA	RNERS.		
industry.			imum nber.	Minir	num num	ber.
	Average number,	Month.	Number.	Month.	Number.	Per cent of maxi mum
Principal industries.						
Lumber and timber products	695,019	Nov	739,160	Jan	649,239	87.
Foundry and machine-shop products Cotton goods, including cotton	531,011	Dec	597,234	Jan	482,080	80.
small wares Cars and general shop con-	378,880	Dec	383,529	Jan	374,433	97.
struction and repairs by steam-railroad companies Printing and publishing	282, 174 258, 434	Dec	301,538 269,884	May July	268,700 251,757	89. 93.
ron and steel, steel works and rolling mills llothing, men's, including shirts Boots and shoes, including cut	240,076	Dec	283,629	Mar	215,076	75.
	239,696	Dec		Jan	230,650	91.
stock and findings Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.	198, 297	Dec		Мау	190,382	91.
goods, and wool hats Pobacco manufactures	168, 722 166, 810	Nov Dec	173,943 176,869	Jan Jan	158,318 161,563	91. 91.
Clothing, women's	153,743 129,275 128,452	Oct Nov Nov	167,525 134,540 136,615	July Jan Jan	135,034 123,308 120,524	80. 91. 88.
uets	100, 216	Oct	102,770	Jan	96,639	94.
Industries showing large variation.		-				
Brick and tile	76,528 59,968 18,310 17,071	July Sept Mar Nov	154,800 29,310	Jan Jan July July	38,312 19,998 14,264 5,174	36. 12. 48. 17.
ice, manufacturedArtificial stone Artificial stone Hats, straw	16, 114 9, 957 8, 814 7, 204	July Aug Mar Nov	22,872 12,884 11,488 16,807	Jan Jan July Feb	9,847 4,856 4,700 2,206	43. 37. 40. 13.
Sugar and molasses	4, 127 1, 542 1, 394 1, 239	Nov Oct May Oct	15,761 3,464 1,665 2,017	Feb Mar Jan July	559 886 795 436	3. 25. 47. 21.

Considering first the principal industries, it will be seen that the greatest regularity of employment was in the manufacture of cotton goods, in which the number employed during the month of least activity, January, was equal to 97.6 per cent of the number employed in the month of greatest activity, Decem-

ber. Other industries in which the number for the month of least activity was more than 90 per cent of the number for the month of greatest activity are the manufacture of boots and shoes, bakeries, the men's clothing industry, the tobacco-products industry, the manufacture of woolen goods and of hosiery and knit goods, and printing and publishing. Among the principal industries the greatest variation appears in the steel works and rolling mills, in which the number employed during March, the month of least activity, was only 75.8 per cent of the number employed during December, the month of greatest activity. The women's clothing and foundry and machine shop industries also show a comparatively large degree of variation in the number employed.

The lumber industry, as already stated, includes logging camps as well as sawmills, and also includes planing mills and wooden packing-box factories. The variation in employment in all of these branches taken together for the country as a whole is not very great, the number employed during the month of least activity being 87.8 per cent of the number employed during the month of greatest activity. For the logging camps alone, however, there is greater variation. the number employed during July, 170,587, being only 76.6 per cent of the number employed in December. which was 222,564. Furthermore, since in different sections of the country the active season in the woods covers different months, if the operations of the logging camps in each geographic division are considered separately, a much wider variation appears in the number employed, this being particularly true in the Northern states.

There are a number of industries which are conspicuously seasonal in character. In the case of some of these the weather will not permit work except at certain seasons, and in others the raw material used is available only at certain seasons and must be handled immediately, while in the case of the remainder the demand for the products is conspicuously seasonal. The most variable large industry is canning and preserving, which naturally is confined mainly to the period at which fruits and vegetables are harvested. The industry includes the canning and preserving of fish and oysters, which is carried on in the winter months; if this were excluded there would necessarily be a much greater variation in the numbers employed. In this industry the number employed during January, the month of least activity, formed only 12.9 per cent of the number employed during September.

CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.

Summary for United States.—The table that follows has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. Comparative figures are given, covering all industries combined, for the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Similar data for 1899 are not available.

Table 20 CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.
All classes: 1909 1904 Average per establishment	268,491	6,615,046	\$20,672,051,870	\$8,529,260,992
	216,180	5,468,383	14,793,902,563	6,293,694,753
1909		25	76,993	81,767
1904		25	68,433	29,113
Individual: 1909	140, 605	804, 883	2,042,061,500	968, 824, 072
	113, 946	755, 923	1,702,830,624	824, 292, 887
1909 1904		6 7	14, 523 14, 944	6,890 7,234
Firm: 1909 1904 Average per establish-	54, 265	794,836	2, 184, 107, 632	951, 383, 741
	47, 934	841,242	2, 132, 536, 604	930, 143, 823
ment——		15	40, 249	17,532
1909—————————————————————————————————		18	44, 489	19,465
Corporation: 1909 1904 Average per establish-	69,501	5,002,393	16,341,116,634	6, 582, 207, 117
	51,097	3,862,698	10,904,069,307	4, 526, 055, 153
ment— 1909 1904		72 76	235, 121 213, 399	94,721 68,578
Other: 1909 1904 Average per establish-	4,120	12,934	104, 766, 104	26,846,062
	3,203	8,520	54, 466, 028	13,202,890
ment— 1909 1904		3 3	25,429 17,005	6, 516 4, 122
Per cent of total— 1909 1904	100. 0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	100. 0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1909	52.4	12.2 13.8	9.9 11.5	11.4 13.1
Firm: 1909 1904	20. 2 22. 2	12.0 15.4		11.2 14.8
1904 Corporation: 1909 1904	25.9	75. 6 70. 6		77.2 71.9
Othe 1909	1.5 1.5	0.2 0.2		0.3 0.3

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. Of the total number of establishments reported as engaged in manufacturing industries in 1909, 25.9 per cent were under corporate ownership. The corresponding figure for 1904 was 23.6 per cent. While corporations thus controlled only about one-fourth of the total number of establishments, they gave employment to a large proportion of all wage earners reported, namely, 75.6 per cent in 1909 and 70.6 per cent in 1904. The value of the products of the factories operated by corporations represented 79 per cent of the total value of products for all establishments in 1909 and 73.7 per cent in 1904. These figures show that even during this short period of five years the corporate form of ownership increased so greatly that it represented an appreciably larger proportion of the manufacturing interests of the country in 1909 than in 1904.

Partnerships (including limited partnerships) controlled about one-fifth of the total number of manufacturing establishments in 1909, and individuals rather more than one-half of the total number. These two classes of establishments were about equal in volume of business, each reporting in the neighborhood of one-eighth of the total number of wage earners and one-tenth of the total value of products in 1909. During the five years from 1904 to 1909 partnerships lost ground, relatively, to a greater degree than individual ownership, presumably because of the incorporation of many concerns previously operated by firms.

In 1909 there were 4,120 establishments operated by cooperative companies and other miscellaneous forms of ownership that could not be classified as individual, firm, or corporate ownership. These establishments gave employment to only two-tenths of 1 per cent of the wage earners, and the value of their products was only five-tenths of 1 per cent of the total value reported for all establishments.

From 1904 to 1909 the average number of wage earners per establishment decreased for all three principal classes of ownership, while the average value of products per establishment decreased for the establishments under individual and firm ownership but increased for corporate ownership.

Proportion of business done by corporations in the principal industries: 1909 and 1904.—Table 21 on the following page shows, for the principal industries, the number of manufacturing establishments operated by corporations in 1909 and 1904, and the percentage which they represent of the entire number of establishments; also the value of the manufactured products made in establishments under corporate ownership and the percentage which this represents of the total value. The figures as to total value, on which the percentages are based, will be found in Table 110. Two important industries, the repair shops of steam railroads and the smelting and refining of copper, are not shown separately in this table, as to do so would disclose the operations of individual establishments.

This table shows that in industries where a large investment in plant and machinery is necessary to the proper conduct of the business, the establishments are as a rule operated by corporations, it being easier under this form of ownership to obtain the necessary capital. All of the establishments engaged in the smelting and refining of lead in 1909 were operated by corporations, and more than 90 per cent of the blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, cottonseed-oil mills, and establishments manufacturing steam-railroad cars were under this form of ownership. The general tendency has been toward an increase in the proportion of the establishments operated by corporations, and 35 of the 41 selected

industries show an increase in this respect. In 24 of the 41 selected industries, less than 50 per cent of the establishments were operated by corporations.

As a rule corporations control a much larger proportion of the output of manufactures than they do of the number of establishments. In 16 of the 41 industries the value of the products reported by corporations formed in 1909 more than 90 per cent of the value

reported for all establishments, and in all but 5 of the industries the corporations reported more than 50 per cent of the total value of products. In only 1 of the selected industries, the manufacture of women's clothing, did the proportion of the total value of products reported by corporations fall as low as one-fourth. In this industry it formed only 23.6 per cent of the total value reported for 1909.

Table 21		NUMB	er of Es	TABLISHM	ENTS.	j	VALUE OF 1 OPER	PRODUCTS OF EST.	ABLISHME ATIONS.	NTS
INDUSTRY.			Op	erated by	corporation	ons.		4		
MP 051.VI	To.	tal.	Nun	ıber.	Per cent	of total.	Amo	ount.	Per co tot	entor al.
	1909	1904	1909	1904	1909	1904	1909	1904	1909	1904
All industries	268,491	216,180	69,501	51,097	25.9	₹28,6	\$16,341,116,634	\$10,904,069,307	79.0	73.7
Agricultural implements. Automobiles, including bodies and parts. Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings. Brass and bronze products. Bread and other bakery products.		648 178 1,895 813 18,226	340 478 734 417 838	327 113 561 271 483	54. 5 64. 3 38. 3 40. 8 3. 5	50, 5 63, 5 29, 6 33, 3 2, 6	140, 663, 575 235, 802, 964 365, 716, 678 134, 981, 702 140, 238, 713	105, 325, 880 26, 454, 851 210, 493, 693 89, 004, 043 86, 595, 177	96. 1 94. 6 71. 3 90. 0 85. 3	94.0 88.1 58.8 86.9 32.1
Butter, cheesa, and condensed milk. Canning and preserving. Carriages and wagons and materials Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad	8, 479 3, 767 5, 492	8,926 3,168 5,588	1,313 1,167 884	1,385 940 806	15.5 31.0 16.1	15.5 29.7 14.4	113, 493, 555 116, 496, 603 109, 348, 007	61, 309, 538 78, 308, 836 96, 894, 926	41.3 74.2 68.4	36.5 60.0 62.2
companies	110 349	73 275	104 266	67 207	94. 5 76. 2	91.8 75.3	120, 486, 355 115, 290, 377	109, 079, 572 65, 786, 129	97. 4 98. 0	98.1 87.5
Clothing, men's, including shirts. Clothing, women's. Confectionery. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products. Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	6,354 4,558 1,944 4,228 1,324	5, 145 3, 351 1, 348 2, 540 1, 154	824 583 595 1,034 1,113	538 319 384 591 922	13.0 12.8 30.6 24.5 84.1	10.5 9.5 28.5 23.3 79.9	187, 167, 188 90, 696, 932 96, 821, 995 149, 640, 465 598, 770, 236	46, 168, 946 52, 802, 483 80, 398, 170 417, 926, 307	32.9 23.6 71.8 74.9 95.3	18.6 60.8 67.0 92.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators. Gas, illuminating and heating.	1,009 11,691 13,253 3,155 1,296	784 10,051 10,765 2,593 1,019	720 2, 271 6, 408 1, 499 1, 091	524 1,732 4,542 1,128 931	71. 4 19. 4 48. 4 47. 5 84. 2	66.8 17.2 42.2 43.5 91.4	213,088,053 588,189,883 1,082,715,968 192,097,264 105,108,539	133, 777, 389 429, 736, 098 724, 924, 320 128, 061, 459 123, 788, 392	96.3 66.6 88.1 80.1 99.0	95.0 60.3 82.3 72.0 98.9
Hosiery and knit goods. Iron and steel, blast furnaces. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills. Leather goods. Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.	1,374 208 446 2,375 919	1,144 190 415 1,918 1,049	651 195 424 569 454	476 182 385 403 391	47. 4 93. 8 95. 1 24. 0 49. 4	41.6 95.8 92.8 21.0 37.3	142,021,832 386,361,856 980,546,617 61,527,700 250,296,374	226, 518, 168 666, 630, 620 39, 869, 146 168, 736, 461	71.0 98.7 99.5 58.8 76.3	97.7 98.9 48.5 66.8
Liquors, distilled Liquors, malt Lumber and timber products Marble and stone work Oil, cottonseed, and cake	613 1,414 40,671 4,964 817	805 1,530 25,153 2,608 715	229 996 6,969 811 756	178 930 4,900 467 677	37, 4 70, 4 17, 1 16, 3 92, 5	22.1 60.8 19.5 17.9 94.7	180, 427, 167 338, 480, 960 793, 810, 129 54, 859, 987 141, 730, 982	110, 399, 668 263, 219, 187 536, 795, 071 93, 817, 578	88. 1 90. 3 68. 7 48. 5 95. 8	88.7 88.2 60.7
Point and vernish	791 777	039 761	526 633	860 587	06. 5 81. 5	56.3 77.1	106, 349, 811 248, 485, 331	75, 473, 279 169, 665, 695	85.2 92.8	83.1 89.9
Paper and wood pulp, Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' prep- arations. Petroleum, refining	3, 642 147	2,777 98	1,610 131	1, 161 83	44.2 89.1	41.8 84.7	111, 493, 887 232, 539, 969	81, 831, 451 169, 548, 502	78.5 98.1	69.7 96.9
Printing and publishing. Silk and silk goods, including throwsters Slaughtering and meat packing Smelting and refining, lead	31, 445 852 1, 641 28	27, 793 624 1, 221 32	7, 184 468 488 28	5, 354 315 298 28	22. 8 54. 9 29. 7 100. 0	19.3 50.5 24.4 87.5	516, 400, 736 134, 495, 867 1, 215, 428, 015 167, 405, 650	368, 729, 392 92, 403, 120 793, 971, 346 185, 366, 977	70.0 68.3 88.7 100.0	66.7 69.3 86.1 99.8
Sugar and molasses, not including beet sugar	233 15,822 985 63,070	344 16,827 1,074 49,923	114 722 578 22, 277	112 563 518 15, 958	48.9 4.6 58.7 35.3	32.6 3.3 48.2 32.0	255, 895, 127 277, 102, 771 363, 283, 846 4, 425, 406, 908	223, 854, 504 188, 186, 069 239, 816, 937 8, 136, 410, 027	91.6 66.5 83.3 82.8	80.7 56.8 75.1 83.3

Proportion of business done by corporations, by states: 1909 and 1904.—Table 22 shows, for the geographic divisions and for each state, the number of manufacturing establishments operated by corporations in 1909 and 1904, and the percentage which they represent of the entire number of establishments;

also the value of the manufactured products made in establishments under corporate ownership, and the percentage which this represents of the total value. The figures as to total value for each of the states, on which the percentages are based, will be found in Table 111.

Table 22		NUMBE	R OF ESTABI	LISHMENTS	•			CTS OF ESTABLISH BY CORPORATIONS		ERATE
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Oper	ated by co	rporations		WWW.pagestances are a pigeopologic pagestance and distribution of the		1	
DIVISION AND STATE.	Tota	al	Numl	oer.	Per cent	of total.	Amo	runt.	Percent	of tota
	1909	1904	1909	1904	1909	1904	1909	1904	1909	1904
United States	268,491	216,180	69,501	51,097	25.9	23.6	\$16,341,116,634	\$10,904,069,807	79.0	78
EOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:										
New England	25,351	22,279	7,300	5,572	28.8	25.0	2,173,070,560	1,500,457,541	81.4	74
Middle Atlantic	81,315	67,699	17,785	12,460	21.9	18.4	5,133,389,739	3,417,242,344	71.9	65
East North Central	60,013	51,754	17,755	14,093	29.6	27.2	4,434,329,994	2,913,600,832	85.1	80
West North Central	27,171	21,492	6,649	4,816	24.5	22.4	1,513,583,331	1,044,005,587	83.9	81
South Atlantic	28,088	19,564	6,765	4,820	24.1	24.7	1,659,302,614	701,534,357	76.7	72
East South Central	15,381	10,311	3,558	2,672	23.1	25.9	494,623,131	349, 227, 144	78.5	75
West South Central	12,339	8,279	3,403	2,298	27.6	27.8	509,339,325	315, 236, 430	81.4	75
Mountain	5,254	3,610	1,743	1,114	33.3	30.9	328,652,051	230,401,412	90.3	90
Pacific	13,579	11,192	4,543	3,252	33.5	29.1	695,018,111	423,992,759	82.4	78
VEW ENGLAND:							100 100 000	101 505 154	77.3	7(
Maine	3,546	3,145	861	671	24.3	21.3	136, 156, 275	101,575,154	1 3	71
New Hampshire	1,961	1,618	424	338	21.6	20.9	126,642,602	88, 159, 093	76.9	
Vermont	1,958	1,699	372	309	19.0	18.2	42,641,046	36, 373, 592	19.4 19.4	\$7 75
Massachusetts	11,684	10,723	3,483	2,555	29.8	23.8	1,182,935,652	810, 543, 002	1 4	7
Rhode Island	1,951	1,617	659	512	33.8	31.7	243, 426, 998	158, 322, 691	86.8	
Connecticut	4,251	3,477	1,501	1,187	35.3	34.1	441, 267, 987	314, 484, 099	96.0	8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:]				***	5
New York	44,935	37,194	9,345	6,086	20.8	16.4	2,108,026,670	1,396,924,211	62.6	
New Jersey	8,817	7,010	2,560	1,834	29.0	26.2	971,994,531	617, 236, 276	84.8	7
Pennsylvania	27,563	23,495	5,880	4,540	21.3	19.3	2,053,458,538	1,403,081,857	78.2	
AST NORTH CENTRAL:	1									١.
Ohio,	15,138	13,785	5,123	4,008	33.8	29.1	1,249,778,444	777, 392, 416	1 .	
Indiana	7,969	7,044	2,363	1,915	29.7	27.2	495, 570, 990	217, 481, 228	85.6	
Illinois	18,026	14,921	5,209	4,145	28.9	27.8	1,645,518,916		85.8	1
Michigan	9,159	7,446	2,638	2,044	28.8	27.4	571, 102, 107	328, 185, 756	1	
Wisconsin	9,721	8,558	2,422	1,981	24.9	23.1	471,360,437	310,912,592	79.8	1
VEST NORTH CENTRAL:					1					
Minneseta	5,561	4,756	1,326	922	23.8	19.4	330, 924, 567	1	I	
Iowa	5,528	4,785	1,317	1,041	23.8	21.8	189, 182, 389	1	73.0	
Missouri	8,375	6,484	2,447	1,847	29.2	28.6	508,761,173	1	88.6	
North Dakota	752	507	133	81	17.7	16.0	13,586,608		i i	
South Dakota	1,020	686	216	112	21.2	16.3	9,870,131		1	
Nebraska	2,500	1,819	487	359	19.5	19.7	175,621,402		f .	
	3,435	2,475	723	454	21.0	18.3	285,637,661	164,565,576	87.9	
Kansas	3,300	2,2.0								1
OUTH ATLANTIC:	726	631	202	1 160	27.8	25.0	36,071,988	1 28,921,912		-
Delaware	4,837	3,852	873	650	18.0	16.9	207, 102, 289	147,744,245		1
Maryland	518	482	122	91	23.6	18.9	16,544,835	10,150,928	65.4	
District of Columbia	5,685	3,187	1,099	702	19.3	22.0	163,780,671	109,546,390	74.5	1
Virginia		2,109	813	638	1	30.3	11		86.7	1
West Virginia	2,586	3,272	1,339	879	1	26.9	H	113,510,114	84.1	
North Carolina	4,931	1,399	564	464		33.2	1	70,493,375	90.4	1
South Carolina	1,854	3,219	1,252	931		28.9		114,976,573	81.4	1
Georgia	4,792	1,413	1	1 308	}	1	ti	1 27, 239, 766	62.9	1
Florida	2,159	1,410	001	050			H			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:		3,734	1,147	862	24.0	23.1	178,650,24	117,046,726	79.8	ž.
Kentucky	4,776	1 .	1,068	785	1	1	133,750,538	97,285,790	74.2	1
Tennessee	4,609	3,175	788	578	1	Į.		92,725,327	84.6	1
Alabama	3,398	1,882	1	447	1	1	13	42,169,222	72.9	4
Mississippi	2,598	1,520	500	***	1			E.	1	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:			640	518	21.9	27.2	55,585,993	38,724,917	74.2	
Arkansas	2,925	1,907		700	1	1	11	138,977,222	81.8	1
Louisiana	2,516	2,091	1	1 242	1	1	¥i	1 17,401,144	73.4	
Oklahoma	2,310	1,123		839		1 .			84.7	
Texas	4,588	3,158	1,000	0.5.				9		
IOUNTAIN:			002	118	30-0	30.9	68,458,197	7 63,369,700	3 93.4	
Montana	677	382	4	105	1.	1	1		7 75.8	1
Idaho	725	364	1	1 53	· {	1			8 74.6	
Wyoming	268	169	1	478	4	1		1	1 90.0	1
Colorado	2,034	1,606		1 53		·		i	6 79.2	
New Mexico	313	199	1	i .		I		1	1	
Arizona	. 311	169	1 .	77			1			1
Utah	749	606	1	203					4	1
Nevada	177	115	170	3-	37.3	24.0	- 20110+110	_,		
			1				185,171,87	5 108,215,88	2 83.5	}
Pacific: Washington	3,674	2,751		92		1 .	31			
Oregon		1,602		400	1	å				- 1
California		1	2,459	1,91	7 32.1	28.0	1 300,4802,00			. 1

¹ Includes establishments operated under other forms of ownership, to avoid disclosing individual operations. There were eight of these establishments in 1909 and seven in 1904 which were included in the total for geographic divisions but are not included in the total for the United States.

Table 22 shows that in most of the states in 1909 the number of manufacturing establishments owned by corporations represented between one-fifth and one-third of the total number of manufacturing establishments. Vermont, North Dakota, Nebraska, Maryland, and Virginia were the only states in which less than one-fifth of the establishments were owned by corporations, and Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Louisiana, and five states in the western part of the country were the only ones in which over onethird were under this form of ownership. In a large majority of the states the proportion of establishments operated by corporations was larger in 1909 than in 1904, the exceptions being Nebraska, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Arizona.

In most of the states between three-fifths and ninetenths of the total value of manufactured products in 1909 was reported by establishments under corporate

ownership. The only state in which the proportion was less than three-fifths was South Dakota, while in Connecticut, South Carolina, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada the proportion was ninetenths or more. Among the great manufacturing states, New York is conspicuous for the comparatively small proportion, 62.6 per cent, of the value of its products contributed by this class of establishments. In almost every state a larger percentage of the total value of products was reported by such establishments in 1909 than in 1904, thus indicating that the tendency toward the incorporation of manufacturing concerns, particularly the larger concerns, is general and to a considerable degree independent of variations in state legislation regarding corporations. The only states in which the proportion of the total value produced by corporations was less in 1909 than in 1904 are Nebraska, Delaware, Alabama, Mississippi, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Arizona, and the difference in each case was slight.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Summary for United States.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization. In order to throw some light upon it, Table 23 groups the establishments in all industries combined according to the value of their products, and shows for each group, for 1909 and 1904, the number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture, together with the percentage of the respective totals represented by each group. It also gives the average size of establishments as measured by these three items; the changes in this average are, however, much less significant than the changes in the percentages for the several groups.

Of the 268,491 establishments reported as engaged in manufacturing industries in 1909, there were 3,060, or 1.1 per cent, whose products were valued at more than \$1,000,000 each. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 1,900 establishments out of 216,180, or nine-tenths of 1 per cent. While these establishments represented a comparatively small proportion of the total number of establishments, they gave employment to a much larger proportion of all the wage earners reported, namely, 30.5 per cent in 1909 and 25.6 per cent in 1904. The value of products of such establishments represented 43.8 per cent of the total value of products in 1909 and 38 per cent in 1904.

The figures indicate that establishments of this class produced a considerably larger proportion of the manufactures of the country in 1909 than in 1904. It should be noted that the increased proportion is due partly to the fact that certain establishments included in the other groups in 1904 were included in this group in 1909 as the result of an increase in the value of their output.

	1	,		
Table 23 VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of estab- lish- ments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by, manu- facture.
All classes: 1909 1904	268,491 216,180	6,615,046 5,468,383	\$20,672,051,870 14,793,902,568	\$8,529,260,992 6,293,694,753
Less than \$5,000:				
1909 1904 \$5,000 and less than \$20,000:	93,349 71,147	142,430 106,353	222,463,847 176,128,212	144,246,008 114,781,124
1909	86,988 72,791	470,006 419,466	904,645,664 751,047,759	509,907,934 424,129,543
1909 1904 \$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000	57,270 48,096	1,090,449 1,027,047	2,544,426,711 2,129,257,883	1,258,317,991 1,090,271,887
1909	27,824 22,246	2,896,532 2,515,064	7,946,935,255 6,109,012,538	3,572,746,038 2,782,641,883
\$1,000,000 and over: 1909. 1904.	3,060 1,900	2,015,629 1,400,453	9,053,580,393 5,628,456,171	3,044,043,021 1,881,870,216
Per cent of total: 1909	100. 0 100. 0	100. 0 100. 0	100.0 100.0	100. 0 100. 0
1909	34. 8 32. 9	2.2 1.9	1.1 1.2	1.7 1.8
1909 1904 \$20,000 and less than	32. 4 33. 7	7. 1 7. 7	4. 4 5. 1	6, 0 6. 7
1909	21. 3 22. 2	16. 5 18. 8	12.3 14.4	14. 8 17. 3
\$1,000,000; 1909 1904 \$1,000,000 and over:	10. 4 10. 3	43. 8 46. 0	38. 4 41. 3	41.9 44.2
Average per estab-	1. 1 0. 9	30. 5 25. 6	43. 8 38. 0	35.7 29.9
lishment: 1909		25 25	\$76,993 68,433	\$31,767 29,113

In 1909 establishments with a product valued between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000, gave employment to 43.8 per cent of the wage earners, and the value of their products formed 38.4 per cent of the total. Establishments with a product valued between \$20,000 and \$100,000 gave employment to about one-sixth of the wage earners, and the value of their products formed about one-eighth of the total. The establishments which

had a product valued between \$5,000 and \$20,000, constituted about one-third of the whole number, but gave employment to only 7.1 per cent of the wage earners, and the value of their products formed only 4.4 per cent of the total. Establishments that had a product in 1909 valued at less than \$5,000 also formed about one-third of the total number, but they gave employment to only 2.2 per cent of the wage earners and turned out products whose value amounted to only 1.1 per cent of the total. In this class of establishments a large proportion of the work was done by the proprietors and firm members.

Of the five classes designated, the class of establishments with products valued at \$1,000,000 or over is the only one that reported a larger proportion of the total value of products in 1909 than in 1904, every other class having lost relatively. The same statement is true as to the number of wage earners, except that the establishments of smallest size, as well as those of largest size, have gained somewhat in their proportion of the total number employed.

During the five years 1904–1909 the average value of products per establishment increased from \$68,433 to \$76,993, and the average value added by manufacture from \$29,113 to \$31,767. These changes can scarcely be taken as in themselves indicating a tendency toward concentration, as the increased values shown are due in part to the increase that has taken place in the prices of commodities. The average number of wage earners per establishment was the same at the two censuses, namely, 25.

Relative importance of large establishments in the principal industries: 1909 and 1904.—The following table shows for the principal industries of the United States, for 1909 and 1904, the number of establishments manufacturing products to the value of \$1,000,000 or more, and the percentage which such establishments represent of the total number of establishments; also the value of products made by establishments of this class and the proportion which that value represents of the total for all establishments in the industry.

Table 24		NUMBER	OF ESTA	BLISHM	ents.		VALUE OF PROI	CUCTS OF ESTABLES VALUED AT \$1.0	SHMENTS 000,000 oz	EEPORT.
industry.	То	tal.	Repor	ting pro \$1,000,00	ducts va 0 or over	lued at	Am	ount.	Percent	of total.
			Nun	iber.	Per cent	of total.				
	1909	1904	1909	1904	1909	1904	1909	1994	1909	1994
All industries	268,491	216,180	8,060	1,900	1.1	0.9	\$9,053,589,393	\$5,628,456,171	43.8	28.0
Agricultural implements. Automobiles, including bodies and parts. Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings Brass and bronze products. Bread and other bakery products.	640 743 1,918 1,021 23,926	648 178 1,895 813 18,226	34 56 135 24 21	27 10 1 62 2 17 14	5.3 7.5 7.0 2.4 0.1	4.2 5.6 3.3 2.1 0.1	94, 138, 206 170, 386, 862 244, 547, 642 85, 947, 143 36, 385, 586	58,479,820 13,995,669 119,070,802 251,736,503 23,083,467	64.3 68.4 47.7 57.3 9.2	52. 2 45. 6 33. 3 50. 5 8. 6
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk Canning and preserving.	8,479 3,767	8,926 3,168 5,588	9 13 13	(¹) 4 8	0.1 0.3 0.2	0. I 0. 1	11, 933, 553 23, 468, 494 23, 926, 135	5,627,911 13,957,216	4.3 14.9 15.0	4.3 9.0
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam- railroad companies. Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad com- panies.	1,145	1,140	94	68	8.2	6.0	189,111,816	125,671,900	46.6	49.6
	1	73	25	25	22.7	34.2	99,841,717	98,706,346	20.7	88.8
Chemicals. Clothing, men's, including shirts. Clothing, women's. Confectionery. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	349 6,354 4,558 1,944 4,228	275 5,145 3,351 1,348 2,540	31 84 22 12 27	18 58 11 5 15	8.9 1.3 0.5 0.6 0.6	6.5 1.1 0.3 0.4 0.6	70, 806, 560 167, 971, 252 30, 612, 144 18, 998, 220 44, 988, 549	36,296,917 101,380,521 14,637,712 7,733,842 25,257,976	60.2 29.6 8.0 14.1 22.5	48.3 24.9 5.7 8.9 21.1
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators.	1,324 1,009 11,691 13,253 3,155	1, 154 784 10, 051 10, 765 2, 593	163 31 138 180 11	99 22 87 111 8	12.3 3.1 1.2 1.4 0.3	8.6 2.8 0.9 1.0 0.3	332, 345, 643 126, 375, 346 319, 047, 659 358, 015, 899 20, 070, 913	197,884,132 85,154,294 262,952,454 193,749,471 12,523,557	52.9 57.1 36.1 29.0 5.4	43.9 60.5 28.5 22.0 7.0
Gas, illuminating and heating Hosiery and knit goods Iron and steel, blast furnaces. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills Leather, tanned, curried, and finished		1,019 1,144 190 415 1,049	28 25 86 186 78	24 11 49 131 48	2.2 1.8 41.3 41.7 8.5	2.4 1.0 25.8 31.6 4.6	96, 395, 457 37, 125, 550 235, 992, 823 896, 764, 329 157, 911, 458	73, 898, 211 15, 618, 710 173, 321, 243 570, 173, 787 91, 557, 225	57. 8 18. 5 85. 8 91. 0 48. 2	59.0 11.0 74.8 84.6 35.2
Liquors, distilled	613 1,414 40,671 817	805 1,530 25,153 715	39 67 72 17	22 46 3 26 9	6.4 4.7 0.2 2.1	2.7 3.0 0.1 1.3	148, 433, 755 138, 646, 347 103, 756, 419 35, 974, 829	101, 537, 912 84, 009, 197 35, 550, 164 21, 351, 663	72.5 36.8 9.0 24.3	77. 4 28. 2 4. 0 22. 1
Paint and varnish. Paper and wood pulp. Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations. Petroleum, refining.	791 777 3,642 147	639 761 2,777 98	26 50 19 35	16 30 314 19	3.3 6.4 0.5 23.8	2,5 3,9 0,5 19,4	44, 109, 139 93, 580, 388 33, 682, 561 208, 671, 648	29, 873, 689 47, 301, 705 26, 851, 722 154, 549, 485	35.3 35.0 23.7 88.0	32. 9 25. 1 22. 9 88. 3
Printing and publishing Silk and silk goods, including throwsters. Slaughtering and meat packing. Smelting and refining, copper	31,445 852 1,641 38	27,793 624 1,221 40	74 37 166 32	2 43 23 2 110 31	0-2 4.3 10.1 84.2	0.2 3.7 9.0 77.5	137,082,261 68,579,806 1,176,461,413 375,135,083	* 82, 419, 052 39, 778, 944 \$ 773, 222, 635 238, 328, 190	18.6 34.8 85.8 99.0	14.9 29.8 83.9 99.0
Smelting and refining, lead	28 15,822 985 69,459	32 16,827 1,074 53,613	21 64 86 729	18 43 63 455	75.0 0.4 8.7 1.0	56.2 0.3 5.9 0.8	166, 045, 144 206, 894, 122 248, 343, 985 1, 880, 724, 222	181,611,667 123,000,821 135,993,881 1,242,336,558	99.2 48.9 57.0 37.2	97. 4 37. 1 42. 6 33. 9

The statistics for three establishments omitted, to avoid the disclosure of individual operations.
 The statistics for two establishments omitted, to avoid the disclosure of individual operations.
 The statistics for one establishment omitted, to avoid the disclosure of individual operations.

The total value of products for each industry as a whole, from which the percentages in the last two columns are calculated, appears in Table 110. Three important industries, the manufacture of leather goods, marble and stone work, and sugar and molasses, are not shown in the table in order to avoid the disclosure of individual operations.

While the gross value of products is in some respects not the best criterion of the relative importance of different industries or of different states or sections in respect to manufacturing business, it is a fairly satisfactory standard for comparing different classes of establishments within the same industry. Table 24 shows, as might be expected, exceedingly wide variation among the different industries in respect to the proportion of large establishments, and in respect to the proportion of the total value of products which is reported by such establishments. The industry in which establishments reporting products to the value of \$1,000,000 or more constitute the largest proportion of the total number of establishments is the smelting and refining of copper, followed, in order, by the smelting and refining of lead, steel works and rolling mills, blast furnaces, the refining of petroleum, and the construction of steam-railroad cars. In each of these industries in 1909 establishments of this class constituted more than one-fifth of the total number, and in the smelting and refining of copper they constituted about five-sixths of the total. In these industries, moreover, establishments of this size reported exceptionally high proportions of the total value of products. The smelting and refining of lead and of copper ranked highest in this respect, with 99.2 and 99 per cent, respectively, of the total value of products reported by establishments with a value of products above \$1,000,000. The slaughtering and meat-packing industry, also, though its proportion of large establishments is not conspicuously high, shows a very high proportion of the total value of products, 85.8 per cent, reported from such establishments.

On the other hand, there are a number of industries in which the smaller establishments predominate and in which only a very small proportion of the total value of products is contributed by establishments manufacturing products to the value of \$1,000,000 or more. In the bakery, butter, cheese, and condensed-milk, women's clothing, furniture, and lumber industries the proportion of the total value of products reported by such establishments is less than 10 per cent, and there are several other industries of importance in which the proportion is less than 20 per cent.

In practically every industry named in the table the number of establishments manufacturing products to the value of \$1,000,000 or more increased materially

from 1904 to 1909, and constituted a larger proportion of the total number of establishments in the later year than in the earlier. In the same way the value of the products of such establishments in nearly every industry constituted a larger proportion of the total value in 1909 than in 1904, the only exceptions being in the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, the construction of railroad cars, the illuminating-gas industry, the distillery industry, and the refining of petroleum.

Relative importance of large establishments, by states: 1909 and 1904.—Table 25 presents, by states grouped according to geographic divisions, statistics showing the relative importance of the establishments having a product valued at \$1,000,000 or over for the census years 1909 and 1904. Certain states are not shown separately, as to do so would disclose individual operations.

The differences among the several states with respect to the extent to which manufacturing is carried on in large establishments are dependent in part upon the character of the industries predominant in each state. It also depends in part upon the degree to which those industries have been developed; in those states in which manufactures are extensive the large establishments are likely, other conditions being equal, to do a greater proportion of the manufacturing than in states where manufactures are relatively unimportant.

The state in which establishments manufacturing products to the value of \$1,000,000 or more represented the largest proportion of the total number of establishments in 1909 was Rhode Island, with 3.5 per cent, followed by Arizona and Massachusetts, in the order named. The proportion in New York, the leading manufacturing state, was comparatively low, 1 per cent. There are several states in which such establishments represented only a small fraction of 1 per cent of the total number.

In most of the states the large establishments contributed a very considerable proportion of the entire value of manufactured products. The state in which this proportion was the highest in 1909 is Arizona, with 84.1 per cent, followed by Nebraska, Montana, Kansas, New Jersey, Illinois, Utah, and Pennsylvania, in each of which states the products of establishments of this class represented more than one-half of the total value. The predominance of the smelting and refining of copper and lead in the Mountain states named, of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry in Kansas and Nebraska, of the slaughtering and the iron and steel industries in Illinois, of the iron and steel industry in Pennsylvania, and of the smelting and refining of copper and the refining of petroleum in New Jersey serve in a large measure to explain these high percentages. In New York, the most important manufacturing state, 37 per cent of the total value of products was reported by establishments of the class under consideration, this comparatively low percentage being the result in part of the great magnitude in that state

of the clothing industries, which are mostly conducted in small establishments. Of the states given in the table those in which the proportion of the total value of products reported by large establishments is less than 10 per cent are Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Florida.

Table 25		NUMBE	R OF ESTA	віїѕнме	nts,	VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING PRODUCTS VALUED AT \$1,000,000 OR OVER.					
STATE.	Tot	al.	Repo	rting pro \$1,000,00	ducts valu) or over.	ed at	Am	Per cent of total.			
			Nun	iber.	Per cent	of total.	1				
	1909	1904	1909	- 1904	1909	1904	1909	1904	1909	1904	
United States	268,491	216,180	8,060	1,900	1.1	0.9	\$9,053, 580,383	\$5,628,456,171	43.8	88.0	
New England: Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut.	1 059	3,145 1,618 1,699 10,723 1,617 3,477	25 34 4 293 69 93	17 20 6 191 41 65	0.7 1.7 0.2 2.5 3.5 2.2	0.5 1.2 0.4 1.8 2.5 1.9	57, 250, 905 80, 784, 016 7, 195, 281 719, 811, 362 135, 285, 205 241, 562, 058	32,815,822 45,369,594 8,475,059 458,142,511 80,055,916 157,691,418	32.5 49.1 19.5 48.3 48.3 48.3	22. 8 36. 7 13. 4 48. 8 39. 6 42. 7	
Middle Atlantic: New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	44,935 8,817 27,563	37,194 7,010 23,495	470 194 400	294 121 284	1.0 2.2 1.5	0.8 1.7 1.2	1,245,968,072 649,848,742 1,331,111,312	816, 099, 837 284, 853, 547 901, 539, 525	- 37.0 56.7 50.7	32. 8 49. 7 48. 1	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio. Indiana. Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin.	15,138 7,969 18,026 9,159 9,721	13,785 7,044 14,921 7,446 8,558	245 92 273 88 86	136 45 168 41 58	1.6 1.2 1.5 1.0 0.9	1.0 0.6 1.1 0.6 0.7	666, 248, 771 272, 679, 694 1, 078, 746, 101 258, 341, 090 228, 084, 707	331,726,477 134,974,371 755,157,389 100,138,469 124,948,292	46.3 47.1 56.2 37.7 38.6	34. 5 34. 3 53. 5 23. 3 30. 4	
West Noeth Central: Minnesota. Iowa. Missouri Nebraska Kansas.	5,561 5,528 8,375 2,500 3,435	4,756 4,785 6,464 1,819 2,475	65 29 94 17 34	39 11 68 9 21	1.2 0.5 1.1 0.7 1.0	0.8 0.2 1.1 0.5 0.8	198, 507, 729 95, 585, 315 271, 595, 930 137, 133, 162 204, 385, 280	132,541,419 41,669,284 189,336,754 110,013,438 114,177,297	48.5 35.9 47.3 68.9 62.9	43. 1 25. 6 43. 1 71. 0 57. 6	
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Delaware. Maryland District of Columbia Virginia. West Virginia. North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia Florida.	5,685 2,586 4,931 1,854	631 3,852 482 3,187 2,109 3,272 1,399 3,219 1,413	7 41 3 26 23 33 22 17 18 4	9 34 (1) 15 14 9 13 10	1.0 0.8 0.6 0.5 1.3 0.4 0.9 0.4	1.4 0.9 0.5 0.7 0.3 0.9 0.3	16, 892, 803 124, 586, 041 5, 012, 734 59, 124, 982 62, 481, 895 58, 668, 316 24, 887, 694 34, 054, 085 4, 456, 669	13, 711, 604 95, 606, 842 (1) 34, 671, 429 25, 154, 989 30, 411, 650 17, 817, 606 20, 664, 194	22.0 39.5 19.8 26.9 28.6 27.1 16.8 6.1	33. 3 39. 3 22. 9 25. 4 21. 3 22. 4 13. 1	
East South Central: Kentucky, Tennessee Alabama.	4,776 4,609 3,398	3,734 3,175 1,882	29 17 22	17 11 14	0.6 0.4 0.6	0.5 0.3 0.7	62,164,920 30,567,045 42,048,999	38, 590, 336 18, 796, 261 25, 070, 580	27.8 17.6 28.8	24.2 13.6 23.6	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas. Louisiana Oklahoma Texas.	2,925 2,516 2,310 4,588	1,907 2,091 1,123 3,158	4 23 4 36	(¹) 13	0.1 0.9 0.2 0.8	0.6	5,443,573 75,417,505 4,884,270 102,054,306	54, 118, 186 29, 030, 054	7.3 83.7 9.1 37.4	29. 0 25. 9	
Mountain: Montana. Colorado. Arizona Utah.	677 2,034 311 749	382 1,606 169 606	6 20 9 7	6 16 7 5	0.9 1.0 2.9 0.9	1.6 1.0 4.1 0.8	49,871,216 58,645,700 42,276,901 33,100,176	52, 545, 498 50, 670, 463 22, 761, 981 20, 978, 966	68. 1 45. 1 84. 1 53. 4	79. 1 50. 6 81. 0 53. 9	
Pacific: Washington Oregon California	3,674 2,246 7,659	2,751 1,602 6,839	20 8 71	13 5 31	0.5 0.4 0.9	0.5 0.3 0.5	42,379,727 14,398,817 202,103,929	28,001,570 7,873,317 105,272,449	19.2 15.5 38.2	21. 7 14. 2 28. 7	
All other states 2	5,853	3,560	8	6	0.1	0.2	17,938,958	8, 162, 677	10.8	8.0	

¹ Excluded to avoid disclosures of individual establishments, but included in the total for the United States.
² All other states embrace Idaho, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, and Wyoming in 1909 and Arkansas, District of Columbia, Mississippi, and New Mexico in 1904.

In a large majority of the states, establishments manufacturing products to the value of \$1,000,000 or more represented a larger proportion of the total number of establishments in 1909 than in 1904, and reported a larger proportion of the total value of

products in the later year than in the earlier. The only states where this was not true with respect to the value of products are Vermont, Delaware, South Carolina, Nebraska, Montana, Colorado, Utah, and Washington.

Establishments grouped according to number of wage earners: 1909.—In some respects, and especially from the standpoint of conditions under which persons engaged in manufactures work, the best classification of establishments to bring out the feature of size is a classification according to the number of wage earners employed, which is shown by Table 26.

Table 26	ESTABLISHMENTS, WAGE EARNERS, AND PER CENT OF TOTAL.									
ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—	Number	Average	Per cent of total.							
	of estab- lishments.	number of wage earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners.						
Total No wage earners 1 to 5 wage earners 6 to 20 wage earners 21 to 50 wage earners 11 to 100 wage earners 101 to 250 wage earners 251 to 500 wage earners 251 to 500 wage earners 001 to 1,000 wage earners 002 to 1,000 wage earners	136,289 57,198 23,544 10.964 8,116 2,905 1,223	311, 704 640, 793 764, 408 782, 298 1, 258, 639 1, 006, 457 887, 473 1, 013, 274	100. 0 10. 3 50. 8 21. 3 8. 8 4. 1 3. 0 1. 1 0. 5	100. 0 4. 7 9. 7 11. 6 11. 8 19. 0 15. 2 12. 7 15. 3						

Of the 268,491 establishments reported for all industries, 10.3 per cent employed no wage earners; 50.8 per cent, from 1 to 5; 21.3 per cent, 6 to 20; and 8.8 per cent, 21 to 50. The most numerous single group consists of the 136,289 establishments employing from 1 to 5 wage earners, and the next of the 57,198 establishments employing from 6 to 20 wage earners. There were 4,668 establishments that reported the employment of over 250 wage earners; 540 of these employed over 1,000.

The single group having the largest number of wage earners was the group comprising the establishments employing from 101 to 250. This group employed 1,258,639 wage earners, or 19 per cent of the total number.

Table 27 shows, for 1909, for all industries combined and for 43 industries individually the number of establishments and average number of wage earners, by groups, and the percentage of wage earners in each group for these industries.

Table 27	ESTABLISIIMENTS EMPLOYING—														
INDUSTRY.	Total.		No wage earn- ers.	1 to 20 wage earners.		21 to 100 wage earners.		101 to 500 wage earners.		Over 500 wage earmers.		Por cent wage earners in establishments employing specified number form of total.			
	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (average number).	Estab- lish- ments.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage carners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners.	Estab- lish- monts.	Wage earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners.	1 to 20 wage earn- ers.	21 to 100 wage earn- ers,	101 to 500 wage earn- ers.	Over 500 wage earn- ers.
All industries	268, 491	6, 615, 046	27,712	193,487	952, 497	34, 508	1,546,706	11,021	2, 265, 096	1,763	1, 850, 747	14.4	23.4	34. ?	28,0
Agricultural implements	640 743	50, 551 75, 721	40 12	372 393	2,067 2,716	133 195	0,406 0,483	77 108	17,002 23,708	18 35	24,176 39,754	4.1 3.6	12.7 12.5	35.4 31.3	47.8 52.5
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings. Brass and bronze products Bread and other bakery products	1,918 1,021 23,926	198, 207 40, 618 100, 216	49 56 3,643	839 717 19,751	6,176 4,421 60,112	538 174 420	27, 268 7, 416 17, 977	414 61 101	97, 691 12, 422 17, 880	78 13 5	67,162 16,359 4,247	3.1 10.9 59.9	13.8 18.2 17.9	49.2 30.6 17.9	33.9 40.2 4.2
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk Canning and preserving Carriages and wagons and materials	8, 470 3, 767 5, 492	18, 431 59, 968 69, 928	1,025 92 440	7,332 3,015 4,462	12,634 17,575 23,141	115 571 484	4,852 24,519 21,765	7 86 98	945 15, 459 17, 729	3 8	2, 415 7, 293	68.5 29.3 33.1	28.3 40.9 31.1	5.1 25.8 25.3	4.0 10.4
Cove and conored shop construction and	1,145	282,174		251	2,400	310	16,841	418	101,068	166	101,850	0.9	6.0≠	35.8	57.4
repairs by steam-railroad companies. Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	110	43,086	1 11	12	130	36	1,886	39 36	9,069 8,626	22 11	31,401 9,652	0.3 6.1	4.4 16.9	22.5 36.4	72.8
Chemicals. Clothing, men's, including shirts Clothing, women's. Confectionery. Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	349 6,354 4,558 1,944 4,228	23,714 239,696 153,743 44,638 73,615	101 68 136 183	203 3,713 2,438 1,376 3,498	1,432 33,185 23,813 7,194 17,635	2,045 1,754 313 407	4,004 85,702 74,965 14,547 10,962	353 292 115 124	70,846 51,014 20,145 26,931	52 6 4 16	49, 963 3, 951 2, 752 12, 087	13.8 15.5 16.2 23.9	35.7 48.7 32.6 23.1	29.5 33.1 45.1 36.6	20.8 2.6 6.2 16.4
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	1,324	378,880	3	139	1,418	405	22,851	573	135,735	204	218,876	0.3	6.0	35.9	57.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. Flour-mill and gristmill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigorators.	1,009 11,691 13,253 3,155	87, 256 39, 453 531, 011 128, 452	22 1,849 639 95	607 9,587 8,561 1,655	3,988 26,023 54,963 11,569	243 239 2,902 1,106	11,357 9,326 133,613 53,607	117 13 1,009 287	23, 885 2, 124 203, 427 53, 458	20 3 142 12	48,026 1,980 139,008 9,818	4.5 65.9 10.3 9.0	13.0 23.6 25.2 41.8	27.4 5.4 38.3 41.6	55.0 5.0 26.1 7.6
Gas, illuminating and heating Hoslery and knit goods. Tron and steel, blast furnaces. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling	1,206 1,374 208	37, 215 129, 275 38, 429	108 31	939 466 11	4,811 4,380 125	180 521 78	8,377 26,620 5,082	58 323 105	11,520 68,059 22,454	11 33 14	12,498 30,210 10,768	12.9 3.4 0.3	22.5 20.6 13.3	31.0 52.6 58.4	23.4 28.0
mills	446 2,375	240, 076 34, 907	107	26 1,878	287 9,818	94 333	5,683 14,390	187 58	49,965 10,061	139 1	184,141 638	0.1 28.2	2.4	20.8 28.8	76.7
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished. Liquors, distilled. Liquors, malt. Lumber and timber products. Marble and stone work.	919 613 1,414 40,671 4,964	62, 202 6, 430 54, 579 695, 019 65, 603	30 41 23 909 264	379 487 752 33,902 4,010	2,664 1,798 7,078 186,140 19,650	350 76 551 4,559 595	17,765 3,132 24,636 196,704 24,955	142 9 80 1,214 92	26,890 1,500 15,034 241,234 17,176	18 8 87 3	7,831 70,941 3,822	4.3 28.0 12.9 26.8 30.0	28.5 48.8 45.2 28.3 38.0	43. 2 23. 3 27. 6 34. 7 26. 2	24.0 14.4 10.2 5.8
Oil, cottonseed, and cake. Paint and varnish. Paper and wood pulp. Patent medicines and compounds and	017	17, 071 14, 240 75, 978	38	511 602 193	5, 703 3, 073 2, 231	301 117 352	10,772 5,139 17,849	5 33 215	596 5,397 43,930	1 17	631 11,968	33, 4 21, 5 2, 9	63.1 36.1 23.4	3. 5 37. 9 57. 9	4.4 15.8
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations. Petroleum, refining.	3,642 147	22, 895 13, 929	1,051	2,396 75	8, 193 718	165 43	6,757 1,810	27 23	4,971 6,205	3 6	2,974 5,106	35. 8 5. 1	29.5 13.0	21.7 45.2 24.4	36.0
Printing and publishing Silk and silk goods, including throwsters Slaughtering and meat packing Smelting and refining, copper Smelting and refining, lead	31,445 852 1,641 38 28	258, 434 99, 037 89, 728 15, 628 7, 424	6,940 3 86	22, 254 243 1, 206	93,683 2,512 6,096	1,877 335 247 7 3	79,316 17,604 11,404 453 167	344 243 62 19 16	63, 240 52, 830 13, 911 4, 343 4, 940	30 28 40 12 4	22, 195 20, 091 58, 317 10, 832 2, 261	36.3 2.6 6.8 0.7	30.7 17.8 12.8 2.9 2.2	53.3 15.5 27.8 66.5	26.4 65.0 69.3 30.4
Sugar and molasses	214 15,822	4,127 166,810	4,995	9,823	1, 463 34, 483	62 695	2,298 30,070	2 258	366 55, 483	51	46,774	35. 4 20. 6	. 55.7 18.0	33.3	28.
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats	985 61,906	168,722 1,657,840	30 4,501	219 44,041	1,578 243,350	346 10,137	19, 024 450, 452	334 2,844	67, 460 566, 708	56 383	79,760 397,330	1.0	11.8	40.0	

In 17 of the 43 industries listed separately in the table, establishments employing from 1 to 100 wage earners reported more than one-half of the total number employed in each industry. In 5 of these industries, establishments employing from 101 to 500 wage earners reported more than one-half of the total number, while 8 establishments employing over 500 wage earners reported more than one-half of the total.

The highest proportion (76.7 per cent) of wage earners employed by establishments reporting an average of more than 500 was in the steel works and rolling mill branch of the iron and steel industry.

Table 28 shows, for 1909, for geographic divisions and states, the number of establishments and average number of wage earners, by groups, and the percentage of wage earners in each group, for these divisions and states.

Table 28	ESTABLISEMENTS EMPLOYING—															
DIVISION AND STATE.	TOTAL.		No wage earn- ers.	1 to 20 wage earners.			21 to 100 wage earners.		101 to 500 wage earners.		Over 500 wage earners.		Per cent wage earner establishments em ing specified nur form of total.			
	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners.	Estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners.	l to 20 wage earn- cars.	21 to 1(0) Wage earm- ers.	101 to 500 wage earn- ers.	Over 500 wage carn- ers.	
United States	268, 491	6,615,046	27, 712	193, 487	952, 497	34,508	1,546.706	11,021	2, 265, 096	1,763	1.850,747	14.4	23.4	34.2	28.0	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central West South Central Administration Mountain Pacific	25, 351 81, 315 60, 013 27, 171 28, 088 15, 381 12, 339 5, 254 13, 579	1,101,290 2,207,747 1,513,764 374,337 663,015 261,772 204,520 75,435 213,166	2,132 8,918 7,274 3,667 1,669 911 1,028 677 1,436	17,116 55,764 42,252 20,787 21,271 12,270 9,645 4,079 10,303	91,068 291,378 192,201 78,209 118,935 62,682 49,180 16,775 52,069	4,012 12,427 7,411 2,051 3,854 1,710 1,262 360 1,421	183, 104 556, 007 349, 201 90, 275 169, 759 74, 579 53, 546 16, 232 63, 003	1,699 3,632 2,647 574 1,135 447 373 119 395	363, 839 742, 393 546, 595 117, 981 231, 455 89, 188 74, 471 25, 988 79, 186	392 574 429 92 159 43 31 19 24	463, 279 617, 969 440, 767 87, 872 142, 866 25, 323 27, 323 16, 440 18, 908	8.3 13.2 12.7 20.9 18.0 23.9 24.1 21.3 24.4	18.6 25.1 22.5 24.1 28.5 28.2 21.5	38. 0 38. 6 35. 7 31. 5 34. 9 34. 9 34. 4 37. 1	42.0 20.15555 20.15555 12.289	
New England: Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts Rhode Island. Connecticut.	3,546 1,961 1,958 11,684 1,951 4,251	79, 955 78, 658 33, 788 584, 559 113, 538 210, 792	298 158 131 943 158 444	2,716 1,409 1,514 7,548 1,196 2,733	12,363 7,201 7,023 43,134 7,046 14,301	387 256 255 2,109 359 646	18, 190 11, 326 19, 343 95, 989 17, 352 29, 904	123 114 55 867 195 345	25, 207 24, 621 11, 852 185, 876 45, 366 70, 917	22 24 3 217 43 83	24, 195 35, 510 4, 570 259, 569 43, 774 95, 670	15.5 9.1 20.7 7.3 6.2 6.8	22.8 14.4 30.6 16.4 15.3 14.2	31.6 31.3 35.1 31.8 39.9 33.6	36. 2 45. 1 13. 5 44. 4 38. 5 45. 4	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania.		1,003,981 326,223 877,543	4,667 712 3,539	31,323 6,088 18,353	169,732 32,544 89,102	7,107 1,354 3,966	307,812 64,402 183,793	1,637 557 1,438	321,531 119,964 200,898	201 106 267	204, 906 109, 313 303, 759	16.9 16.0 16.1	30.7 19.7 21.0	32. 1 36. 7 34. 2	29. 4 28. 5 34. 6	
East North Central: Ohio. Indiana. Illinois. Michigan Wisconsin	15,138 7,969 18,026 9,159 9,721	446, 934 186, 984 465, 764 231, 499 182, 583	1,521 692 2,518 1,200 1,343	10,483 5,966 12,361 6,297 7,145	52,358 26,681 60,101 28,054 25,607	2,162 956 2,287 1,154 852	99,146 44,434 102,346 54,516 39,759	834 299 735 447 832	168, 458 60, 492 149, 670 91, 443 70, 532	138 56 125 61 49	126, 972 55, 377 153, 647 57, 486 47, 285	11.7 14.3 12.9 12.1 13.7	22.2 23.8 22.0 23.6 21.7	37.7 32.3 32.1 39.5 38.6	28,4 29,6 31,0 24,9 25,9	
WEST NORTH CENTEAL: Minnesota	5,561 5,528 8,375 752 1,020 2,500	84, 767 61, 635 152, 993 2, 789 3, 602 24, 336 44, 215	603 643 1,123 125 146 481 546	4,352 4,340 6,183 601 850 1,869 2,592	16,648 16,672 26,287 1,610 2,291 6,295 9,006	448 443 764 24 21 121 230	20,096 19,412 33,819 932 827 5,358 9,831	131 92 268 2 3 23 55	26, 590 18, 845 55, 632 247 484 4, 989 11, 194	27 10 37 6 12	21, 433 7, 306 37, 255 7, 694 14, 184	19.6 26.0 17.2 57.7 63.6 25.9 20.4	23. S 31. 5 22. 1 33. 4 23. 0 22. 0 22. 3	31.4 30.6 36.4 8.9 13.4 20.5 25.3	24.4	
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Delaware. Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia, Florida	726 4, 837 518 5, 685 2, 586 4, 931 1, 854 4, 792 2, 159	21, 238 107, 921 7, 707 105, 676 63, 893 121, 473 73, 046 104, 588 57, 473	46 504 75 270 200 171 60 231	534 3,538 351 4,689 1,920 3,852 1,411 3,589 1,387	3, 222 18, 629 1, 937 25, 491 8, 726 21, 027 7, 990 22, 164 9, 749	101 596 83 562 323 654 209 779 547	4, 216 26, 269 3, 665 25, 570 15, 183 30, 288 9, 394 33, 430 21, 744	38 169 8 138 125 232 145 175 105	6,807 34,176 1,547 27,112 26,191 47,013 33,116 34,448 21,045	7 30 1 26 18 22 29 18 8	6, 993 28, 847 558 27, 963 13, 798 23, 145 22, 546 14, 546 4, 935	15.1 17.2 25.1 24.2 13.6 17.3 11.0 21.2 10.9	19.9 24.3 47.5 24.1 23.7 25.0 12.9 32.0 37.8	32.1 31.7 20.1 25.7 41.0 38.7 45.3 32.9 34.6	32.9 2%.7 7.2 24.1 21.6 19.0 38.9 13.9 8.6	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky. Tennessee Alabama. Mississippi.	4,776 4,609 3,398	65, 400 73, 840 72, 148 50, 384	403 306 131 71	3,801 3,679 2,714 2,076	16, 724 18, 617 14, 877 12, 464	462 471 411 366	20,780 21,271 17,698 14,830	102 143 127 75	19,830 26,348 28,505 16,505	8 10 15 10	8, 006 7, 604 13, 008 6, 585	25.6 25.2 20.6 24.7	31.7 28.8 34.5 29.4	30.2 35.7 36.8 32.8	12.3 10.3 18.1 13.1	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas. Louisiana. Oklahoma. Toxas.	2, 925 2, 516 2, 310	44, 982 76, 165 13, 143 70, 230	169 118 262 479	2,368 1,799 1,949 3,529	12,493 11,797 7,039 17,851	308 430 88 436	12,843 18,873 3,462 18,368	73 157 10 133	14,087 23,497 1,588 24,999	7 12 1 11	5,559 11,998 754 9,012	27.8 15.5 51.5 25.4	28.6 24.8 26.4 26.1	31.3 44.0 14.3 35.6	12.3 15.8 5.7 12.9	
MOUNTAIN: Montana. Idaho. Wyoming Colorado New Mexico. Arizona. Utah Nevada.	677 725 268 2,034 313 311 749	11, 655 8, 220 2, 867 28, 067 4, 143 6, 441 11, 785 2, 257	92 56 40 325 31 36 74 23	513 617 216 1,511 256 245 582 139	2,000 2,402 603 6,859 1,003 940 2,478 490	52 41 3 147 17 16 71 13	2, 286 1, 786 164 6, 942 756 786 2, 825 687	17 8 8 8 48 8 12 17	3,854 1,614 1,347 10,587 1,701 3,172 2,970 443	3 1 1 2 5 1	3,515 2,418 753 3,379 683 1,543 3,512 637	17.1 29.3 21.0 24.4 24.2 14.6 21.0 21.7	19.6 21.7 5.7 24.8 18.3 12.2 24.0 20.5		26.3 12.1 16.5 24.0 29.8	
PACIFIC: Washington Oregon California	1	69, 120 28, 750 115, 296	322 232 582	2,713 1,759 5,831	15,858 7,695 28,516	483 200 738	21,821 8,954 32,228	153 52 190	28, 931 10, 279 39, 976	2 3 18	2,510 1,822 14,576	22.9 26.7 24.7	31.6 31.1 27.9	41.9 35.8 34.6	3.7 6.3 12.7	

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSES.

Expenses in leading industries.—As stated in the Introduction, the census does not purport to furnish figures that can be used for determining the total cost of manufacture and consequently the profits. Facts of interest can, however, be brought out concerning the relative importance of those classes of expenses which are reported. The following table shows in percentages the distribution of these expenses among the classes indicated, for all industries combined and for the 43 principal industries separately.

Table 29	PER CE	NT OF T		PENSES
industry.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Mate- rials.	Mis- cellane- ous ex- penses.
All industries	5.1	18.6	65.8	10.5
Agricultural implements. Automobiles, including bodies and parts Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings. Brass and bronze products. Bread and other bakery products.	3.9	24.3 23.1 20.6 17.3 17.4	51. 1 62. 5 69. 6 72. 6 69. 9	16. 0 9. 9 5. 9 6. 0 8. 6
Butter, cheose, and condensed milk. Canning and proserving. Carriagos and wagons and materials Cars and general shop construction and repairs by	5.6 5.7	4.3 13.5 27.0	91. 0 72. 0 58. 9	3.3 9.0 8.4
steam-railroad companies. Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	4.3	44.7 23.0	49. 2 66. 7	1.8 6.0
Chemicals Clothing, men's, including shirts Clothing, women's Confectionery Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products	8.5	15. 0 20. 7 23. 0 13. 1 22. 4	68. 2 57. 9 61. 1 67. 9 63. 7	10.3 16.2 9.9 11.4 8.1
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies Flour-mill and gristmill products Foundry and machine-shop products Furniture and refrigerators.	2.6 10.0 1.5 8.7	24. 0 24. 5 2. 6 29. 8 30. 8	66. 9 53. 8 92. 8 50. 1 51. 0	6. 5 11. 7 3. 1 11. 4 10. 9
Gas, illuminating and heating. Hosiery and knit goods Iron and steel, blast furnaces. Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills Leather goods.	4.4 1.8 2.9	18.4 25.5 6.8 18.3 19.3	46. 2 62. 7 88. 4 73. 9 64. 6	24. 5 7. 4 3. 0 4. 8 8. 9
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	2.2 1.0 7.6 4.8 6.7	10.5 1.6 13.7 32.0 44.8	81. 2 18. 4 32. 2 51. 0 39. 4	6. 1 79. 0 46. 5 12. 2 9. 1
Oil, cottonseed, and cake	3.1 9.3 4.0	4.3 7.4 17.2	87. 7 71. 1 69. 7	4. 9 12. 2 9. 1
preparations	14.9 1.8	8.7 4.4	44. 1 89. 6	82. 4 4. 2
Printing and publishing Silk and silk goods, including throwsters Slaughtering and meat packing Smelting and refining, copper Smelting and refining, lead	16.7 4.2 1.5 0.7 0.9	26.6 21.8 3.9 3.8 3.4	32, 6 60, 8 91, 3 94, 4 94, 8	24. 1 13. 2 3. 3 1. 1 0. 9
Sugar and molasses, not including beet sugar Tobacco manufactures Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats All other industries	0.9	2.8 19.0 18.7 21.1	92. 6 48. 4 72. 9 62. 1	3. 7 28. 0 5. 8 10. 5

This table shows that, for all industries combined, 65.8 per cent of the total expenses reported were incurred for materials, 23.7 per cent for services (that is, salaries and wages), and 10.5 per cent for other purposes. As would be expected, these proportions vary greatly in the different industries. The item of salaries takes on large proportions in such industries as the gas industry, the manufacture of patent medicines, and printing and publishing, which require a

large force of employees for accounting and collecting. The industries for which the highest percentages for wages are shown—in each case over 30 per cent—are marble and stone work, steam-railroad repair shops, the lumber and timber industry, and the furniture industry. The cost of materials constituted over 90 per cent of the expenses reported in the smelting and refining of copper and lead, flour and grist milling and the manufacture of sugar and molasses, slaughtering and meat packing, and the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk industry. Miscellaneous expenses, which are made up principally of rent, taxes. insurance, and advertising, are relatively largest in the distillery and brewery industries, the manufacture of patent medicines and compounds, and the tobaccoproducts industry, all of which are subject to internalrevenue taxes; they are also large in the gas and the printing and publishing industries.

Expenses, by states.—Table 30 shows, for each geographic division and each state, the per cent distribution in 1909 of the total expenses reported among

the principal items.

The variation among the several divisions and states in the percentage of the total expenses which is represented by each class follows closely the variation in the character of the predominating industries. Thus the percentage of expenses incurred for materials is highest and that incurred for wages lowest in the West North Central division, this condition being due to the predominating importance in those states of the flour-milling and the slaughtering industries, in which materials contribute the greater part of the value of products. The proportion of expenses incurred for materials is also high in the Mountain division, on account of the influence of the smelting and refining industries. Wages represent the highest percentage of the total expenses, 23.7, in the New England division, where the textile and other highly elaborative industries predominate.

Among the individual states the highest percentage for materials is shown for Kansas and the next highest for Nebraska, while this percentage is lowest in Florida; the highest percentages for wages are shown for Wyoming, New Mexico, and Florida, in the order named. Among the great manufacturing states of the East and North there is no very great variation in the distribution of expenses among the various items. Of the 10 most important manufacturing states, Massachusetts has the highest proportion for wages and is among the lowest for miscellaneous expenses.

The exceptionally high percentage for miscellaneous expenses in Kentucky, 25.8, is due to the importance there of the distillery industry, in the miscellaneous expenses of which are included very large sums paid as internal-revenue tax.

Table 30	PER CI		OTAL EX PETED,	PENSES		PER CENT OF TOTAL EXPENSES REPORTED.				
DIVISION AND STATE.	Salaries.	Wages.	Mate- rials.	Miscella- neous expenses.	DIVISION AND STATE.	Balaries.	Wages.	Mate- rials.	Miscella- neous expenses.	
United States	5, 1	18.6	65.8	10.5	South Atlantic: Delaware	4.9	21.9	65. 9	7.	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: New England. Middle Atlantic. East North Central West North Central South Atlantic. East South Central West South Central	5.2 4.5	23.7 18.6 17.8 12.4 20.1 18.3 17.4	62.6 65.3 65.1 75.1 64.9 60.2 68.1	8.9 10.8 11.7 8.3 10.3 16.2 9.9	Maryland District of Columbia. Virginia. West Virginia North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia. Florida.	4.8 9.6 4.6 3.9 3.7 3.9 5.1	15.9 24.4 19.4 22.8 18.4 20.9 19.8 36.4	69. 6 50. 0 64. 0 64. 2 65. 4 68. 1 66. 4 41. 3	9.1 16.6 11.1 9.0 12.1 7.1 8.1	
Mountain Pacific	3.9	17.8 20.4	71.6 65.4	6.7 9.3	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	4.8	13.9	55.6	25.4	
New England: Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts. Rhode Island	4.7 4.8 4.4	24.3 24.3 28.9 22.8 22.8	62.7 65.8 58.2 62.9 65.3	9.2 7.1 8.3 9.5 7.5	Kentucky. Tennessee: Alabama. Mississippi West South Central:	5.8 5.1 5.3	17.8 21.1 27.3	65.4 64.6 53.7	11.0 9.1 13.0	
Connecticut	l	25.6 18.7	59.8 62.2	8.6 12.9	Arkansas. Louisiana. Oklahoma.	4.4	29.5 16.4 15.3	53.9 66.1 72.3 72.8	13. 8. 7.	
New Jursey Pennsylvania	4.7	16.4 19.3	69.7 67.2	9. 2 8. 8	Texas Mountain:		15.5		and the second	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio Indiana. Illinois. Michigan Wisconsin.	5.0 5.3 5.9	18.2 15.8 20.1	67.0 62.3	11.0 13.1 12.0 11.6 11.4	Montana Idaho. Wyoming Colorado. New Mexico. A rizona	5.2 5.6 4.9 5.4 1.9	37.2 17.4 38.8 13.4	73.6 52.5 46.6 70.2 46.3 81.7 76.1	7. 13. 10. 7. 11. 2.	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota	4.1	13.9	73.2	8.4 8.2	Utah				3.	
Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	3.6 3.9 3.0	10.3 14.6 7.6	79.1 72.7 82.3	11.1 6.9 8.9 7.1 4.4	Washington. Oregon. California.	. 46-10	24.2	61.6	9.	

ENGINES AND POWER.

Summary for United States: 1909, 1904, and 1899.— The following table shows for all industries combined the number of engines or motors employed by manufacturing concerns and their horsepower at the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899. The figures for the total primary power used exclude duplications and represent the primary power of engines, water wheels, etc., owned by the manufacturing establishments

themselves plus the electric or other power rented from outside concerns. A separate presentation is made of the number and horsepower of electric motors operated by current generated within the establishments, which, of course, as it represents secondary power, is not included in the totals. This item plus the electric power rented makes up the total for electric power, which is shown separately.

Table 31	NUMBER OF	F ENGINES O	R MOTORS.	HORSEPOWER. PER CENT			NT DISTRIBUTION RORSEPOWER.		
POWER.	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
	408,472	231,363	168,143	18,675,376	13,487,707	10,097,898	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary power, total	000 162	169,774	168,143	16,802,706	12,854,805	9,778,418	90.9	95.3	96.1
Owned	153, 525 34, 356 20,079 1,203	127, 267 21, 515 19, 595 1, 397	130,710 14,334 23,099 (1)	14,199,339 /51,186 1,807,439 15,449 29,293	10,825,348 289,423 1,641,949 5,931 92,154	8, 129, 579 134, 742 1, 454, 112 (1) 49, 985	76.0 4.6 9.7 0.1 0.2	80.3 2.1 12.2 (*) 6.7	80.6 1.3 14.6 (¹) 0.6
Other		61,589	(1)	1,872,670	632,902	319, 475	10. 6	4.7	3.
Rented	199,309	61,589	(1)	1,749,031 123,639	441,589 191,313	182,562 136,913	9. 4 0. 7	3.3 1.4	1.
Other		134,708	16,891	4,817,140	1,592,475	492,936	100.0	100.0	100.
Electric motors. Run by current generated by establishment Run by rented power.	189,545		16,891 (¹)	3,068,109 1,749,031	1,150,886 441,589	319,374 , 182,562	63.7 26.3	72.3 27.7	63. 37.

1 Not reported.

The total horsepower of manufacturing establishments was 18,675,376 in 1909, as compared with 13,487,707 in 1904 and 10,097,893 in 1899. In 1909, 90 per cent of the horsepower was that of engines or

2 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

motors owned by the manufacturing establishments themselves, and 10 per cent was rented power, mostly electric. Especially striking is the increase in the use of gas engines and of electric power, both that rented from outside concerns and that generated by the manufacturing concerns themselves. The total horsepower of electric motors in 1899, including both those operated by purchased current and those operated by current generated in the establishment, was 492,936; in 1909 it was 4,817,140, or nearly ten times as great. The practice of renting electric power is rapidly becoming more common among small establishments and even among large establishments, while the large concerns more and more tend to use electric motors

for the purpose of applying the power which they themselves generate.

The amount of water power owned by manufacturing establishments shows only a comparatively moderate rate of increase during the decade, but not a little of the electric power rented by manufacturers is generated in the first instance by utilizing water power.

Horsepower, by leading industries.—The following table shows, for the 43 leading industries, the amount of each of the several kinds of power used in 1909:

Table 32		OWNED		LISHMENTS	REPOR'	ring	RENT	ED.	ELECTRIC	MOTORS.
INDUSTRY.	Total horse- power (excluding duplica- tion).	Steam engines.	Gas engines.	Water wheels.	Water motors.	Other.	Electric motors.	Other.	Total,1	Run by current generated by estab- lishment,
All industries	18,675,376	14,199,339	751,186	1,807,439	15,449	29,293	1,749,031	123,639	4,817,140	3,068,109
Agricultural implements. Automobiles, including bodies and parts. Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings. Brass and bronze products. Bread and other bakery products.	100, 601 75, 550 96, 302 106, 120 65, 298	71,394 39,325 60,772 78,101 25,500	4, 433 7, 000 3, 532 4, 890 8, 166	8,387 287 2,798 3,370 251	3 17 4 83	500	15, 684 27, 641 17, 381 18, 399 31, 160	200 1,297 11,802 1,356 129	38, 905 41, 829 32, 381 33, 462 30, 795	23, 221 14, 188 15, 000 15, 063 8, 635
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk Canning and preserving Carriages and wagons and materials Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	101, 349 81, 179 126, 032	90, 802 70, 362 82, 911	3, 373 4, 519 13, 120	1,403 364 4,604	62 34 63	131 30 17	5,366 5,469 24,969	212 401 348	8, 276 8, 728 39, 424	2,910 3,259 14,455
companies. Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	293, 361 97, 797	254, 942 89, 123	3, 140 1, 148	, 138 , 370	312	898 700	33, 786 6, 456	145	161,288 61,060	127,502 54,604
Chemicals. Clothing, men's, including shirts. Clothing, women's. Confectionery Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	208, 604 42, 725 22, 294 35, 870 62, 366	103, 273 16, 003 4, 112 25, 090 34, 650	1, 147 5, 259 1, 958 1, 408 8, 572	10,913 1,335 190 416	153 45 10 8 4	215 6 12 5	92,057 18,816 15,175 8,607 17,898	846 1, 261 843 745 821	156, 699 22, 894 16, 085 16, 983 30, 771	64, 642 4, 078 910 8, 376 12, 873
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. Flour-mill and gristnill products. Foundry and machine-shop products. Furniture and refrigerators.	1, 296, 517 158, 768 853, 584 869, 305 221, 451	869, 838 99, 883 473, 363 546, 206 184, 425	2, 812 6, 753 62, 681 96, 966 5, 830	302, 288 1, 078 259, 138 18, 341 6, 743	736 36 4, 993 361 105	7,363 14 208 2,754 612	108, 512 50, 045 40, 901 192, 977 20, 420	4,968 959 3,300 11,700 3,316	235, 902 164, 540 67, 066 623, 914 43, 252	127, 390 114, 495 17, 165 430, 937 22, 882
Gas, illuminating and heating	128, 350 103, 709 1, 173, 422 2, 100, 978 28, 148	115,332 74,560 1,033,033 1,955,346 10,028	7, 128 1, 235 125, 230 79, 391 1, 381	2, 755 12, 015 204 5, 829 1, 337	59 23 15 36	182 200 1,500	2,723 13,286 14,850 58,797 14,946	171 2,390 115 420	17, 336 25, 485 135, 143 716, 609 16, 663	14,613 12,199 120,293 657,812 1,717
Leather, fanned, curried, and finished. Liquors, distilled. Liquors, malt Liquors and timber products. Marble and stone work.	148, 140 46, 120 347, 726 2, 840, 082 187, 686	131,311 44,623 330,705 2,587,487 132,236	7, 231 321 1, 261 38, 628 10, 874	1,546 252 116 139,392 9,451	10 224 1,111 167	140 150 1,065 836 241	6, 487 708 14, 190 62, 200 32, 062	1,415 66 165 10,428 2,655	35, 919 3, 786 66, 519 130, 707 53, 748	29, 432 3, 078 52, 329 68, 507 21, 686
Oil, cottonseed, and cake	192,842 56,162 1,304,265 25,659 90,268	183,440 42,166 469,089 15,938 83,707	1, 674 3, 290 6, 675 1, 712 5, 870	125 2,004 785,961 250	50 2 2, 185 14	189 25 275 121 378	6,394 7,814 38,610 6,882 28	470 861 1,470 742 285	10, 855 17, 037 130, 120 11, 175 8, 808	4,461 9,223 91,510 4,293 8,780
Printing and publishing. Silk and silk goods, including throwsters. Slaughtering and meat packing. Smelting and refining, copper. Smelting and refining, lead.	297, 763 97, 947 208, 707 158, 126 26, 954	59,240 72,059 190,636 114,862 23,090	32, 152 1, 277 2, 208 1, 107 35	600 8,383 30 12,725	1,720 16	94 30 19	197, 692 10, 354 15, 047 29, 413 3, 829	6, 265 5, 874 740	229, 312 23, 758 78, 677 55, 229 12, 166	31,620 13,404 63,630 25,816 8,337
Sugar and molasses, not including beet sugar. Tobacco manufactures Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats. All other industries.	160, 603 28, 514	158, 682 21, 929 261, 364 2, 868, 395	395 795 2, 077 172, 532	243 78,909 122,808	2 341 2, 439	210 7 10, 163	1,316 5,367 13,783 431,534	171 5,735 38,552	18,730 11,203 79,223 1,085,678	17, 414 5, 836 65, 440 654, 144

1 Includes the horsepower of motors run by rented current and also of those run by current generated by the establishment.

This table shows very wide differences among the industries with respect to the relative importance of the several kinds of power. These differences are due partly to differences in the geographic location of the industries, which affect the character of power available, and partly to differences in the character of machinery used, which affect the adaptability of the different kinds of power.

The power developed by the use of gas engines represents a larger proportion of the total power employed in establishments engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons, flour mills and grist-mills, foundries and machine shops, blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, lumber mills, and printing and publishing establishments than in any of the other industries listed. The largest absolute amount of power derived from gas engines is reported for the blast furnaces, and the next largest for the foundries and machine shops.

A very large proportion of the total power derived from water wheels is used in four industries, namely, the manufacture of cotton goods, flour mills and gristmills, the lumber and timber products industry, and the manufacture of paper and wood pulp. In the last-mentioned industry the horsepower developed by water wheels amounts to 785,961, about 60 per cent of the total power used in that industry.

The extent to which electric motors are utilized in applying the power employed varies considerably in the different industries. In a considerable number of industries the electric power, including that generated by the manufacturing establishments themselves and that rented from other concerns, is equal to more than one-half of the total primary power. These industries are the manufacture of automobiles, bread and other bakery products, the construction of steam-railroad cars, the repair shops of steamrailroad companies, the chemical industry, the making of men's and of women's clothing, the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, the foundry and machine-shop industry, the manufacture of leather goods, and the printing and publishing industry. In the electrical-machinery industry the horsepower of electric motors installed is greater than the total primary power; this may be accounted for by reason of the provision of motors for the operation of machinery which is not in constant use. The largest absolute amount of electric power is reported by the steel works and rolling mills, and the next largest, by the foundries and machine shops. In the former the electric power is equal to a little over one-third of the total amount of primary power and in the latter to nearly three-fourths.

Horsepower, by states: 1909.—Table 33 shows, by states grouped according to geographic divisions, the amount of each of the several kinds of power used

in manufacturing industries in 1909.

The rank of the states with respect to the amount of power used in manufacturing industries is somewhat different from that with respect to value of products and other leading items in the statistics of manufactures. Although New York ranks first among the states in most of the leading items, Pennsylvania outranks it in respect to the amount of power used in manufacturing industries. New York stands second, Ohio third, Massachusetts fourth, and Illinois The relative total amount of power used is fifth. largely dependent upon the character of the industries predominant in each division or state. The relative extent to which the different kinds of power are used in the several divisions and states is also dependent in part upon the character of the industries and in part upon the situation of each state with reference to supplies of coal, petroleum, and gas, and with reference to the availability of water power.

In every division—in fact in every state, except Maine and Vermont—steam engines are the most important source of power. The proportion which power generated by gas engines represents of the total power

is larger in the East North Central division than in any other division, partly on account of the proximity of gas wells. The Middle Atlantic states rank next in the proportion of the total power which is developed by gas engines. With respect to power obtained from water wheels owned by the manufacturing establishments, New England ranks far ahead of the other divisions both in the absolute amount of power and in the proportion which water power represents of the total. More than two-fifths of the total power derived from water wheels owned by manufacturing establishments is found in New England, and more than one-fourth of the total power utilized by the factories of New England is derived from water wheels. The Middle Atlantic division ranks next in this respect. The largest absolute amounts of power utilized by means of electric motors (including both those operated by purchased current and those operated by current generated in the establishment) are reported from the Middle Atlantic division, the East North Central division, and New England, in the order named, and in these three divisions also the proportion which electric power represents of the total is unusually large, no very great difference appearing among the three divisions in this respect. The proportion of electric power is also high in the Mountain, Pacific, and West North Central divisions.

The individual states which lead in the use of gas engines to develop power are Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Illinois, Kansas, and New Jersey, in the order named. The absolute amount of power of this character is greatest in Pennsylvania, and the proportion which such power represents of the total power used is greatest in Indiana. The power derived from water wheels owned by manufacturing establishments is greater in New York than in any other state, but the proportion which such power represents of the total power is greatest in Maine. Other leading states in respect to the absolute amount of such water power are Massachusetts, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Virginia, North Carolina, and Michigan; the leading states in respect to the proportion which it represents of the total power are Vermont, New Hampshire, Oregon, Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Montana.

In the absolute amount of electric power utilized for manufacturing, Pennsylvania leads and is followed by New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey, in the order named. With respect to the proportion which electric power represents of the total Nevada ranks first, and is followed by California, Utah, Illinois, New York, Montana, Arizona, Indiana, and Massachusetts in the order named. In Nevada the power of electric motors forms 54.1 per cent and in California 40.3 per cent of the total power reported for these states.

Table 33	Total	OWNED	BY ESTAP	LISHMENTS	REPORTI	₹G	RENT	ED.	ELECTRIC	MOTORS.
DIVISION AND STATE.	horse- power (excluding duplica- tion).	Steam engines.	Gas engines.	Water wheels.	Water motors.	Other.	Electric motors.	Other.	Total,1	Run by current generated by estab- lishment.
United States	18,675,376	14,199,339	751,186	1,807,439	15,449	29,293	1,749,031	123,639	4,817,140	3,068,109
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:				-						
New England	2,715,121	1,656,911	41,801	753,920	3,412	2,055	218,642	38,380	663,143	444,501
Middle Atlantic	5,531,502	4, 151, 662	274, 274	466,541 206,393	3,947 2,048	11,736 4,766	568,723	54,619	1,737,236	1, 168, 513
East North Central	4,382,070 1,101,990	3,491,418 838,988	283,450 57,434	82,791	3,539	939	375,876 115,002	18,119 3,297	1,297,447 266,534	921,571
South Atlantic	1,832,001	1,431,423	36,441	182,076	1,082	5,321	171,146	4,512	343,393	151,532 172,247
East South Central	1,036,560	953, 511	12,270	29,040	275	1,690	38,580	1,194	108,409	69,829
West South Central	873,350	805, 640	29, 291	3,060	48	2,513	31,807	991	78,893	47,086
Mountain	400,766	306, 786	4, 188	21,345	198	224	66,956	1,069	113,984	47,028
Pacific	802,016	563,000	12,037	62,273	900	49	162,299	1,458	208,101	45,802
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine	459,599	168, 595	3,933	256,480	1,912	179	27,203	1,297	54,266	27,063
New Hampshire	293,991	139, 128	1,238	127,490	521	30	21,209	4,375	45,351	24,142
Vermont	159,445	64, 252	2,160	78,881 185,996	181 520	415 895	12,917 109,996	639 24,637	21,233	8,316
Massachusetts	1,175,071 226,740	834, 701 175, 293	18,326 3,300	31,376	41	39	13,697	2,994	402, 492 42, 130	292,496
Connecticut.	400,275	274, 942	12,844	73,697	237	497	33,620	4,438	97,671	64,051
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	200,210							,		74,001
New York	1,997,662	1,080,877	99,899	394,221	1,397	3,583	389,945	27,740	689,976	300,031
New Jersey	612,293	529,668	20,867	18,558	1,118	180	33,157	8,745	182, 475	1
Pennsylvania	2,921,547	2,541,117	153,508	53,762	1,432	7,973	145,621	18,134	864,785	719,164
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:		1 000 104	100 001	15 555	200	1 100	09 500	F 00F	417 044	201 000
Ohio	1,583,155	1,362,134 448,528	103,801	15,777 7,446	330 447	1,586 599	93,592 65,548	5,935 1,704	417,844 233,193	1 '
Illinois	1 '	838, 199	37,025	12,178	513	1,433	117,007	6,716	398,621	281,614
Michigan	1 ' '	465, 520	13,988	41,442	577	16	74,270	2,475	133,064	1 -
Wisconsin	1 '	377,037	19,531	129,550	181	1,132	25,459	1,289	114,725	89,266
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	'							ļ .		
Minnesota	297,670	199,777	7,174	56,631	2,939	25	30,297	827	52,212	, .
Iowa	155,384	121,882	8,025	6,326	85	147	18,463	456	40,736	1 1
Missouri	340,467	280, 489	11,159	3,532 530	206	5	44,056 1,164	1,020	106,941	1 .
North Dakota	13,196 17,666	10,170 12,257	1,304 2,784	927	12		1,683	3	2,084	1
Nebraska.	64,466	44,806	4,408	7,361	75	76	7,530	210	15,942	1
Kansas.	213, 141	169,607	22,580	7,484	222	686	11,809	753	46,921	35,112
SOUTH ATLANTIC:					ŀ					
Delaware	52,779	42,266	766	5,183	12		4,502	50	17,910	
Maryland	218,244	181,326	5,736	11,953	121	1,069	17,108	931	44,921	
District of Columbia.	16,503 283,928	12,169 221,303	1,073 3,664	775 45,122	33	43 38	2,433 13,356	70 412	4,527 42,043	1
Virginia West Virginia	, ,	184,591	16,705	10,546	71	90	5,330	253	28,543	
North Carolina	378,556	271,944	2,356	41,619	307	1,035	60,044	1,251	86,002	1
South Carolina	276,378	193,052	1,264	38,422	75	2,400	41,130	35	67,620	26,49
Georgia	298,241	240, 264	3,380	28,288	460	536	23,890	1,423	44,264	
Florida	89,816	84,508	1,497	168	3	200	3,853	87	7,563	4,21
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								900	91 000	19,95
Kentucky		207,591	4,724	5,320	57	915	11,314	303 639	31,268 29,580	
Tennessee	242,277 357,837	215,338 328,275	1,853 4,616	9,670 13,812	107 111	732	14,666 10,104	1	39,928	1'
Mississippi	206, 222	202,307	1,077	238		39	2,496	1	7,627	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		.,,,,,,,				-, 0			
Arkansas	173,088	168,152	1,374	639	35	52	2,581	255	7,417	
Louisiana	346,652	331,370	3,496	. 65	10	2,401	9,077	233	27,139	
Oklahoma		56,643	8,676	470	2		5,281	67	7,887	
Texas	282,471	249,475	15,745	1,886	1	60	14,868	436	36,450	21,00
MOUNTAIN:	00 400	40.054	002	10.500			96 504	375	27,301	79
MontanaIdaho	90,402	49,654 35,529	223 242	13,583 2,403	63		26,504 4,606	I .	8,409	
Wyoming	1	6,467	182	456	9		514	1	801	28
Colorado		135,645	1,464	1,377	49	105	15,874	1	35,944	
New Mexico		11,781	365	74		.[3,245	1	4,586	44 80
Arizona	39, 140	34,193	1,285	129		. 19	3,314	1	15,100	4.01
Utah	42,947	28,984	226	2,926	1	100	10,592		15, 402	1 19
Nevada	7,765	4,533	201	397	2		2,307	325	6,441	7,10
Pacific: Washington	200 200	DEF 00-			-		80.053	100	43,615	12,66
TIT	. 297,897	257,230	1,494	7,842	223	19	30,951	138	11	- 00
Oregon	. 175,019	112,244	428	47,041	397	1	14,811	98	20,802	, 0,00

¹ Includes the horsepower of motors run by rented current and also of those run by current generated by the establishment.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.

(With statistics for laundries and custom sawmills and gristmills.)

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and value of materials and products and other information for securing which no provision is made on the general schedule. Data of this character are here presented for a number of important industries. As far as possible the statistics are grouped according to the character of the finished products. The statistics in each table relate to the United States as a whole, not including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, or other outlying possessions.

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.—The following table presents statistics for the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk industry. The figures cover only the manufacture of the factory products. The statistics for this class of products made on farms are not avail-

able for 1909; in 1899, however, 1,071,626,056 pounds of butter and 16,372,318 pounds of cheese were made on farms, of which 518,042,767 pounds of butter and 14,692,542 pounds of cheese were sold.

The value of the factory products of this industry more than doubled during the period 1899–1909. Condensed milk, for which the ratio of increase was highest, nearly trebled in value, while butter more than doubled. Since 1899 the increase in prices has been quite pronounced in this industry, as shown by the fact that the butter product increased 113.5 per cent in value and only 48.7 per cent in quantity, and the output of cheese 63 per cent in value and only 10.3 per cent in quantity. As shown by the note to the table, considerable quantities of butter, cheese, and condensed milk were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

Table 34	1909	1904	1899		1909	1904	1699
MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS—continued.			
Total cost	\$235,546,064	\$142,920,277	\$108,841,200	Cheese—Continued.			
Milk: PoundsCost	9,888,727,303 \$118,675,613	12, 147, 304, 550 \$99, 729, 745	11,678,082,821 \$91,256,436	Skimmed— Pounds————————————————————————————————————	7,770,812 \$42 9, 5 19	3, 439, 582 \$148, 568	(1) (1)
Cream: Pounds	1,406,143,908 \$95,025,507	588, 186, 471 \$28, 371, 040	203, 673, 958 \$8, 154, 068	Other kinds— Pounds Value	5, 441, 730 \$805, 332	74,002,656 \$ 6,438,339	56, 196, 21 9 5 5, 156, 352
Skimmed milk: Pounds	56, 974, 760 \$110, 469	36,071,335 \$59,398	(1)	Condensed milk: Pounds Value	494,796,544 \$33,563,129	308, 485, 182 \$20, 149, 282	188,921,787 \$11,888,792
Sugar: Pounds	78, 457, 978 \$3, 674, 174	67,810,031 \$3,315,892	50,873,859 \$2,589,687	Sweetened— Pounds Value. Unsweetened—	214, 518, 310 \$17, 345, 278	198, 355, 189 \$13, 478, 376	(1) (1)
All other materials	\$18,060,301	\$11,444,202	\$6,841,009	Pounds Value	280, 278, 234 \$16, 217, 851	110, 129, 993 3 6, 670, 906	(1) (2)
PRODUCTS.				Cream sold: Pounds	81,211,374 89,828,972	28, 131, 914 82, 364, 407	61,764,552 \$4,435,444
Total value	2 \$274,557,718	* \$168,182,789	\$130,783,349	Value Skimmed milk sold:	" ' '		2, 253, 494, 156
Butter: Pounds Value	624, 764, 653 \$179, 510, 619	531,478,141 \$113,189,453	420, 126, 546 \$84, 079, 754	Pounds	352, 594, 574 \$629, 135	1,161,414,457 \$1,388,738	\$2,531,460
Packed solid— Pounds Value	410, 692, 616 \$115, 098, 056	364,432,996 \$74,483,306	328,956,590 \$63,961,893	PoundsValue	13,018,298 \$795,544	11,581,874 \$554,099	12, 29%, 405 \$383, 581
Prints and rolls—	214,072,037	167,045,145 \$38,706,147	91,169,956 \$20,117,861	All other products	\$8,990,395	\$1,945,050	2944, 489
Value	\$64, 412, 563		1	EQUIPMENT.		}	
PoundsValue	311, 126, 317 \$43, 239, 924	317,144,872 \$28,611,760	281,972,324 \$26,519,829	Cream separators, number	5,624	8,842	9,701
Full cream— Pounds Value	287,110,383 \$40,817,073	239,652,634	225,776,105				
Part cream— Pounds Value	10,803,392 \$1,188,000		\$21,363,477				

1 Not reported separately.
2 In addition, 2,381,212 pounds of butter, to the value of \$664,171; 49,413 pounds of part cream cheese, to the value of \$5,745; 401,300 pounds of condensed milk, to the value of \$24,078; and other dairy products to the value of \$25,388 were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.
3 In addition, 1,971,120 pounds of butter, to the value of \$448,729, and other dairy products to the value of \$71,588 were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

Canning and preserving.—Table 35 includes statistics for establishments engaged in the various branches of the canning industry and also for those manufacturing pickles, preserves, and sauces. The table does not include meats and other products canned in slaughtering and meat-packing establishments (see Table 38).

The total value of all classes of products of canning and preserving establishments in 1909 was \$157,101,201 and in 1899, \$99,335,464, the increase for the decade being 58.2 per cent.

Of the two groups of products listed separately in the table, fruits and vegetables show the largest ratio of increase in value from 1899 to 1909, 88.3

per cent. Fish and oysters show an increase of 47 per cent.

The statistics for dried fruits cover the product of fruit drying and packing establishments which buy the fruit or do drying and packing for others, and of cooperative associations, but do not include fruits dried by the grower on the farm. The bulk of the product is from California, the value of the factory dried-fruit product of that state in 1909 being \$16,137,716, or 81.3 per cent of the total value of this class of products.

Table 35	PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
То	tal value	1 \$157,101,201	2\$130,465,976	\$99,335,464
	Fruits and vegetables.			
Canned v	luevogetables:	\$84,347,783	\$72, 998, 756	\$44, 802, 665
Z C	Sases	\$32,752,469 \$51,568,914	29,579,616 \$45,610,993	19, 323, 730 \$28, 734, 598
Ç	atoes— Cases	12,909,986 \$18,747,941	9,411,084 \$14,020,846	8, 700, 538 \$13, 666, 560
Corn	Cases	7, 451, 265 \$10, 332, 136	11, 209, 597 \$15, 952, 380	6, 336, 984 \$8, 191, 383
7	Cases	5, 901, 703 \$10, 247, 363	4, 694, 492 \$7, 928, 791	2, 513, 722 \$4, 465, 673
Bean C V	s— Pases 7 alue	3, 392, 864 \$6, 013, 098	2,588,015 \$4,133,810	1, 493, 517 \$2, 025, 123
Aspa	ragus— cases	228, 559 \$1, 975, 775	(3) (3)	(3) (3)
Pum	pkins— Inses Value	440, 303 \$576, 043	246, 557 •\$346, 497	138,078 \$202,404
Swee	t potatoes— ases	347, 286 \$531, 651	192, 997 \$284, 385	83, 526 \$124, 245
All of	ther— ases 7alue	2,080,503 \$3,144,907	1,236,874 \$2,944,278	27, 365 \$59, 210
Canned fr		5, 501, 404 \$12, 938, 474	4, 628, 241 \$11, 722, 979	4,467,817 \$11,311,062
Peacl	hes— ases	1,467,213 \$3,753,698	1, 304, 867 \$3, 902, 441	1, 449, 356 \$4, 283, 165
Appl	es eases. 7 alue	1, 205, 724 \$1, 898, 720	490, 341 \$738, 013	645, 762 \$1, 125, 119
Mpric Mpric	eots— Jases Value	630, 185 \$1, 825, 311	539, 815 \$1,641, 919	531, 648 \$1, 583, 252
Pears C	s— ases value	637, 782 \$1, 833, 214	789, 120 \$2, 192, 910	672, 485 \$2, 188, 201
Berri C	es— ases. alue.	815, 851 \$1, 754, 927	489, 637 \$1, 058, 659	600, 419 \$1, 092, 975
Cherr C	ies— ases alue.	390, 351 \$1,019,013	319, 350 \$825, 522	114, 367 \$307, 788
All of C	her— ases. alue	354, 280 \$853, 591	695, 111 \$1, 363, 515	453, 780 \$730, 562
Dried fru P	its; oundsalue.	400, 328, 767 \$19, 840, 395	343, 579, 623 \$15, 664, 784	85, 439, 406 \$4, 757, 005
Raisin P		111, 774, 767 \$4, 837, 933	121, 409, 881 \$6, 349, 381	14, 984, 221 \$1, 062, 268
Prune	ounds	138, 498, 490 \$5, 130, 412	117, 808, 181 \$3, 290, 628	25, 413, 703 \$970, 927
Apple P	ounds	44, 568, 244 \$3, 098, 095	40, 737, 089	33, 212, 309 \$1, 906, 642
Peach P	alueoundsalue.	46,843,391	\$1, 758, 610 25, 861, 074 \$1, 702, 205	5, 662, 390
Aprie P	ots— ounds.	\$2, 423, 083 29, 205, 569 \$2, 277, 177	\$1, 702, 205 19, 559, 573 \$1, 410, 838	\$312,495 5,465,217 \$455,394
All of	alueher—	\$2, 277, 177 29, 438, 306	\$1, 410, 838 18, 203, 825 \$1, 144, 122	701,509

Table 35— Cont'd. PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Fish and oysters.			
Value	\$27, 648, 289	\$22, 194, 635	\$18,807,542
Canned fish and oysters:	. 00F 410 F10		420,007,052
PoundsValue	235, 418, 713 \$17, 573, 311	207, 077, 976	
Salmon-	Ψ11,010,011	\$13, 531, 786	\$12,868,572
Pounds	99, 831, 528	48, 128, 926	62, 652, 792
Value	\$8, 723, 565	\$4, 251, 387	\$5, 679, 324
Sardines:	00 604 994	00 00 00	1
Pounds Value	90, 694, 284 \$4, 931, 831	87, 224, 524	44, 951, 244
Ovsters-	Ψ±, υσ1, σσ1	\$4,380,498	\$4, 212, 35
Pounds	28, 192, 392	59, 249, 043	(4)
Value	\$2, 443, 101	\$3,799,412	\$2,054,800
All other— Pounds	16, 700, 500	10 455 100	Į.
Value	\$1, 474, 814	12, 475, 483 \$1, 100, 489	9,625,825
Smoked fish:	V2, 2, 2, 021		\$922,097
Pounds	39, 814, 989	36, 617, 904	21, 108, 066
Value	\$2,900,417	\$2, 528, 240	\$957,741
Herring— Pounds	21, 300, 850	10 797 508	
Value	\$931,611	19, 737, 537 \$631, 352	12,576,429
Salmon	· ·	0001,002	\$330,590
Pounds	6,836,099	6, 833, 560	1, 975, 647
Value Finnan haddie—	\$950, 540	\$831, 184	\$136, 331
Pounds	4,513,222	3,014,160	1 000 500
PoundsValue	\$304,620	\$174,234	1,360,500 \$75,360
All other—	′	1-1-1,-01	0.0,000
Pounds	7, 095, 812	7, 032, 647	5, 195, 490
Value Salted fish:	\$713,646	\$891,470	\$415,460
Pounds	128, 539, 299	111, 728, 665	117, 780, 031
Value	\$7, 174, 561	\$6, 134, 609	\$4,981,229
Cod-			1 -, -02, 220
PoundsValue	49, 494, 338	48, 757, 819	64, 731, 210
Mackerel-	\$3,077,612	\$3,013,320	\$3,081,045
Pounds	9,045,469	8, 326, 566	10, 458, 313
Value	\$740,513	\$678, 326	\$662,008
Herring-	01 M10 10M		·
PoundsValue	21, 718, 467 \$461, 287.	15, 824, 192 \$409, 223	13, 933, 426
Haddock—	ψποι, 201.	\$400, 223	\$332, 220
Pounds	7, 873, 150 \$319, 248	4, 737, 975	6,927,919
Value	\$319,248	\$213,394	\$197,360
All other— Pounds	40 407 800	94 000 110	01 700 10
Value	40, 407, 869 \$2, 575, 901	34, 082, 113 \$1, 820, 346	21, 729, 163 \$708, 596
A llother products, including pickles, pre- serves, and sauces.	<i>\$2,070,001</i>	ψ1, 020, 010	\$100,000
Tolera	64F 40F 455	80F 070 F0F	805 505 55
Value	\$45, 105, 129	\$35, 272, 585	\$35,725,257

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ In addition, products to the value of \$5,423,199 were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation, as follows:

	Number.	Value.
Total		
Canned vegetables. cases Canned fruits cases. Dried fruits pounds Canned fish pounds Smoked fish pounds Smoked fish pounds Pickles, preserves, and sauces.	27, 474 1, 007, 033 531, 054 924, 785 4, 630, 322	1,714,909 76,964 53,159 19,649 38,841 143,540 3,376,137

² In addition, 140, 263 cases of fruits and vegetables, to the value of \$288,188; 1,847,625 pounds of fish, to the value of \$274,403; and oysters, to the value of \$12,900, were canned and preserved by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.
³ Not reported separately.
⁴ Not reported.

Flour and grist mill products.—Table 36 presents statistics for flour mills and gristmills, but does not include data for establishments engaged exclusively in custom grinding (see table on p. 513). The total quantity of all kinds of grain milled in 1909 was 806,247,961 bushels, as compared with 729,061,820 bushels in 1899, an increase of 10.6 per cent. The largest increases were in wheat and corn,

the former showing a gain of about 25,000,000 bushels and the latter a gain of about 29,000,000 bushels.

The increase in the value of all products of flour mills and gristmills for the period 1899-1909 was 76.2 per cent. This gain was due mainly to advances in price, for the increases in quantity were relatively much smaller. The value of the wheat flour produced increased 64.7 per cent, but its quantity only 6 per cent, while the production of rye flour increased 54 per cent in value and only 6.2 per cent in quantity. The figures in the table indicate that higher unit values prevailed for all classes of products during 1909 than during the two prior census years. For the decade as a whole the percentage of increase in cost of materials, which constitutes by far the greater part of the value of products, was, however, even higher than that in value of products.

Table 36	1909	190 1	1899
MATERIALS.			*
Total cost	\$767,576,479	\$619,971,161	\$428,116,757
Grain ground or milled, bushels	806, 247, 961	754,945,729	729, 061, 820
Wheat	496, 480, 314	494,095,083	471, 306, 966
Corn	209, 281, 237	178,217,321	180, 573, 076
Rve	11,503,969	11,480,370	10, 088, 381
Buckwheat	7, 156, 062	6,531,305	5, 490, 156
BarleyOats	24,509,770	18,628,552	10,067,348
Oats	50, 241, 598	45,381,009	47, 175, 766
Other	7,075,011	612,089	4, 360, 107
PRODUCTS.			
Total value	1\$883,584,405	2\$713,033,395	\$501,396,304
Wheat flour: Barrels	105, 756, 645	104,013,278	99, 763, 777
Value	\$550, 116, 254	\$480, 258, 514	\$333,997,686
White	\$000,110,20 1	₩300, 200, U11	0000,007,00
Barrels	105, 321, 969	103,608,350	(1)
Value	\$548,017,654	\$478, 484, 601	(3)
Graham—	}		
Barrels	434,676	404,928	(3) (3)
Value	\$2,098,600	\$1,773,913	(a)
Rwa floure	1	* ***	5 440 por
Barrels	1,532,139	1,503,100	1,443,339
Value	\$6,383,538	\$5,892,108	\$4, 145, 565
Buckwheat flour:	177 001 001	175, 354, 002	143, 190, 72
Pounds	176,081,891	\$4,379,359	\$3, 190, 155
Value	\$4,663,561	\$±,010,000	90, 100, 102
Barley meal: Pounds	28, 550, 952	68,508,655	91, 275, 646
Pounds	\$486,000	\$922,884	\$963,710
Value	\$350,000	4022,002	
Rozeala	21,552,737	23,624,693	27,838,81
Value	\$66,941,095	\$56,368,556	\$52, 167, 73
	1		
PoundsValue	827, 987, 702	756,861,398	291,726,14
Value	\$12,509,493	\$8,455,420	\$2,567,084
Food.	1		0.000.00
Tons (2,000 pounds)	5, 132, 369	3,456,786	3,993,086 \$63,011,42
Tons (2,000 pounds) Value	\$140,541,915	\$76,096,127	\$03,011,42
Offolio		4,468,626	3,164,40
Tons (2,000 pounds)	4, 104, 042	\$76, 105, 532	\$36,679,19
	\$89,814,427	\$70,100,002	enal nini ya
All other cereal products—"breakfast foods," oatmeal, rolled oats, etc	\$4,720,106	(I)	(3)
All other products	\$7,408,016	\$4,554,895	\$4,673,75

In addition, merchant-ground products, valued at \$1,637,228, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation. The items covered by this amount were wheat flour, 105,477 barrels, valued at \$614,952; corn meal, 32,804 barrels, valued at \$87,507; rye flour, 2,620 barrels, valued at \$12,330; feed, 33,765 tons, valued at \$87,152; and offal, 627 tons, valued at \$15,274; and in addition, "breakfast foods," to the value of \$36,978,613, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of food preparations. See note to table on page 513, for custom ground by-products. by-products.

In addition, "breakfast foods," to the value of \$23,904,952, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of food preparations.

Not reported separately.

Rice, cleaning and polishing.—The following table presenting statistics for the cleaning and polishing of rice includes the quantity of rice milled, whether on a custom or exchange basis or in merchant mills. In 1909 there were 974,747,475 pounds of rice treated, as compared with 398,602,018 pounds in 1899, an increase of 144.5 per cent. The amount for 1909, however, was a little less than that for 1904. In 1909 there were only 3,873,735 pounds of foreign rough rice treated, as against 39,414,459 pounds in 1899. Attention is called to the fact that in 1909 whole rice formed 76.3 per cent of the total quantity of cleaned rice and broken rice 23.7 per cent, whereas in 1904 whole rice formed 65.9 per cent and broken rice 34.1 per cent of the cleaned-rice product.

Table 37	1909	1904	1809	
MATERIALS.			4.14.	
Rough rice milled, pounds. Domestic. Foreign.	974,747,475	999,727,658	398,602,018	
	970,873,740	990,473,625	399,187,556	
	3,873,735	9,254,625	39,414,456	
PRODUCTS.				
Total value	1 \$22, 371, 457	\$15, 296, 916	\$8,723,726	
Clean rice:	036, 689, 4*9	623, 900, 245	243,031,200	
Pounds	\$29, 685, 552	\$15, 357, 133	(²)	
Whole— Pounds Value	477,589,004	411,208,943	(°)	
	\$17,398,736	\$12,977,124	(°)	
Broken—	148,570,485	212,691,372	(*)	
PoundsValue	\$3,287,246	\$3,280,000	(*)	
Polish: Founds. Value.	29, 821, 813	31, 200, 331	15, 134, 64)	
	\$362, 952	\$207, 647	(²)	
Bran: Pounds Value	91, 208, 529	120, 694, 120	69, 265, 94:	
	\$736, 215	\$561, 198	(²)	
Hulls and waste All other products	\$166,147	\$116,300	(*)	
	\$421,061	\$54,563	(*)	

¹ In addition, 48,150 pounds of clean rice, valued at \$',449, were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.
² Not reported separately.

Slaughtering and meat packing.—Table 38 presents statistics for the wholesale slaughtering and meatpacking industry. It includes the manufacture of sausage when done in connection with slaughtering or meat packing or when carried on in independent establishments, but it does not include the rendering of lard in independent establishments or the operations of retail butchers. The cost of all materials reported for the industry was \$1,202,827,784 in 1909 and \$685,310,099 in 1899, an increase of 75.5 per cent. The total value of products increased from \$788,367,647 in 1899 to \$1,370,568,101 in 1909, or 73.8 per cent.

A portion of the dressed meat reported as material was obtained from slaughtering establishments included in the tabulation, and therefore is duplicated in the total value of products.

On account of the higher prices in 1909, the percentages of increase in value from 1899 to 1909 for the different kinds of products are somewhat greater than the percentages of increase in quantity. This is especially marked in the case of pork, which shows an increase of only 16,421,398 pounds, or less than 1 per cent, from 1899 to 1909, while the value of the product

increased \$166,376,042, or 51.9 per cent. The quantity of lard increased 223,785,765 pounds, or 21.9 per cent, while its value increased \$73,256,353, or 119.8 per cent.

Table 38	1909	1904	1899		1909	1904	1899
Materials.				PRODUCTS—continued.			
Total cost	\$1,202,827,784	\$811,425,562	\$685,310,099	Pork ² —Continued, Salted—			
Animals slaughtered	\$960,725,581	\$675,893,676	\$570, 183, 432	PoundsValue	952, 130, 557 \$ 95, 959, 048	1,558,886,256 \$116,626,710	1,371,384,591 \$88,363,629
Number Cost Weight, pounds—	8,114,860 \$392,127,010	7,147,835 \$289,040,930	5,525,824 \$247,146,262	Hams— Pounds. Value. Shoulders—	789,861,744 \$101,080,390		900,000,029
Weight, pounds— On the hoof. Dressed. Calves—		7,485,407,944 4,066,264,877	5,908,165,706 3,222,733,617	Pounds	346, 294, 769 \$33, 225, 458	1,364,015,708 \$132,210,611	1,767,313,787 \$148,171,166
Number Cost Weight, pounds— On the hoof.	2,504,728 \$25,030,014	1,568,130 \$12,665,557	\$83,857 \$7,252,545	Pounds. Value.	741,345,933 \$97,856,403		, , .
Sheep—Dressed	419,604,080 262,315,076	261,683,572 161,049,581	124, 354, 340 79, 498, 483	Sausage, fresh or cured	\$ 59, 564, 582	\$33, 179, 235	\$25,982,709
Number Cost Weight, pounds— On the hoof	12, 255, 501 \$59, 924, 931	10,875,339 \$44,359,804	9, 110, 172 \$36, 859, 832	PoundsValueCanned goods:	257;809,083 \$16,392,768	124, 307, 681 \$9, 579, 718	80, 387, 411 \$7, 810, 553
On the hoof	987, 566, 521 496, 640, 869	930, 168, 367 464, 872, 621	764, 269, 802 389, 132, 646	PoundsValueLard;	121, 376, 837 \$15, 345, 543	\$16, 114, 665	112, 443, 021 5 9, 166, 931
Number Cost Weight, pounds— On the hoof.	33,870,616 \$483,383,848	30, 977, 639 \$329, 765, 480	30, 595, 522 \$278, 370, 494	Pounds	1,243,567,604 \$134,396,587	1, 169, 086, 400 \$82, 540, 964	1,019,781,839 \$61,140,234
On the hoof Dressed	6,856,832,417 5,201,902,778	6, 586, 349, 782 5, 048, 832, 850	6,676,709,331 5,203,280,487	Pounds	202,844,139 \$13,499,659	(1)	(1)
Number Cost	33, 224 \$121, 230	(1) (1)	(1) (1)	Gallons	19,692,172 \$16,475,726	19,454,799 \$10,201,911	19, 111, 120 \$11, 482, 542
All other	\$ 138, 548	\$61,905	\$554, 209	GallonsValue	11,343,186 \$6,350,745	4,893,133 \$2,595,951	8,240,569 \$3,438,358
Dressed meat, purchased	\$93,409,286	\$53,114,957	\$ 54, 247, 986	Oleomargarine: Pounds Value	42, 912, 466	(1) (1)	
All other materials	\$148,692,917	\$82,416,929	\$ 60,878,681		\$5,963,981		(1)
PRODUCTS.				Pounds	54,957,997 \$6,871,935	(1) (1)	\(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}\)
Total valueBeef:2	\$1,870,568,101	\$922,087,528	\$788,367,647	Pounds Value	27,936,035 \$1,944,338	17,526,456 \$1,087,719	(1)
PoundsValueFresh	4,335,674,330 \$339,742,608	3,884,952,074 \$255,204,676	3,055,241,979 \$220,495,401	Value	362, 136 \$8, 726, 818	369,074 \$7,204,061	168,505 \$3,300,042
PoundsValueSalted or gured—	4,209,196,668 \$327,583,456	3,748,055,377 \$247,096,724	2,917,653,476 \$210,833,647	Hides: Number Pounds	9,560,138 504,563,930	8,039,204 456,443,857	6,249,414 835,968,207
Pounds Value Veal. fresh:	126, 477, 662 \$12, 159, 152	136,896,697 \$8,107,952	137, 588, 503 \$9, 661, 754	Value Sheep pelts: Number	\$68, 401, 515 11, 691, 308	\$44, 206, 107	\$33,883,026
Pounds Value Mutton, fresh;	252, 997, 078 \$25, 058, 886	154, 212, 652 \$12, 856, 369	84, 548, 128 \$7, 709, 772	Goat and kid skins:	\$11, 404, 556	11,344,544 \$8,964,643	(1) (1)
PoundsValue	495, 457, 894 \$50, 735, 116	460, 754, 244 \$36, 880, 455	400, 812, 014 \$32, 681, 457	Number Value. Wool:	33,359 \$20,679	(1)	(1) (1)
Pork: 2 Pounds Value.	4,377,127,187 \$486,845,161	4, 147, 834, 872 \$340, 586, 644	4,360,705,789 \$320,469,119	Pounds	21,858,926 \$8,327,095	16,377,333 \$5,229,521	13,176,686 \$3,334,439
Fresh Pounds	1,547,494,184	1, 224, 932, 910	1,222,007,411	contract work	\$1,329,739	\$198,825	\$141,154
Value	\$158,714,862	\$91,749,323	\$83,934,324	All other products	\$93,170,064	\$55, 406, 064	\$47,331,910

¹ Figures not available.

Sugar.—Tables 39, 40, and 41 show the quantity

and value of the products made from sugar beets and sugar cane of domestic growth, and the quantity of beets grown and the acreage devoted to this crop. They do not include statistics for maple sugar and sirup, or for sirup produced on farms from sugar and sorghum cane, or the data for establishments engaged primarily in the refining of cane sugar or molasses. The value of products of the domestic beetsugar and cane-sugar mills amounted to \$77,991,683. In 1909 the value of products of the refineries above mentioned aggregated \$248,628,659. Of this

value the cost of materials, which consist chiefly of

raw sugar imported from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii,

and the Philippines, represented 90.9 per cent. The

Includes only the products specified.

combined value of products of all establishments producing raw or refined sugar was \$326,620,342 in 1909. This amount includes some duplication in the case of raw sugar produced by cane mills and used as material for the refineries.

As shown by Tables 39, 40, and 41, the total production of sugar in 1909 from beets and cane of domestic growth was 828,540 tons, of which beet sugar constituted 60.6 per cent and cane sugar 39.4 per cent. The output of beet sugar increased more than fivefold in quantity since 1899, while the production of cane sugar, for which statistics for previous censuses can not be presented in comparable form, has increased but slightly. The ton of 2,000 pounds is used in showing quantities.

Table 39	1909			
PRODUCT.	Tons.	Value.		
Total Beet-sugar industry Cane-sugar industry		\$77,991,683 48,122,383 29,869,300		
Sugar Beet Cane	828, 540 501, 682 326, 858	72, 033, 302 45, 937, 629 26, 095, 673		
Molasses, sirup, and all other products BeetCane		5, 958, 38; 2, 184, 754 3, 773, 62;		

The following table presents the statistics for the beet-sugar industry for the censuses of 1909, 1904, and 1899:

Table 40	1909	1904	1899
Acreage of sugar beets, total planted. Directly by factory By tenants of factory On contract by others than tenants	415,964 29,459 18,166	240,757 20,484 20,223	185,805 10,239 13,074
of factory	368, 339	200,050	111,992
Beets used, tons. Grown directly by factory. Grown by tenants of factory. Grown on contract by others than	3,965,356 266,768 163,843	2,175,417 169,839 210,247	794,658 23,241 95,071
tenants of factory	3, 534, 745	1, 795, 331	676,346
PRODUCTS.			
Total value	\$48,122,383	\$24,893,79 4	\$7,323,857
Granulated— Tons. Value. Raw—	496, 807 \$45, 645, 810	248, 309 \$23, 493, 373	57, 843 \$5, 580, 527
Tons	4,875 \$291,819	5,612 \$431,229	23, 886 \$1, 642, 054
GallonsValue	20, 812, 747 \$1, 129, 905	9,609,542 \$221,097	¹ 3, 551, 856 \$25, 102
Beet pulp	\$795, 900 \$258, 949	\$202,070 \$46,025	\$21,822 \$54,352

Includes quantities for which no value could be given; also wastage.

The statistics for cane mills for 1909 are shown in detail in Table 41.

Table 41	PRODUCT.	1909
		1880,620,788
Sugar: 2_		
Tons		326,850
Value	***************	\$26,095,677
Vacuum pan—		200 400
Tons	., ,	323, 180
Vanie	***************************************	\$25, 794, 28
Brown (open-kett	tle process)—	
Tons		3,67
value	1	\$301,38
worses (ndng bloc	duct from which more or less sugar has been	
extracted):		A4 500 500
Ganons		24, 587, 581
Cimen (literal mandress		\$2, 845, 550
Elian College	t from which no sugar has been extracted):	T 440 040
Value 3		1,449,860
vanue "		\$365,632
All other products #		\$1,313,874

¹ Does not include the operations of four establishments which manufacture sugar, two of which were operated in connection with penal institutions and two of which were engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation. The output of these establishments was 7,281 tons of sugar and 693,302 gallons of melasses.

² Cane sugar manufactured direct from cane, not including the refining of raw sugar purchased.

² The value of sirup produced by establishments which manufacture no sugar is included under "Ali other products."

TEXTILES.

Statistics are presented for several branches of the textile and allied manufacturing industries, designated as follows: Carpets and rugs, other than rag; cordage and twine and jute and linen goods; cotton goods, including cotton small wares; hats, fur-felt; hosiery and knit goods; oilcloth and linoleum; shoddy; silk and silk goods, including throwsters; and woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats.

Table 42 shows the development of the textile industry since 1850. It covers all the industries mentioned above except the manufacture of fur-felt hats and of oilcloth and linoleum, for which statistics are shown in separate tables, and also includes the dyeing and finishing of textiles.

Table 42	Number		INGAGED IN STEY. ¹						Value
CENSUS.	of estab- lish- ments.	Salaried employees.	Wage earners (average number).	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	added by manufacture.
1909 (census of 1910) 1904 (census of 1905) 1899 (census of 1900) 1889 (census of 1890) 1879 (census of 1880) 1869 (census of 1870) 1859 (census of 1870) 1849 (census of 1850)	5,352 4,737 4,521 4,420 4,143 4,855 3,058 3,025	31,208 24,372 17,024 210,851 (3) (3) (3)	881,128 742,529 664,429 520,196 4 387,557 275,655 194,394 146,877	1,049,636,201 772,673,605 414,179,946	\$49,123,634 32,862,121 23,532,773 212,743,405 (3) (4) (2) (1)	\$335,398,736 250,514,233 210,069,411 169,422,053 105,642,824 86,784,211 40,410,946 (6)	\$992,635,299 763,174,981 527,209,771 454,272,489 306,495,799 354,452,813 113,682,006 76,715,959	\$1,684,636,499 1,225,686,444 949,052,698 768,357,254 538,491,222 322,312,413 215,166,444 128,769,971	\$895, 601, 200 472, 511, 463 412, 842, 917 314, 984, 785 231, 995, 423 167, 859, 690 162, 084, 408 52, 654, 612

¹ Not including proprietors and firm members. ² Includes proprietors and firm members with their salaries. ³ Not reported fully. ⁴ Includes 2,115 officers and clerks whose salaries were not reported. ⁵ Not reported fully. Not reported separately.

The combined products of the industry in 1909 were valued at \$1,684,636,499, an increase of \$744,583,811, or 79.2 per cent, over the total for 1899. The total includes considerable duplication of values, but probably no more, relatively, than at previous censuses.

The percentage of increase since 1899 is the highest for any decade since that from 1859-1869. In 1909 cotton goods contributed 37.3 per cent of the value of all products represented in the total; the products of the woolen industries, including carpets and rugs, 30.1 per cent; hosiery and knit goods, 11.9 per cent; silk goods, 11.7 per cent; cordage and twine and jute and linen goods, 3.6 per cent; shoddy, four-tenths of 1 per cent; and the dyeing and finishing of textiles by independent establishments, 5 per cent.

The following table gives the number of producing spindles in active textile mills at the time of each census from 1869 to 1909, inclusive. It does not include spindles in establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than textiles, nor spindles employed on flax, hemp, jute, and allied fibers, of which latter class 142,169 were returned in 1909.

Table 43 census.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES.							
CEMSUS.	Total.	Cotton.	Silk,	Woolen.	Worsted.			
1909 (census of 1910)	33, 866, 479 28, 721, 742 23, 901, 557 1 18, 092, 133 1 13, 170, 743 1 9, 338, 953	28, 178, 862 23, 672, 064 19, 463, 984 14, 384, 180 10, 653, 435 7, 280, 800	1,777, 962 1,394, 020 1,213, 493 718, 360 262, 312 12,040	2,156,849 2,456,389 2,229,181 2,332,269 1,915,070 1,845,406	1,752,806 1,199,269 994,899 657,324 339,926 200,617			

1 Includes some accessory spindles, except for silk,

The percentage of increase in the total number of spindles was greater from 1899 to 1909 than for any other decade shown. In 1909 cotton spindles formed 83.2 per cent of the total number, silk spindles 5.2 per cent, and woolen and worsted spindles combined 11.5 per cent. In 1909 cotton spindles represented a slightly larger proportion of all spindles than in 1904 and 1899 and woolen and worsted spindles a slightly smaller proportion.

The loom equipment of active establishments at the time of the several censuses, beginning with that of 1869, is presented in the following table. It does not include looms in establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than textiles, nor looms employed on flax, hemp, jute, and similar fibers. Cotton looms operated by power formed 80.6 per cent of the total number of power looms in 1909; silk looms, 9.1 per cent; and those employed in the woolen industry, which includes the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods and carpets and rugs, 10.2 per cent. In 1899 the corresponding percentages were 79.5 for cotton looms, 7.7 for silk, and 12.8 for those in the woolen industries.

Table 44	NUMBER OF LOOMS.						
CLASS OF LOOMS AND CENSUS.		Used in the manufacture of—					
	Total.	Cotton goods.	Silk goods.	Woolen goods,	Worsted goods.	Carpets and rugs.	
Power: 1909 (census of 1910). 1904 (census of 1905). 1899 (census of 1905). 1899 (census of 1890). 1879 (census of 1890). 1879 (census of 1870). Hand: 1909 (census of 1910). 1890 (census of 1905). 1890 (census of 1900). 1889 (census of 1880). 1879 (census of 1880).	825,478 696,785 573,214 412,441 285,494 200,791 248 1,039 1,311 4,823 7,929 4,163	665, 052 559, 781 455, 752 324, 866 227, 383 157, 748 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	75, 406 59, 775 44, 257 20, 822 5, 321 1, 281 (2) 283 173 1, 747 3, 153 188	47	39,476 28,123 26,030 19,929 11,703 6,128 41 66 83 48 81	11,796 11,002 9,841 8,301 8,132 1,451 207 690 1,055 2,628 3,995 8,975	

¹ Not reported.

Carpets and rugs.—The following table presents statistics for the manufacture of carpets and rugs, exclusive of rag and grass carpets and rugs.

Table 45	1909	1904	1899
MATERIALS.			
Total cost	\$39,563,004	\$37,947,954	\$27,228,71
Pounds. Cost	64, 135, 020 \$11, 752, 396	51,320,521 \$10,431,146	51,871,33 \$8,104,10
Pounds. Cost. Equivalent of above in scoured condition, pounds. Animal hair:	51, 474, 353	31, 551, 895	37,560,23
Pounds CostCotton;	5,400,944 \$474,057	6,805,802 \$593,588	6, 189, 78 \$549, 61
Pounds Cost. Partly manufactured materials not made in mill reporting:	5, 147, 130 \$533, 302	1,997,369 \$251,112	1,943,94 \$129,44
Waste and noils— Pounds. Cost. Yarns'— Woolen—	2,732,034 \$513,302	2, 172, 481 \$341, 309	2,325,05 \$305,73
Pounds Cost	25,718,747 \$5,036,118	32, 431, 400 \$6, 648, 001	32,996,31 \$5,030,65
Worsted— Pounds Cost. Cotton—	11, 292, 749 \$5, 588, 915	11,355,993 \$5,405,072	9,218,26 \$3,544,86
Pounds Cost Linen—	26, 166, 241 \$4, 772, 594	27, 421, 831 \$4,757,850	19,823,56 \$2,744,92
Pounds	8,792,870 \$1,606,009	8,228,200 \$1,355,892	8,388,21 \$1,164,82
PoundsCost	55, 592, 343 \$3, 926, 694 \$1, 729, 492	49, 119, 558 \$3, 404, 516 \$1, 467, 476	38,846,41 \$2,476,02 \$1,151,72
All other materials	\$3,630,035	\$3, 291, 992	\$2,026,79
Total value	¹ \$71,188,152	1 \$61,586,433	\$48,192,35
Square vards	57, 176, 729 \$48, 475, 889	66, 426, 033 \$43, 991, 125	64,238,76 \$35,405,92
Vâlue Axminster and Moquette— Square yards. Vâlue Wilton—	12,507,261 \$13,680,806	0,413,686 \$0,368,757	5,026,77 \$4,762,26
Square yards Value Brussels—	4,576,368 \$8,737,768	1,297,872 \$2,726,667	23,587,12 2\$4,030,84
Square yards Value.	3,960,626 \$5,216,607	3,024,162 \$3,898,675	2,686,49 \$2,979,86
Tapestry velvet— Square yards. Value. Tapestry Brussels— Square yards. Value.	² 6, 927, 198 ² \$5, 514, 130	2 8,033,288 2 \$7,754,681	4,280,06 \$3,743,35
Square yards Value	11,405,514 \$8,576,906	14,099,074 \$9,955,043	8,737,44 \$5,520,66
Ingrain— Square yards. Value. Lugs, woven whole:	17,709,762 \$6,749,672	33,557,951 \$13,287,302	39,920,84 \$14,368,93
Square yards	.24, 042, 152 \$18, 490, 449	16,244,810 \$12,870,650	12,171,28 \$8,145,23
Square yards Value	3, 184, 097 \$3, 691, 900	1,767,920 \$2,107,383	327, 59 \$342, 26
Wilton— Square yards. Vālue Brussels—	767,248 \$1,381,562	1,097,186 \$1,983,777	339, 78 3 545, 9 6
Square yardsValue.	475,831 \$333,582	(3)	(3) (3)
Tapestry velvet— Square yards, Value. Tapestry Brussels—	3,732,972 \$3,513,063	(3) (8)	(3) (8)
Tapestry Brussels— Square yards. Value. Ingrain art squares—	5,672,962 \$4,422,427	2,009,834 \$1,509,673	18,75 \$9,00
Ingrain art squares— Square yards. Value	6, 131, 862	7, 135, 546	2,722,32 \$1,175,95
Smyrna— Square yards. Value	\$2,408,960	\$2,785,457 3,828,282	3,651,66
Value Other— Square yards.	\$1,000,322	\$4, 134, 500 406, 042	\$3,680,618 5,111,178
Value	2, 676, 947 \$1, 078, 633	\$349,860	5,111,175 \$2,391,434 \$4,641,193
MACHINERY.	\$4,221,814	\$4,724,658	# z) 021) 100
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	745	686 389	4 46
ets of cards. Woolen. Worsted Cotton Jindles. Productors	456 180 100	238	
oindles Producing Doubling and twisting Doubling and twisting	252,096 $211,472$	255,347 211,331 44,016	209, 206 167, 123 42, 083
norms, all classes	40,624 12,271	13,853	12,511

In addition, in 1909 carpets and rugs, to the value of \$479,161, and in 1904, to the value of \$70,000, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

2 Includes Wilton velvet.

3 Not reported separately.

4 Not reported fully.

² Included with power looms.

The aggregate production of carpets and rugs increased from 76,410,050 square yards in 1899 to 81,218,881 square yards in 1909, or only 6.3 per cent, but the value of the output increased from \$43,551,158 in 1899 to \$66,966,338 in 1909, or 53.8 per cent. The increase has been in all classes of rugs except Smyrna and "other rugs" and in all classes of carpets except ingrain. The cost of materials used increased at a rate almost equal to that of the value of products. The total carpet product decreased 11 per cent in quantity during the decade, but increased 36.9 per cent in value. The output of pile carpets increased 61.9 per cent in quantity and 98.3 per cent in value, while that of woven ply or ingrain carpets decreased 55.4 per cent in quantity and 53 per cent in value. The production of rugs woven whole increased 97.5 per cent in quantity and 127 per cent in value. More than two-thirds of the fiber material used in the manufacture of carpets is varn purchased, and to the extent that this yarn is manufactured by carpet mills there is a duplication in the products.

Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods.—Table 46 presents statistics for the manufacture of cordage and twine and jute and linen goods, including nets and seines, but does not include the figures for these classes of goods produced in penal institutions or in establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

The principal products manufactured in this country from flax, hemp, and jute fibers are twine, rope, and thread, and yarns for sale to establishments using chiefly cotton, wool, and silk fibers.

The production of linen toweling and other linen woven goods increased decidedly between 1899 and 1909, but this item is not shown separately in the table, because a very large proportion of the total product is manufactured by one establishment.

The output of gunny bagging decreased from 74,090,760 square yards in 1899 to 69,311,288 square yards in 1909, while its value increased from \$3,462,479 to \$3,507,482. The aggregate rope and twine product in 1909 was 504,020,697 pounds, valued at \$42,864,658, as compared with 343,656,384 pounds, valued at \$31,250,468, in 1899. In 1899 cotton rope and twine formed 3 per cent of the total output of the cordage and twine industry, and in 1909, 7.4 per cent. This class of products increased 260.6 per cent in quantity and 372.9 per cent in value during the decade, while rope and twine of all other fiber increased 40 per cent in quantity and 21.6 per cent in value. In addition to the cotton rope and twine product included in the figures given above, 21,319,678 pounds, valued at \$3,581,917, were made in 1909 in mills engaged primarily in the manufacture of cotton goods.

Table 46	1909	1899
MATERIALS.	general contract of the department of the property of the prop	
Total cost	\$40,914,810	\$33,063,793
Hard fibers: Sisal and manila hemp Pounds	TOE AND ETA	000 504 250
Other kinds—	335,460,574 \$19,314,396	269, 594, 673 \$17, 743, 624
Pounds Cost Soft fibers: Jute—	17,222,998 \$707,892	6,344,371 \$252,528
Pounds Cost Jute butts—	121,992,427 \$4,134,265	87, 443, 201 \$2, 431, 429
PoundsCost.	138,364,122 \$2,063,176	118,806,625 \$1,795,653
Flax and flax tow— Pounds Cost.	26,954,785 \$3,174,609	16,989,646 \$2,080,862
Hemp and hemp tow— Pounds	19,724,870	25,588,715
Cost	\$1,496,125 27,624,490	\$1,404,603 13,022,755
Cost	\$2,922,933	\$849, 426
Yarns, purchased: Cotton— Pounds	7,077,959	4,973,080
Cost	\$1,291,599	\$700,880
Pounds	2,676,367 \$445,378	1,7%8,179 \$262,156
All other materials	35,294,617	15,423,573
PRODUCTS.		
Total value	1 \$61,019,986	\$49,077,029
Rope and binder twine Sisal— Pounds	\$33,930,396 225,756,526	\$26,909,027 172,238,251
Value Manila—	\$15,960,290	\$14,065,566
Pounds	150,169,682 \$12,892,347	123,584,201 \$12,102,798
PoundsValue	16,780,763 \$3,011,612	1,615,824 \$247,250
Jute rope— Pounds. Value All other—	27,749,812 \$1,566,160	19,012,165 \$463,413
An other— Pounds Value	7,767,561 \$499,906	(3) (3)
Twine, not including binder	\$8,934,352	\$4,341,441
Cotton— Pounds Value	20,412,631 \$3,518,026	\$,691,707 \$1,133,649
Jute— Pounds Value	35,516,217 \$2,557,744	1,679,127 \$117,539
Hemp— Pounds Value	8,013,349 \$1,091,291	9,065,624 \$1,019,590
Flax— Pounds Value Flax or hemp mixed with jute—	2,967,053 \$830,969	3,845,978 8909,469
Flax or hemp mixed with jute— Pounds	8,907,403 \$936,312	12,924,067 \$1,101,203
Yarns for sale	\$5,434,037	\$4, 455, 734
Jute—PoundsValue.	62,512,247 \$4,361,550	54,271,800 \$3,230,835
Flax and hemp— Pounds	5,486,891	8,259.653
Value Other— Pounds	\$982,742 732,120 \$89,745	\$1,125,971 946,567 \$98,928
Linen thread:	6,520,503	4,021,044 \$2,372,287
Value Gunny bagging: Square yards.	\$3,407,008 69,311,285	74,090,760
Value Integraphes and russ:	\$3,587,482 2,206,114	\$3,462,479 2,953,658
Square yardsValue	\$549,221	\$357,568
All other products	\$5,257,580	\$7,219,063

¹ In addition, cordage and twine and jute and linen goods to the value of \$890,629 were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.
² Not reported.

Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.—Table 47 presents the statistics for cotton manufactures, not

including cotton hosiery and knit goods.

The aggregate value of cotton woven goods manufactured, exclusive of narrow weaves, such as tape and webbing, was \$456,089,401 in 1909, compared with \$243,253,155 in 1899, an increase of 87.5 per cent for the decade. The rate of increase, however, in quantity was very much less, 6,348,568,593 square yards of woven goods being reported in 1909, compared with

4,523,430,616 in 1899, an increase of 40.3 per cent. The output of almost every class of woven goods increased during the decade.

The total production of yarn in cotton mills in 1909 was 2,040,290,743 pounds, of which 470,370,995 pounds, valued at \$109,314,953, were made for sale. Part of this yarn was sold to other cotton mills, thus involving duplication in the total value of products for the industry. Some of it was sold to woolen and silk mills and a large quantity to knitting mills.

rable 47	1909	1904	1899		1909	1904	1899
MATERIALS.				rroducts-continued.			
Total cost	\$371,009,470	\$286,255,303	\$176,551,527	Woven goods—Continued. Napped fabrics—			
Cost	2,335,344,906 \$274,724,210	1,876,437,150 \$222,212,749	1,817,643,390 \$125,169,616	Square yards	305,655,864 \$25,695,367	330, 808, 140 \$26, 108, 315	268,852,716 \$18,231,04
Domestic— Pounds Cost Foreign—	2,259,312,974 \$261,547,820	1,832,736,744 \$214,615,844	1,761,798,458 \$119,098,443	plush— Square yardsValue Mosquito and other netting—	19,706,438 \$6,965,634	16,014,556 \$4,790,573	7,961,52 \$2,682,01
Pounds	76,031,932 \$13,176,390	43,700,406 \$7,596,905	55,844,032 \$6,071,173	Canore vorde	59, 100, 819 \$2, 103, 560	36, 232, 918 \$794, 953	41,885,02 \$875,86
Pounds		105,411,516 \$24,611,200	94,692,864 \$17,622,568	Value Upholstering goods— Square yards. Value Tapestries (piece goods and	94,840,051 \$14,882,842	65,592,212 \$12,111,698	51,314,60 \$8,705,38
Cotton waste: Pounds. Cost. Starch: Pounds.	80,044,061 \$4,225,790 71,774,574	76, 678, 645 \$3, 814, 290 54, 489, 534	41,234,000 \$1,515,591 53,800,734	curtains)— Square yards Value	10,057,385 \$4,723,907	9,605,006 \$4,242,5 06	10,166,53 \$4,158,60
Cost	\$2,114,756	\$1,506,804 \$4,573,375	\$1,227,010 \$5,718,107	Lace and lace curtains— Square yards Value	81,007,314 \$8,022,082	53,511,222 \$7,208,211	37,825,19 \$3,585,13
All other materials PRODUCTS.	\$50,673,409	\$29,536,885	\$25, 298, 635	Other— Square yards Value	3,175,352 \$1,236,853	2,475,984 \$660,981	3,322,87 \$961,64
Total value	1 \$628,391,813	\$450,467,704	\$339,200,320	Bags and bagging— Square yards Value.	63, 107, 568 \$4, 862, 451	57,067,663 \$3,953,732	32,739,61 \$2,554,19
Voven goods: Bquare yards Value Plain cloths for printing or con-	6, 348, 568, 593 \$456, 089, 401.	5,110,308,812 \$324,747,837	4, 523, 430, 616 \$243, 253, 155	Cotton towels and toweling— Square yards Value.	52,778,170 \$6,037,075	40, 280, 292 \$4, 365, 470	(2) (2)
verting— Square yards Value Brown or bleached sheetings and	I .	1,818,216,172 \$80,311,612	1,581,613,827 \$57,780,940	Tape and webbingYarns for sale:	\$5,531,674 470,370,995	\$4,060,488	\$2,521,4
Brown or bleached sheetings and shirtings— Square yards. Value.		1,172,309,182	1,212,403,048	Yarns for sale: Pounds. Value. Thread: Pounds.	\$109,314,953 23,700,957	364,634,753 \$79,939,687 17,163,741	332,302,6 \$55,216,0 15,907,0
Value Twills and sateens— Square yards	\$88,802,985 388,314,961	\$61,253,376 366,142,513 \$23,701,305	\$55, 518, 032 235, 860, 518 \$14, 301, 302	Value	\$20,516,269	\$15,043,043 7,301,589	\$11,908,6 11,642,7
Twils and sateens— Square yards. Value Fancy woven fabrics— Square yards. Value.	\$34,274,107 426,710,350 \$47,498,713	\$23,701,305 306,254,685 \$28,486,342	237,841,603 \$21,060,310	Twine: Pounds Value. Cordage and rope: Pounds	\$2,417,301 7,603,907	\$1,428,994	\$1,546,6 (2) (2)
Value	537, 430, 463 \$37, 939, 040	302,316,132 \$22,471,867	278,392,708 \$16,179,200	Cordage and rope; Pounds. Value. Cotton waste for sale; Pounds.		(2) (2) 247,649,640	270,862,6
Value Duck— Square yards Value	1 4	122,601,212 \$17,005,982	129, 234, 076 \$14, 263, 008	Value	\$10,874,886 \$22,483,213	\$10,062,057 \$15,185,598	\$5,563,5 \$19,190,8
Drills— Square yards	238, 869, 407 \$17, 750, 151	194,735,303 \$12,596,063	237, 206, 549 \$11, 862, 794	MACHINERY.	27, 425, 608	23, 195, 143	19,050,1
Ticks, denims, and stripes— Square yards Value	264,870,508 \$27,350,162	256, 375, 486 \$23, 797, 578	181, 800, 853 \$16, 446, 633	Producing spindles, number Looms, all classes, number	605,049	559, 296	455,7
Cottonades— Square yards Value		25, 362, 346 \$2, 998, 971	26, 323, 947 \$2, 791, 431			±1.1	

¹ In addition, cotton goods to the value of \$2,224,006 were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² Not reported separately.

Felt goods.—Table 48 covers the statistics for all establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of felt goods except those making hats. The aggregate value of products of the three felting industries—the manufacture of felt goods, fur-felt hats, and wool-felt hats—was \$64,099,667 in 1909, \$48,035,213 in 1904, and \$37,864,818 in 1899, the increase in value from 1899 to 1909 being 69.3 per cent.

The value of products for the felt-goods industry, exclusive of the making of felt hats, was \$11,852,626 in 1909 and \$6,461,691 in 1899, an increase for the decade of 83.4 per cent.

The increase in the production of endless belts during the decade was particularly large, amounting to 191 per cent in quantity and 215.1 per cent in value.

Table 48	1909	1904	1899
materials.			
Total cost	\$6,967,206	\$5,754,026	\$3,801,028
Pounds	12,409,826 \$3,927,393	11,868,238 \$3,388,588	9,606,263 \$2,196,440
Condition, pounds	9,308,172	8,131,082	6,468,097
Pounds	8,144,011 \$239,244	6,974,634 \$373,797	2,819,521 \$125,803
Cotton: PoundsCost	1,375,670 \$155,815	1,982,624 \$217,200	1,225,850 \$77,683
Cost. Shoddy, mungo, and wool extract: Pounds. Cost	2,536,243 \$261,878	1,532,127 \$157,031	712,373
Cost	4,874,712	1,948,969	\$80,737 2,653,590
Į.	\$1,220,110	\$452,509	\$552,992
Chemicals and dyestuffsAll other materials	\$219,891 \$942,875	\$189,750 \$975,151	\$128,296 \$639,077
PRODUCTS.			
Total value	\$11,852,626	\$8,948,594	\$6,461,691
Square yards	3,764,468 \$1,381,854	3,689,610 \$1,830,627	2,056,002 \$548,543
Square yards Value Saddle felts:	5,953,410 \$1,329,686	5,145,340	2,469,830
PoundsValueEndless belts:	1,650,991 \$575,849	\$1,188,908	\$796,718
PoundsValue	3,243,034 \$3,417,822	1,770,124 \$1,707,216	1,114,357 \$1,084,835
Square yardsValue	1,661,090 \$514,456	2,823,137 \$781,450	1,052,538 \$540,110
Square yardsValue	1,159,999 \$531,045	605,214 \$191,998	125,000 \$56,950
All other felts	\$3,549,876 \$552,038	\$2,592,894 \$655,501	\$2,261,918 \$1,172,617
MACHINERY.			
Sets of cards	473 472	463 451	1302
CottonSpindles	1	12	
Spindles.	30, 353	17,817	24,286
Producing Doubling and twisting	29, 463 890	17,457 360	23,235 1,051
Looms, all classes	408	265	284

1 Not fully reported.

Hats, fur-felt and wool-felt.—The total output in 1909 of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of fur-felt or wool-felt hats was 42,962,508 hats of all varieties, valued at \$47,089,253; in 1904 it was 36,695,952 hats, valued at \$36,604,304; and in 1899, 32,325,564 hats, valued at \$28,546,867. Fur-felt hats, generally known as felt hats, formed 83.5 per cent of the total number in 1909 and 69.9 per cent in 1899, while wool-felt hats, generally known as wool hats, formed 16.5 per cent of the total in 1909 and 30.1 per cent in 1899.

There is some duplication in value of products, due to the use of felt hat bodies and hats in the rough made at one establishment as material at another.

The following table gives the quantity and value of the materials and products of the fur-felt hat industry in 1909, 1904, and 1899. The products increased in value 72.1 per cent during the decade, and the number of finished hats increased 58.8 per cent.

Table 49	1909	1904	1899	
materials.	St.		THE THEOREM TO CHRONIC CONTROL TO THE THEOREM STREET, THE THE THEOREM STREET, THE THE THEOREM STREET, THE THEOREM STREET, THE THEOREM STREET, THE THE THEOREM STREET, THE THEOREM STREET, THE THEOREM STREET, THE THE THEOREM STREET, THE THEOREM STREET, THE THEOREM STREET, THE THE THE THEOREM STREET, THE THEOREM STREET, THE	
Total cost Hatters' fur:	\$22,109,231	\$15,975,206	\$13,518,668	
PoundsCost	8,645,576 \$9,278,922	6,718,359 \$6,743,996	6, 166, 268 \$6, 376, 991	
Dozens	496, 447 \$2,575, 248	211,760 \$1,351,372	148, 212 \$882, 986	
Chemicals and dyestuffs	\$843.587 \$9.411,474	\$1,140,281 \$6,739,617	\$656,794 \$5,596,897	
PRODUCTS.				
Total value	1 \$47,864,630	1 \$36,629,858	\$27,811,187	
Dozens Value Fur-felt hat bodies and hats in the rough:	2,989,252 \$43,442,466	2,611,875 \$34,314,234	1,882,372 \$25,885,506	
Dozens Value.	366,370 \$2,708,788	88, 166 \$660, 959	165.010 \$ 992.730	
All other products Work on materials for others	\$1,164,872 \$553,554	\$1,093,361 \$560,799	8 041,682 8 491,919	

¹ In addition, in 1909, fur-felt hats, to the value of \$800,601, and in 1904, to the value of \$303,441, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

The statistics for the manufacture of wool-felt hats are given in the following table. The increase in the total value of all products for the decade was 22.1 per cent. The output of finished wool hats in 1909, though greater than in 1904, showed a decrease of 27.2 per cent as compared with 1899.

Table 50	1909	1904	1899
MATERIALS.			
Total cost	\$2,472,263	\$1,369,810	\$2,042,202
Pounds Cost. Equivalent of above in scoured con-	1,293,498 \$404,127	1,633,525 \$495,594	2,713,374 \$788,973
dition, pounds	989, 110	1,281,576	1,898,665
Pounds. Cost. Wool-felt hat bodies and hats in the rough:	1,281,764 \$661,172	287, 363 \$119, 407	862,982 \$370,792
Dozens Cost	21,864 \$83,020	12,089 \$ 25,997	4,939 \$ 13,920
Chemicals and dyestuffs	\$104,503 \$1,219,441	\$63,905 \$661,907	\$108,500 \$760,015
PRODUCTS.			
Total value	1 \$4,882,411	\$2,457,266	\$3,591,040
Dozens	590,957 \$3,646,787	446, 121 \$2, 290, 670	811, 425 \$3, 161, 361
rough: Dozens Value	53, 896 \$309, 492	18, 587 \$100, 491	56,006 \$ 120,262
All other products	\$426, 132	\$66, 705	\$ 310.317

¹ In addition, wool-felt hats, to the value of \$904,643, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

Hosiery and knit goods.—Table 51, presenting the statistics for hosiery and knit goods, includes hand-knit as well as machine-knit goods.

The total cost of materials in the hosiery and knitgoods industry was \$110,241,053 in 1909, \$76,789,348 in 1904, and \$51,195,330 in 1899. The cost of cotton and cotton yarn represented 51.7 per cent of the total cost of material used in 1909, 52.4 per cent in 1904, and 50.3 per cent in 1899. A portion of the yarn reported as material was purchased from other establishments included in this classification and is therefore duplicated in the value of products. The increase in the total cost of materials in 1909 over the cost for 1899 was 115.3 per cent, and the increase in the total value of products was 108.8 per cent. Of the total value of the products, shirts and drawers contributed 34.8 per cent in 1909 and 47.7 per cent in 1899, while hosiery contributed 34.3 per cent in 1909 and 28.6 per cent in 1899. The hosiery product increased in value from

\$27,420,029 in 1899 to \$68,721,825 in 1909, or 150.6 per cent, and shirts and drawers from \$45,675,594 to \$69,592,817, or 52.4 per cent. Sweaters, cardigan jackets, etc., show the largest relative increase in value for the decade, and combination suits the next largest, the value of the former increasing from \$3,498,837 to \$22,430,817, or more than fivefold, and that of the latter from \$3,691,847 to \$14,853,536, or about threefold.

\$110,241,053 75,416,023 \$8,803,509 7,068,788 \$2,919,055 5,582,839 7,482,553	\$76,789,348 50,586,760 \$5,869,317 17,300,616 \$6,153,858	\$51,195,330 49,451,301 \$3,561,592	PRODUCTS—continued, Hoslery—Continued. Silk— Dozen pairs Value.	434, 414		
75, 418, 023 \$8, 803, 509 7, 068, 788 \$2, 919, 055 5, 582, 839	50,586,760 \$5,869,317	49,451,301 \$3,561,592	Silk	434 414		
7,068,788 \$2,919,055 5,582,839			Dozen pairs	434 414		
7,068,788 \$2,919,055 5,582,839			value	\$3,600,416	42,065 \$522,303	12,572 \$186,413
5, 582, 839	00, 100, 000	17, 953, 907 \$5, 262, 135	Shirts and drawers: Dozens Value	25, 337, 779 \$69, 592, 817	19, 723, 141 \$56, 643, 860	15, 873, 700 \$45, 675, 594
7 499 559	13,909,144	13,031,308	All cotton— Dozens Value Merino or mixed—	22, 567, 121 \$50, 007, 598	17, 107, 958 \$39, 658, 762	12,058,431 \$26,882,902
\$919, 970	7, 489, 358 \$923, 719	3,770,626 \$488,702	Merino or mixed— Dozens. Value	2, 536, 473 \$17, 055, 624	2, 113, 810 \$13, 031, 754	2, 675, 416
8, 586, 261 \$2, 813, 129	6,020,459 \$1,711,669	5, 276, 454 \$1, 487, 907	All Wool—	178, 163	485, 328	\$13, 293, 829 1, 085, 046
			Value Silk and silk mixed— Dozens	\$1,820,521 56,022	\$3, 647, 934 16, 045	\$4,980,818 54,807
l I	\$34, 372, 910	\$22, 204, 918		'		54, 807 \$518, 045 986, 855
\$10, 116, 325			All cotton—	\$14, 853, 536	\$6,793,947	\$3,691,847
	4, 839, 343 \$2, 798, 454	2,621,893 \$1,257,587	Dozens Value Merino or mixed—	\$9,713,597	\$4, 478, 664	824, 632 \$2, 240, 566
4, 014, 609 \$2, 667, 051	2, 568, 890 \$1, 118, 999	1,981,484 \$642,535	Dozens Value	364, 387 \$4, 217, 482	\$1, 199, 949	139,994 \$1,133,328
982, 753 \$3, 606, 599	320, 671 \$ 1, 200, 259	266, 247 \$946, 801	Thorong	50, 102 \$683, 289	68,067 \$965,132	9,501 \$201,66
\$2,541,939	\$1,677,252 \$13,505,221	\$1,023,161 \$9,454,598		10, 977 \$239, 218	6,810 \$150,202	12,72 \$116,28
			Dozens	2, 221, 410	811,629 \$8,345,369	594,09 \$3,498,83
69, 171, 277 8, 316, 349 223, 404	(1)	1 711 1	Gloves and mittens: Dozen pairs.	2,527,889	2, 260, 508	1,898,58 \$4,244,04
20, 856, 989	(1)	(1)	Yalue	'''		343, 42
2 \$200.143.527	2 \$137,076,454	\$95,833,692	Dozens Value	\$3, 217, 985	\$1, 774, 862	\$1,002,39
62, 825, 069	44, 186, 063 \$44, 113, 260	29, 903, 899 \$27, 420, 029	Snawis:	218, 923	435,306 3 1,293,348	157, 62 \$328, 72
			Boot and shoe linings: Square yards	0,140,110	11, 768, 961	10, 406, 44 \$2, 205, 00
\$37,903,011	\$ 26, 152, 043	\$16, 203, 372	Yarns for sale	\$1,785,531	\$1,000,083	\$498,79
32, 499, 104 \$34, 078, 622	24, 169, 804 \$22, 764, 799	\$13, 275, 732	Pounds	7, 457, 412 \$1, 508, 417	3, 304, 615 \$654, 234	2, 419, 28 \$422, 10
\$34,029 \$1,466,283	746, 226 \$1, 182, 164	436, 891 \$659, 959	Woolen, worsted, and merino— Pounds	488, 322 \$217, 114	491.559 \$345,849	134,55 \$76,66
. 1, 100, 429	1,083,783 \$2,205,080	1, 176, 705 \$ 2, 267, 681	All other products	\$10, 118, 371	\$10,306,064	\$7, 268, 43
27, 891, 093	18, 144, 185 \$17, 438, 914	13, 249, 558 \$11, 030, 244	MACHINERY. Sets of cards	2, 681	2,001	1,10
24, 805, 917		11, 352, 081	Cotton	1,827 844 10	977 24	1, 10 (1) 521, 8
. 4,020,021	1,611,066		Spindles Producing	736, 774 720, 935 6, 839	596, 362 6, 818	510,1
1,061,535	1,309,876	l .	Knitting machines, all classes	115,019 43,885	88, 374 30, 410	89,0 24,5
	0, 140, 265 \$3, 834, 094 4, 014, 609 \$2, 667, 061 982, 753 \$3, 606, 599 \$23, 853, 633 69, 171, 277 8, 316, 349 20, 856, 989 2 \$200, 143, 527 62, 825, 069 \$68, 721, 825 34, 409, 562 \$37, 903, 011 32, 499, 104 \$34, 078, 622 \$34, 466, 283 \$1, 166, 282 \$2, 368, 106 27, 218, 398 24, 805, 917 \$21, 831, 365 2, 023, 641 \$3, 299, 912	10, 370, 004	\$48, 165, 749 10, 370, 004 \$10, 116, 325 0, 140, 265 \$3, 834, 094 4, 014, 609 \$2, 667, 061 \$3, 006, 599 \$1, 200, 259 \$22, 204, 918 \$2, 687, 061 \$3, 006, 599 \$1, 200, 259 \$22, 687, 061 \$3, 608, 509 \$2, 753 \$3, 006, 599 \$1, 200, 259 \$22, 641, 939 \$23, 853, 633 \$1, 677, 252 \$1, 023, 161 \$9, 454, 508 69, 171, 277 \$9, 316, 349 223, 404 20, 856, 989 \$1, 987, 7076, 454 \$220, 143, 587 \$21, 825 \$31, 7076, 454 \$31, 200, 259 \$31, 023, 361 \$31, 505, 221 \$31, 023, 161 \$31, 505, 221 \$31, 023, 161 \$31, 505, 221 \$31, 023, 161 \$31, 505, 221 \$31, 023, 161 \$31, 505, 221 \$31, 023, 161 \$31, 505, 221 \$31, 023, 161 \$31, 505, 221 \$31, 023, 161 \$31, 003, 857 \$31, 203, 851 \$31, 203, 851 \$31, 203, 851 \$31, 203, 851 \$31, 203, 851 \$32, 203, 841 \$31, 825, 833 \$31, 275, 732 \$313, 275, 732 \$313, 275, 732 \$32, 499, 104 \$34, 499, 562 \$31, 182, 164 \$34, 029 \$31, 466, 283 \$31, 182, 164 \$31, 203, 872 \$313, 275, 732 \$313, 275, 732 \$313, 275, 732 \$313, 275, 732 \$313, 275, 732 \$32, 499, 104 \$32, 764, 799 \$313, 275, 732 \$313, 275,	216, 987, 611 161, 500, 468 181, 522, 068 3427, 204, 918 10, 370, 004 8, 789, 570 5, 823, 215 \$10, 116, 326 \$7, 457, 690 \$44, 865, 304 0, 140, 265 4, 839, 343 2, 021, 893 \$1, 10, 370, 004 \$2, 798, 454 \$1, 257, 587 4, 014, 609 \$2, 568, 890 1, 981, 484 \$2, 607, 051 \$11, 118, 999 \$642, 535 \$20, 671 266, 247 \$33, 606, 599 \$11, 200, 259 \$946, 801 \$22, 541, 939 \$13, 505, 221 \$9, 454, 598 \$23, 353, 606, 599 \$13, 200, 259 \$946, 801 \$223, 404 \$11 \$1	216, 987, 611 101, 500, 468	216, 987, 611 10, 370, 004 348, 165, 749 348, 165, 749 348, 165, 749 348, 165, 749 348, 165, 749 310, 370, 004 310, 370, 004 310, 370, 004 310, 370, 004 310, 370, 004 310, 370, 004 310, 370, 004 310, 370, 004 310, 370, 005 310, 470, 470 310

¹ Not reported.
2 In addition, in 1900, hosiery and knit goods, to the value of \$2,975,749, and in 1904, to the value of \$1,579,633, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

Oilcloth and linoleum.—Table 52 presents the statistics of the production of oilcloth, linoleum, and artificial leather. Artificial leather, which at former censuses was included under upholstering materials, was reported separately for the first time at the census of 1909. At the census of 1899 oilcloth and linoleum were not reported in detail, but the total value of these products was \$11,402,620. This had

increased to \$13,977,137 in 1904 and to \$22,525,940 in 1909. The production of oilcloth in 1909 was in the aggregate 96,862,068 square yards and in 1904 71,057,684 square yards, an increase for the five years of 36.3 per cent. The linoleum product increased relatively much more; it amounted to 30,676,254 square yards in 1909 and 16,891,462 square yards in 1904, an increase of 81.6 per cent.

Table 52 PRODUCT.	1909	1904
Total value	1 \$26,253,796	\$14,792,246
OilelothFloor—	\$11,681,012	\$8,648,337
Square yards	18,354,851 \$3,776,660	21,456,615 \$3,565,689
Square yards	17,338,440 \$2,265,146	11,574,986 \$1,542,467
Square yards	01,168,777 \$5,639,206 \$10,844,928	38,026,083 \$3,540,181 \$5,328,800
Linoleum, including cork carpet— Square yards. Value	26,215,979 \$7,850,437	14,765,284 \$4,223,992
Inlaid linoleum— Square yards. Value		2, 126, 178 \$1, 104, 808
Artificial leather: Square yardsValue	11,869,875 \$3,448,617	(2)
All other products	\$279, 239	\$815, 109

¹ In addition, products to the value of \$33,328 were reported by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation. The production of artificial leather is included under "upholstering materials" in Table 110.

² Figures not available.

Shoddy.—The statistics given in the following table relate only to establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of shoddy, mungo, and wool extract, and do not include those for spinning and weaving mills and hosiery and knit-goods factories which manufacture shoddy for their own use or for sale. Mills engaged in the cutting of flocks and the cleaning and garnetting of waste are included, as in previous censuses. The total cost of materials used was \$5,000,706 in 1909, and the total value of the products was \$7,446,364, both of these amounts being somewhat

larger than in 1899 but smaller than in 1904. The total output of the products specifically classified was

57,888,999 pounds in 1909, 63,787,770 pounds in 1904, and 47,684,714 pounds in 1899.

Table 53	1909	1904	1899
MATERIALS.	\$5.000.706	\$6,055,781	84.875,192
Teilore elippinge rage etc.	\$0,000,100	40,000,	V _,
Total cost Tailors' clippings, rags, etc.: Pounds Cost. Waste and noils of wool, mohair, camel's	64,561,713 \$3,051,045	68,921,097 \$4,295,641	79,623,312 \$3,558,706
hair, etc.: Pounds Cost	7,567,579 \$917,976	8,177,846 \$909,754	4, 236, 028 \$693, 972
Wool, in condition purchased: Pounds	237,097	597,492	422,349
Cost Equivalent of above in scoured con-	\$98,032	\$127,927	\$127,099
dition, pounds	196,097	421,492	242,997
Chemicals and dyestuffsAll other materials	\$138, 241 \$795, 412	\$142,455 \$579,954	\$111,095 \$384,320
PRODUCTS.			
Total value	1 \$7,446,364	\$8,406,425	\$6,730,974
Shoddy and mungo: Pounds Value	48,375,724 \$5,699,260	54,401,295 \$6,831,689	39,014,661 \$5,388,378
Wool axtract: Pounds. Value.	5,637,514 \$865,528	6,375,768 \$727,912	4,980,825 \$620,504
Waste: Pounds	2,237,748	42,504	1,608,470 \$148,043
ValueFlocks:	\$275,545	\$1,544	- •
PoundsValue	1,638,013 \$107,697	2,968,203 \$143,536	2,080,758 \$131,894
All other products	\$268,708 \$229,626	\$365,805 \$335,939	\$151,494 \$290,661
MACHINERY.			
Pickers, numberGarnett machines, number	346 158	317 116	(³) (²)

¹ In addition, shoddy to the value of \$367,278 was made for sale by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² Not reported.

Silk and silk goods.—The following table, which presents statistics for the manufacture of silk and silk goods, includes data for establishments that make a specialty of throwing and winding silk:

1909	1904	1899
	The same of the sa	
\$107,766,916	\$75,881,188	\$62,406,665
17,472,204 \$67,787,667	11,572,783	9,760,770 \$40,721,877
2,212,972	1,951,201	1,550,291
914,494	466, 151	\$3,406,009 6,056
	\$1,623,473 3,235,744	\$10,380 2,338,464
\$14,679,719	\$14,562,425	\$10, 529, 632
2,402,960 \$1,637,187	1 49,811 1 \$187, 159	1,735,179 \$1,008,947
14, 111, 878 \$5,811, 582	9,618,295 \$3,667,969	6,664,069 \$1,996,233
610,588 \$765,989	443, 155 \$409, 867	239,461 \$167,770
710, 108	138,289	104, 816 \$ 107, 365
353,790	130,930	108,388 \$134,986
\$1,062,313	\$666,992	(1)
\$8, 150, 280	\$5,488,808	\$4,313,416
* \$196,911,667	\$133,288,072	\$167,256,258
185,707,316 \$107,881,146	124,871,215 \$66,917,762	87,626,883 \$52,152,836
\$1,934,158 \$53,282,704	68,398,642 \$40,741,480	53, 573, 488 \$33, 852, 111
24,742,556 \$14,207,861	9,061,025 \$5,343,472	8, 963, 31! \$5, 450, 714
13,249,090 20,835,345	8, 143, 091 \$5, 927, 063	7,532,22 \$5,379,00
6,043,686 \$3,473,799	2,336,120 \$1,229,648	1,677,490 \$1,266,32
19.693.393	21.334.584	7, 331, 50
\$11,353,242	\$9,276,445	\$2,342,165 8,558,884
\$15,728,195	\$4,399,654	\$2,868,500
10,093,583 \$4,767,990	\$3, 161, 206	5, 122, 246 \$2, 479, 900
2,759,411 \$2,104,768	2,547,367 \$1,340,815	3, 548, 684 \$2, 480, 068
226, 717 \$322, 826	1,766,210 \$1,559,982	1,333,115 \$1,009,833
	\$21,890,604 \$745,489 \$112,302	\$18,467,174 \$803,164 \$57,622
\$4,483,248 \$3,850,448	\$3,493,977 \$3,107,697	\$414,787 \$1,522,560 \$2,034,07
1,088,780 \$6,341,719	962,998 \$5,521,055	987,91 \$5,997,97
747, 246 \$ 4, 179, 355	811,711 \$4,625,016	739,30 \$4,248,716
2,740,319 \$12,550,510	2,025,645 \$9,190,650	2,468,38 \$11,167,19
779,462	570,529	437,450
\$2,104,066	31,660,647	\$1,028,22
	\$107,766,916 17,472,204 \$67,787,037 2,212,972 \$4,848,789 914,494 \$1,926,894 3,377,972 \$14,679,719 2,402,969 \$1,627,187 14,111,878 \$5,811,582 610,583 \$765,989 710,108 \$640,229 353,780 \$456,597 \$1,062,313 \$8,150,280 *\$196,911,687 \$107,881,146 \$107,881,146 \$107,881,146 \$107,881,146 \$107,881,146 \$1,934,158 \$33,222,704 24,742,566 \$14,207,861 13,249,090 39,835,345 6,043,686 \$3,473,799 19,683,393 \$11,353,242 40,044,433 \$15,728,195 10,093,583 \$4,707,990 2,789,11,350,550 \$22,744,873 \$1,350,550 \$23,744,873 \$1,350,550 \$24,742,556 \$34,707,990 2,789,176 \$34,707,990 2,789,176 \$31,350,550 \$32,744,873 \$4,787,990 2,789,176 \$4,77,990 2,789,176 \$4,747,246 \$4,179,355 2,740,319 \$12,550,510	\$107,766,916 \$75,861,188 17,472,204 \$11,672,783 \$45,787,037 \$45,216,416 2,212,972 \$1,951,201 \$4,943,789 \$45,110,201 \$11,623,473 3,377,972 \$3,225,744 \$14,679,719 \$14,502,425 2,402,969 \$1,49,811 \$1,637,187 \$1,887,159 14,111,878 \$9,018,295 \$5,811,622 \$3,667,969 610,558 \$469,867 710,108 \$138,289 \$640,229 \$127,997 353,780 \$130,930 \$456,597 \$1308,841 \$1,622,313 \$666,992 \$8,150,280 \$5,488,868 2,196,911,667 \$133,283,073 1855,767,316 \$124,871,215 \$107,881,146 \$6,917,762 \$1,964,158 \$40,741,480 24,742,556 \$9,061,625 \$14,207,861 \$5,343,472 13,249,090 \$1,229,648 \$11,653,242 \$9,061,625 \$14,207,861 \$5,947,762 \$1,964,158 \$40,741,480 \$9,835,345 \$5,97,063 6,043,685 \$2,334,747 13,249,090 \$1,229,648 \$10,083,533 \$21,334,584 \$11,353,242 \$9,276,445 \$40,044,433 \$15,603,253 \$4,767,990 \$1,229,648 \$10,083,583 \$7,262,315 \$3,473,799 \$1,229,648 \$10,083,583 \$7,262,315 \$3,473,799 \$1,239,654 \$10,083,583 \$7,262,315 \$3,473,790 \$1,239,654 \$10,083,583 \$7,262,315 \$3,473,790 \$1,239,648 \$11,350,650 \$3,161,206 \$4,535,222 \$1,016,954 \$4,625,016 \$4,77,960 \$5,521,016,954 \$4,77,960 \$5,521,016,954 \$4,77,960 \$5,521,016,954 \$4,77,9355 \$4,625,016 \$4,77,946 \$1,711,711 \$4,179,355 \$4,625,016 \$4,77,940 \$5,521,016,954

¹ Does not include waste, noils, etc.
2 Not reported separately.
2 In addition, silk and silk goods to the value of \$1,218,101 were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

The increase in the cost of materials and in the value of products for the period 1899–1909 was 72.7 and 83.6 per cent, respectively. Considerable duplication occurs in the total cost of materials and in the total value of products shown in the preceding table. To eliminate this duplication the following method may be used: (1) organzine and tram, reported as material and product, is deducted from both materials and products, respectively; (2) spun silk, reported as a product, is deducted from both materials and products; (3) fringe and floss, reported as material, is deducted from both materials and products amount received for contract work, reported as product. is deducted from products.

The total production of broad weaves in 1909 was 198,787,027 running yards, single width, valued at \$115,136,724, compared with 97,940,935 yards, valued at \$58,122,622, in 1899, the increase in quantity being 103 per cent and that in value 98.1 per cent. Broad silks formed over nine-tenths of all broad weaves in 1909, the increase in the output between 1899 and 1909 being 111.9 per cent. The increase in the output of all other broad weaves combined—velvets, plushes, tapestries, and upholsteries—was only 26.9 per cent.

In 1899 all-silk goods constituted 78.1 per cent of the broad-silk product, and silk-mixed goods 21.9 per cent, whereas in 1909 the proportion for the latter had risen to 38.1 per cent and that for the former had fallen to 61.9 per cent. The change was due to an increase during the decade of 268.9 per cent in the output of silk-mixed broad silks, while that for all-silk was only 67.9 per cent.

Between 1899 and 1909 the rate of increase in the

output of broad woven silk goods was much greater than that for either broad woven cotton or broad woven woolen goods, the increases for the three classes being 103, 40.3, and 33.8 per cent, respectively.

Woolen and worsted goods.-The following table presents statistics for establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods. The total value of products for the industry involves considerable duplication, due to the use of partly finished products of some establishments as material for others. In 1909 the establishments in this industry produced 570,743,797 square yards of woven goods, exclusive of upholstery goods and sundries. compared with 505,821,956 square yards in 1904 and 426,572,856 in 1899, the increase for the decade being 33.8 per cent. The value of these goods was \$296,447,594 in 1909, \$234,737,036 in 1904, and \$183,306,664 in 1899, an increase for the decade of 61.7 per cent. The highest rate of increase was reported for the all-wool woven group, the output of which increased 49.3 per cent in quantity. The output of unions decreased decidedly, while that of cotton-warp woven goods increased 37.6 per cent in quantity. The all-wool yardage constituted 56.6 per cent of the total in 1909 and 50.7 per cent in 1899, while the union yardage constituted 6.6 per cent of the total in 1909, as compared with 13.4 per cent in 1899. Cotton-warp fabrics formed about the same proportion of the total in both years-somewhat over one-third. There has thus been a considerable shift during the decade from the manufacture of cottonmixed to that of all-wool goods.

Table 55	1909	1901	1809		1909	1904	1899
MATERIALS.				MATERIALS—continued.			
Total cost	\$278,438,570	\$197,489,306	\$148,087,178	Yarns purchased:			
Wool:	, ,			Woolen	931, 222	5,750,088	5,906,862 \$2,675,143
In condition purchased— Pounds	474,755,366	418, 703, 811	330, 178, 552	Pounds	\$558,270	\$2,622,882	\$2,675,141
Cost	\$136,666,917	\$105, 433, 451	\$78,803,830	Worsted-	59,148,771	31,047,516	25, 110, 939 \$19, 495, 251
Domestic-	310,602,279	319, 800, 490	250, 393, 205	Pounds	\$56,033,701	\$24,004,511	\$19, 495, 251
Pounds Cost	\$85,018,238	\$ 78, 673, 136	\$59,046,158		1,971,709	2, 458, 085	3,634,679
Foreign-		98, 903, 321	79,785,347	Pounds	\$318,450	\$581,107	\$664,52
Pounds	164, 153, 087 \$51, 648, 679	\$26,760,315	\$19,757,672		,	32, 598, 072	25 342.72
Equivalent in scoured condition,			192,705,519	Pounds	39, 169, 388 \$10, 402, 185	\$8,032,773	35, 342, 72 \$6, 814, 27
pounds	290,706,970	241, 280, 065	192, 105, 519	Silk and spun silk— Pounds			131.91
	211.023		- aan aan	Pounds Cost	282,536 \$1,142,603	412,307 \$1,679,883	\$529,78
Pounds	7,805,422 \$2,399,123	6,507,631 \$1,957,581	5,003,966 \$1,857,707		. , ,		1 107 00
Cost. Cow and other animal hair:				All other— Pounds Cost	1,046,735	411,779 \$21,118	1,127,92 \$65,43
Poinds	17,356,100	22,987,332 \$1,369,776	20, 535, 079	Cost	\$40,730	· '	
Cost	\$932,911	\$1,309,770	\$1,170,756	Chemicals and dyestuffs	\$8,820,928	\$7,450,550	\$6,595,16 \$15,307,55
Cotton: Pounds Cost	20,024,061	32,613,408	40, 244, 710	All other materials	\$25, 464, 278	\$18,086,102	#ID, Oct 1 oc
Cost	\$2,515,409	\$4,072,907	\$3,280,000	PRODUCTS.			A services
l'ailor's clippings, rags, etc.: Pounds	40, 402, 460	79, 367, 290	(1) (1)		2 \$419.743,521	2 \$307,941,710	\$238,744,50
Coef	\$2,856,966	\$5,668,634	(1)	Total value			216,359,70
Shoddy, mungo, and wool extract purchased:				Square yards	322, 944, 365	260, 567, 488 \$158, 390, 336	\$117,757,16
Pounds	21, 454, 187	31,919,456	33,036,767	Wool cloths, doeskins, cassi-	\$219,853,767	\$100,000,000	V 2,
Cost.	\$3,058,214	\$4,472,666	\$4,070,836	marge chariots ata		42, 487, 566	34 298.44
Waste and noils of wool, mohair, cantel's hair, etc., purchased:				Square yards	40,843,979 \$29,291,059	\$29,556,252	34, 298, 42 \$22, 645, 86
Dounds	26, 473, 311	26,032,838 \$6,056,227	15,714,171 \$3,891,369	Worsted coatings, serges, and	\$25,251,000	0.20/000/	
Cost	\$7,523,283	1		suitings—	110 055 000	59, 592, 811	54,033,67 \$43,003,5
Tops purchased: Pounds Cost	20, 828, 245	9,160,929	5,506,108 \$2,865,546	Square yards Value	119,655,069 \$101,903,153	\$56,731,196	\$43,003,55
Cost	\$14,614,527	\$5,073,078	1 92,000,040	fi Agtro	+,		

¹ Not reported separately.
2 In addition, in 1909, woolen and worsted goods, to the value of \$1,281,292, and in 1904, to the value of \$362,966, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

Table 55—Continued.	1909	1904	1899		1909	1904	1899
PRODUCTS—continued.				PRODUCTS—continued.			and the second second by the second s
All-wool woven goods—Continued. Woolen overcoatings, cloakings,				Cotton-warp woven goods—Contd. Worsted filling dress goods, cash-			
kerseys, etc.— Square yards Value.	14,697,770 \$11,230,856	22,411,530 \$16,934,112	18,729,194 \$16,131,709	meres, serges, mohairs, etc.— Square yards Value. Wool filling dress goods, and	65, 112, 981 \$14, 798, 965	49,300,369 \$12,711,554	45,784,011 \$10,423,200
Worsted overcoatings and cloak-	654,404	1,057,668	877,133 \$567,390	repellents— Square vards	12,916,960 \$2,741,816	12, 139, 080 \$3, 230, 561	7, 496, 896 \$1, 890, 488
Square yards	\$821,688	\$546,170	\$567,390	Value Domett flannels and shirtings— Square yards	4,571,765 \$911,967	4,285,838 \$760,476	4,555,012 \$976,460
Square yards	29,099,956 \$16,385,498	48,874,396 \$19,826,017	33, 594, 212 \$12, 976, 489	Value Linings, Italian cloths, and last- ings.—	28,928,148	17,619,325	10,157,000
Worsted dress goods, cashmeres,	105,801,349	66, 428, 825	57,712,086	Šquare yards Value. Blankets—	\$9,008,799	\$4,505,927 9,267,144	\$2,228,434 11,107,104
Serges, punting, etc.— Square yards. Value. Carriage cloths— Square yards	\$54,030,376 1,782,855	\$27,802,181 1,741,765	\$16,316,392 1,220,408	Blankets— Square yards Value Horse blankets—	\$2,684,919 4,210,008	\$2,218,243 6,397,836	\$2,241,342 5,702,318
Carriage ciolns— Square yards. Value. Flannels for underwear— Square yards. Value.	\$947,862 3,856,353	\$964,557 8,710,131	\$696,999 9,324,720	Horse blankets— Square yards. Value. Carriage robes—	\$1,676,942	\$1,083,154	\$1,252,824 1,250,233
Value	\$1,257,271 5,137,903	\$2,045,858 7,316,179	\$2,344,559 5,454,173	Carriage robes— Square yards Value. All other—	1	\$1,139,217	\$815,233 \$2,576
Blankets— Square yards. Value. Horse blankets— Square yards. Value. Woven chawls—	\$3,228,797 247,395	\$2,751,029 740,237	\$2,316,968 514,952	All other— Square yards Value Upholstering goods and sundries	\$245,389 \$1,986,230	\$1,625,233	\$14,150 \$3,250,727
Square yauds	\$185,430 704,153	\$418, 219 895, 777	\$256,211 600,104	Woolen and worsted— Square yards	1,176,542 \$1,528,648 \$457,682	1,060,732 \$908,987 \$716,296	447, 568 \$742, 121 \$2, 517, 666
		\$557,370 310,603	\$500,523 615	Partially manufactured products for sale	\$115,032,485	\$66,466,672	\$47,589,422
Square yards Value Union, or cotton mixed, woven goods: Square yards Value Unions, tweeds, cheviots, cassi-	\$167,194 37,453,351	\$257,375 63,197,407	\$510 57,334,570	Yarns: Woolen— Pounds	28,529,493 \$7,505,412	42,878,320 20,393,894	32,609,851 \$ 6,804,620
Value. Unions, tweeds, cheviots, cassi-	\$14,327,973	\$26,288,407	\$23,111,696	Value Worsted— Pounds	88, 323, 953 \$80, 395, 543	55, 475, 225 \$40, 142, 677	143,000,240 1 5 30,081,400
Square yards	18,917,478 \$7,780,854	35, 103, 110 \$15, 050, 726	30,767,915 \$13,695,830	Value	19,249,625 \$2,143,416	8,824,064 \$2,538,018	1
meres, etc.— Square yards Value Overcoatings and cloakings— Square yards Value Sackings, tricots, dress goods, and opera and similar fiannels— Square yards	4,281,739 \$2,363,381	5,373,053 \$3,353,758	6,087,366 \$3,518,613	Value Worsted, union or merino— Pounds Value	3,761,737 33,522,812	3,314,549 3 2,460,558	15,974,56 \$4,668,12
and opera and similar flannels— Square yards	4,319,539 \$1,776,721	11,690,740 \$4,926,596	11, 176, 752 \$3, 669, 584	All other—	3, 195, 553 9974, 570	2,799,060 \$1,162,795	4,536,10 \$1,451,39
Value. Value Flannels for underwear— Square yards. Value.	7,063,572 \$1,308,369	7,273,761 \$1,528,928	6,217,094 \$1,284,578	Value Worsted tops and slubbing Pounds Value	11,321,279 \$8,027,231	4,772,582 \$2,855,171	(r)
Blankets— Square yards Value		3,114,110 \$1,198,706	1,530,696 \$561,649	Noils— Pounds Value	27,479,293 \$8,938,589	15,379,600 \$4,865,976	12,176,84 \$3,254,18
Square yards	1,153,265	642, 633 \$229, 693	1,554,747 \$381,442	Waste— Pounds Value	,	17,946,676 \$2,448,183	8,163,29 \$1,229,66
Value. Cotton-warp woven goods: Square yards. Value. Wool filling cassimeres, doe-	210,346,081 \$62,265,854	182,057,061 \$50,058,293	152,878,584 \$42,437,799	All other products	1	\$3,924,222 \$1,188,537	\$3,019,96 \$1,568,78
etc.—	15 044 000	34,602,165	37,160,449	MACHINERY.		6,990	15.65
Square yardsValueWorsted filling cassimeres, doe-	45,244,866 \$12,107,320	\$10,877,081		Sets of cards Woolen Worsted	4,500 1,581 234	5, 178 1, 387 425	
skins, jeans, tweeds, coatings, etc.— Square yardsValue. Wool filling overcoatings and	29,220,252 \$15,009,081	16,688,620 \$6,969,402	12,663,719 \$7,267,508	Cotton Spindles Producing Doubling and twisting Looms, all classes Wool-combing machines	4,287,640 3,553,194 784,446 72,522 1,978	3.747.934	3,277,66 2,873,51 404,67 61,38 1,31
Wool filling overcoaungs and cloakings— Square yards. Value. Satinets and linseys—		8,198,406 \$2,478,878	3,917,498 \$1,420,430	Wool-combing machines	1,978	1,440	1,49
Satinets and linseys— Square yards Value		1	13,051,729 \$2,873,181				

i Worsted tops and slubbing included with worsted yarn.

IRON AND STEEL.

Tables 56 to 61, inclusive, present statistics for blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, tin and terne plate plants, and wire mills. In many establishments other industries are carried on in connection with the operations of steel works and rolling mills. In these cases a separation of the data for the industries as defined by the Census Bureau was secured by taking separate reports for the different departments of the respective establishments. In this way the statistics for blast furnaces operated in connection with steel

2 Cards not fully reported.

works were segregated and combined with those for furnaces independently operated, and the statistics for the tin and terne plate dipping departments of establishments which also roll the black plate were separated and combined with those for establishments which dip only purchased plate. Statistics for the finished wire products of mills which roll wire rods as well as draw wire and manufacture wire nails, fencing, etc., were secured and are given in combination with those for wire mills which manufacture only from purchased wire rods. The finished wire products manu-

factured in rolling mills are, however, included in the products of these mills, so that the statistics for wire mills and rolling mills to this extent duplicate each other. It should also be explained that the rollingmill departments of tin and terne plate establishments are credited with their entire output of black plate, as if it were produced for sale instead of for further treatment at the same establishment.

Blast furnaces.—The statistics for the blast-furnace industry are given in the following table.

In 1909, 25,651,798 tons of pig iron, valued at \$387,830,443, were produced and in 1899, 14,447,791 tons, valued at \$206,512,755, the increase in quantity during the decade being 77.5 per cent and that in value 87.8 per cent. Since 1904 was a year of par-

tial depression in the iron and steel industry and the pig-iron product was less in that year than in 1903 or 1902, neither the small increases shown in quantity and value for 1904 as compared with 1899 nor the large increases shown for 1909 as compared with 1904 are representative of the normal rate of growth for the industry. Features in the development of the industry are the increase in the proportion of pig iron produced for consumption in other departments of the works of the producing company and the increase in the proportion of the product passed on in a molten condition to undergo further processes without being cast into pigs. The ton of 2,240 pounds is used in showing quantities except when otherwise stated.

Table 56	1909	1904 1	1899 1		1909	1904 1	. 1899 1
MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS—continued.			
Total cost	\$320,637,889	\$178,941,918	\$181,503,655	Pig iron, classified according to dispo-			
Iron ore: Tons	48, 353, 677	30, 032, 862	25, 366, 894	sition—Continued. Produced for sale—			
Cost	48, 353, 677 \$187, 264, 601	\$100, 945, 369	\$65,902,922	Tons	9,793,595	6, 697, 080	(6) (6)
Domestic— Tons Cost	46, 605, 930	29, 202, 944	24, 612, 511	Value	\$148, 443, 426	\$90,043,530	(6)
Cost Foreign—	46, 605, 930 \$177, 589, 789	\$ 96, 206, 246	\$61,795,473	Pig iron, classified by grades (tons):			
Foreign— Tons Cost Mill cinder, scrap, etc.: Tons. Cost.	1, 747, 747	829, 918 \$4, 739, 123	754, 383	Pig iron, classified by grades (tons): Bessemer, (0.04 to 0.10 per cent in phosphorus) Low phosphorus (below 0.04 per	10, 147, 052	8,894,584	8, 475, 5
Cost	\$9, 674, 812	\$4,739,123	\$4, 107, 449	Low phosphorus (below 0.04 per			
Tons	1, 982, 530 \$5, 544, 859	1,865,385	1,600,313 \$3,772,385	cent in phosphorus) Basic.	248,720 7,741,759	192,795 2,553,940	(6) 937, 3,510,5
Cost	\$5, 544, 859	\$ 3, 830, 961	\$3,772,385	Foundry	5, 539, 410 580, 685	2,553,940 3,675,310	3,510,6
Tons	13, 570, 845	8, 325, 209	7, 324, 743 \$5, 054, 725	Malleable Bessemer	934, 211	601, 677 316, 964	1,057,6
Cost	\$12, 239, 493 \$105, 994, 112	8, 325, 209 \$6, 888, 647 \$62, 802, 660	\$5,054,725 \$44,199,382	White, mottled, and miscellane-	110 010	98,627	
Fluxes: Tons. Cost. Fuel, 2 Coke— Co	07 407 500		' '	Direct castings.	16, 181	9, 409 280, 259	208, 3 7, 1
Cost	\$102, 134, 423	19,739,671 \$57,126,997	16,461,533 \$38,976,770	Basic. Foundry. Forge or mill. Malleable Bessemer. White, mottled, and miscellaneous. Direct castings. Ferroalloys. Spiegleisen. Ferromanganese. Ferrosilicon, including Bessemer ferrosilicon (7 per centor or over in silicon) and ferror or over in silicon and ferror or over in silicon and ferror or over in silicon) and ferror over in silicon).	110, 810 16, 181 326, 970 142, 223 82, 208	280, 259 169, 630	251,4 163,6
Charcoal— Bushels	00 000 010	8 37, 273, 569	30,677,585	Ferromanganese	82, 208	57,072	. 51,8
UOSb	38, 032, 618 \$2, 787, 026	* \$2,521,887	\$1,823,881	Ferrosilicon, including Besse-			
		500,637	886,564				
Tons	\$904,102	\$1,812,779	\$2,297,419	rophosphorus	102,539	53,557	35,
Bituminous coal 2—	102,833	801,640	832, 235	Pig iron, classified by method of delivery	4		
Tons	\$168,561	\$1,840,997	\$1,101,312	or casting (tons): Delivered in molten condition	12, 197, 686	5, 898, 744	(6)
All other materials	\$9,594,824	\$4, 474, 281	\$12,574,241	Sand cast. Machine cast. Chill cast. Direct castings.	12, 197, 686 7, 655, 568	5,898,744 6,078,844	(6) (8) (6)
	40,004,024	QT, 11 1, 201	W12,072,211	Machine cast	5,090,797 685,566	4, 307, 108 329, 460	(6)
PRODUCTS.				Direct castings	16, 181	9, 469	7,1
Total value	1	\$231,822,707	\$206,756,557				
TonsValue	25,651,798	16, 623, 625 \$228, 911, 116	14, 447, 791	EQUIPMENT.			
Value	\$387, 830, 443	\$228,911,110	\$206,512,755	Furnaces in active establishments:			
All other products	\$3,598,840	\$2,911,591	\$243,802	Completed stacks at end of year—	388	343	;
Pig iron, classified according to fuelused: Bituminous, chiefly coke— Tons.				Number Daily capacity, tons. Active during the year— Number	101, 447	78, 180	54,4
Tons	\$369, 684, 636	14,909,029 \$203,814,049	12,253,818 \$173,763,091	Active during the year—	370	317	a
Value	\$369, 684, 636	\$203, 814, 049	\$173,763,091	Daily capacity, tons In course of construction at end	98, 973	73,884	(6)
and on threath alone				In course of construction at end	· I		1.
TonsValue	670, 991 \$10, 962, 150	1,305,094 \$18,103,982	1,841,857 \$26,678,705	Number	10	$\frac{4}{1,375}$	7,5
(Ingrees)		, ,	1		4,100		1.1
TonsValue	372,235 \$7,183,657	409,502 \$6,993,085	5 352, 116 \$6, 070, 959	Pig-casting machines, number Granulated slag pits:	104	(6)	(8)
Pig iron, classified according to dispo-	wr, 200,001	40,000,000	40,010,000	Number	85	47	(6) (6)
sition:				Annual capacity, tonsGas engines operated with blast-fur-	5,699,259	3, 338, 200	(6)
Produced for consumption in works of company reporting—				nace gas:			(4)
House or courthant rotter mile	15, 858, 203 \$239, 387, 017	9, 926, 545 \$138, 867, 586	(6) (6)	nace gas: Number. Horsepower	85 198, 040	(f) (6)	(6) (6)
TonsValue	a239.387.017	\$100,0U/,08U	(")	TTOTECON ACL.	100,040	. ,	1 ,,

Steel works and rolling mills.—Table 57 presents comparative statistics of steel works and rolling mills, including those of forges and bloomeries. Section I of the table deals with materials. The second section deals with products. It shows separately each of the products properly designated as rolled and forged steel

and iron, but contains also a miscellaneous item, which includes the value added to such products in their conversion into more highly manufactured articles by the same establishment, so that the total includes the entire value of output of the establishments in the industry. This total and also the separate total for

rolled and forged products alone include no duplication of quantity or value of products within any given establishment itself, but there is considerable duplication due to the use of the product of one establishment as raw material for another establishment, whether the latter be owned by a separate concern or by the same company.

Section III of the table, headed "Steel," gives the entire quantity of crude steel produced by the steel works, including that subjected to further processes of manufacture whether by the establishment in which produced or by other establishments. The value of this steel appears, therefore, distributed among various items under Section II. Section IV of the table gives in detail the quantity and value of the more highly elaborated products made by the rolling mills themselves from the rolling-mill products specified in Section II. The entire value of these products appears in Section II, either as part of the various items of rolled products or in the miscellaneous item of value added to rolling-mill products by further manufacture. The fifth section of the table deals with products sold for export by rolling-mill concerns; it includes only the products so sold directly by the establishments producing them and not such as may be sent abroad by others who purchase from the manufacturer. The sixth section deals with equipment.

In 1909 the rolled, forged, and cast-steel products specifically classified aggregated 26,723,274 tons, valued at \$863,342,711, and in 1899, 15,055,626 tons, valued at \$510,906,040, the increase in tonnage being 77.5 per cent and in value 69 per cent. The ton of 2,240 pounds is used in showing quantities except when otherwise stated.

Table 57	1909	1904	1899
I. MATERIALS.			
Total cost	\$657,500,856	\$441,204,432	\$390,895,277
Tron and steel:1	4001,000,000	4 ,	
For furnaces and hot rolls—			
Tons	30, 388, 755	22, 235, 682	18, 414, 717
Cost	\$515,769,588	\$349,971,512	\$315,726,895
Pig iron and ferroalloys—			10 111 001
Tons	19,076,889	12, 191, 228	10, 411, 281
^ Cost	\$297, 471, 122	\$172, 101, 436	\$151,064,348
Pig iron—	*********	/01	(1)
Tons	18,712,304	(2) (2)	
Cost	\$282,663,740	(*)	(7)
Ferroalloys-spiegeleisen,			
ferromanganese, etc.—	204 505	(2)	(r)
Tons	364, 585 \$14, 807, 382	(2) (3)	(ž) (ž)
Cost	\$14,801,302	(-)	
Scrap, including old rails not in-			
tended for reconfing—	4,803,617	5, 124, 277	4, 126, 980
Tons	\$72,722,831	\$67,601,248	\$66,852,621
Cost	#12, 1 mm, 001	V 0., 00,	
Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs,			
muck and scrap bar, rerolling rails, and sheet and tin-plate			1
rails, and sneet and tin-plate		ŀ	1
bars—	6,508,249	4,920,177	3,876,456
Cost	\$145, 575, 635	\$110,268,828	\$97,809,926
Rolled forms for further manufacture—	·,,		1
Skelp-			
Tons	176,717	259,643	(2)
Cost	\$5,704,856	\$7,331,935	(°2)
Wire rode_			190 700
Tong	146, 425	161,914	136,725
Cost	\$4, 252, 695	\$4,774,383	\$5,419,617
Iron ore:		F40 00E	346.310
Tons	835, 338	549,995	\$1,348,809
Cost	\$4,292,963	\$2,396,792	91,030,000
	\$127, 480, 754	\$76,729,810	\$68,399,956

Table 57—Continued.	1909	1904	1899	
II. PRODUCTS.		yaari sagaa migaa faan in kalee (jaliga kalee aan an kalee a siran kalee a siran kalee a siran kalee a siran ka		
Total value	3 \$985,722,534	° \$673,965,026	\$597,211,716	
products, steel and iron: Tons. Value	26,723,274 \$863,342,711	18, 218, 233 \$585, 288, 243	15,055,626 \$510,906,040	
Rails— Tons Value	2,558,599 \$81,128,295	\$ 2, 194, 605 \$55, 256, 750	4 2,251,337 \$46,533,159	
Bessemer steel— Tons. Value. Open-hearth steel, basic—	1,643,527 844 ,727,515	2, 065, 024 \$54, 627, 488	2, 250, 457	
Tons. Value. Rerolled or renewed rails—	1,215,072 \$36,400,780	128, 681 33, 608, 562	\$4 5, 501, 979	
Tons. Value. Rail fastenings (splice bars, tie-	106, 352 \$2, 683, 017	99,530 3 2,480,328	(2)	
plates, fishplates, etc.}— Tons Value	396, 911 \$14, 488, 412	174, 055 \$5, 663, 653	(*) (*)	
Structural shapes, not including plates used for making girders— Tons. Value	2,123,630 865,564,583	954, 587 \$32, 730, 901	856.983 \$2 9,361,522	
Steel Tons Value	2,102,300	950,062 \$32,585,701	829,892 \$28,309,966	
Open-hearth— Tons Value	1,934,230	618,391 \$ 21, 4 96,531	566, 092 \$19, 928, 249	
Bessemer Tons Value	168, 070	231.671 \$11,069,179	202,800 \$8,381,717	
Iron— Tens Value	21,330 8711,127	1, 475 \$145, 200	27,091 \$1,651,556	
Bars and rods, including mer- chant, shovel, finger, and horse- shoe bars, spike, chain bolt, and nut rods, etc. (but not in- cluding wire rods, sheet and tin- plate bars, spilce bars, and bars for reenforced concrete):	9 700 100	General von employment von General Afficial Cardinal Cardina Cardina Cardina Cardina Cardina Cardina Cardina Cardina Car	in the construction of the	
Tons Value. Bars for reenforced concrete: Tons Value.	\$121,488,423 191,358	2,442,810 \$81,969,122	2, 493, 159 \$100, 597, 221	
Wire rods: Tons Value Plates and sheets, not including	2,295,279 \$61,947,958	1,792,794 \$52,996,081	916, 587 \$35, 529, 529	
black plates or sheets for tin- ning, nail and tack plates, tie- plates, fishplates or armor plates:	· 1	1,856,409	1,488,066	
Tons. Value Black plates, or sheets, for tinning. Tons.	\$133, 272, 393	\$77,502,001	\$68,109,223	
Value Skelp, flue and pipe: Tons	\$30,955,967 2,084,286		\$20,967,806	
Value Hoops, bands, and cotton ties: Tons	\$64,514,728	\$46,780,200	1,195,189	
Value Nail and tack plates: Tons	\$10,429,681 68,557	\$12,760,010	97,064	
Value. Axles, car, locomotive, surtomo bile, wagon, carriage, etc., rolled or forged:	\$2,540,022	\$2,462,076	\$3,110,300	
Value	104,040	\$2,875,838 \$2,875,838	\$4,482,987	
ordnance: Tons. Value. Blooms, billets, and slabs, produced for sale or for transfer to	510.0-99.072	34, 423 \$10,549,620	15,302 \$7,536,479	
other works of same company: Tons	4,887,796 \$108,514,747			
Tons	1	\$100,611,109	4,172,286 296,321,887	
Tons Value	r			
sale of for transfer to other work of same company: Tons.	174,49	150,92	223,681 8 3 5,940,587	
Value All other rolled steel or iron: Tons	566,62	7 377,66	5 506,880	
Valuesee page 490.	\$39,570,06	\$16,743,72	e i gray may will	

For footnotes, see page 490.

Table 57—Continued.	1909	1904	1899		1909	1904	1899
п. PRODUCTS—continued.				IV. MANUFACTURES FROM ROLLING-MILL PRODUCTS—continued.			
Rolled, forged, and other classified products, steel and iron—Continued.		•		Horse and mule shoes:		-	
Ingots produced for sale or for trans- fer to other works of same com-				Kegs (200 pounds) Value. Springs, car, furniture, and all other, not	996,383 \$7,202,897	768, 253 \$5, 483, 137	(7) (7)
pany: Tons Value	142,745	196,404	103,707		C 101	20	
Direct steel castings:	\$3,593,726 504,856	\$3,985,310 287,325	\$2,781,145 177,156	including wire springs: Tons. Value. Switches, frogs, crossings, etc.: Tons.	6,191 \$374,924	\$1,708,632	(}
Tons	\$38,862,448	\$20,600,136	\$14,609,893	Tons. Value.	28,608 \$2,471,008	(⁷)	(⁷)
including remanufactures of roll- ing-mill products:				Galvanized plates or sheets: Tons. Value.	431 658		
TonsValue	365,986 \$18,740,241	274,081 \$15,684,967	81,009 \$6,665,741	Value. Stamped ware: Tons.	\$25,912,050	(7)	(?)
All other products	\$122,379,823	\$88,676,783	\$86,305,676	Value	\$2,296,707	\$292,923	(7) (7) (7)
All other products				v. products sold for export.	\$540,321	\$410,500	(1)
mill products by further manufac-	\$ 86, 534, 369	\$61,977,284	(2)	(By establishments producing.)			
Scrap steel or iron produced for sale or for transfer to other works of	,,,	•,,	, ,	Total tons	867,646	(7)	()
samo company: TonsValue	1, 238, 554	877,177	(2) (2)	Rails. Rail fastenings. Pipes and tubes, wrought welded. Sheet and tin-plate bars.	317, 455 20, 118 80, 377	333333333333333333333333333333333333333	033333333333333
	\$18, 163, 624	\$11,079,831	(2)	Sheet and tin-plate bars.	89,377 85,123 80,706	7	8
All products other than steel and iron	\$17,681,830	\$15, 619, 668	(2)	Plates and sheets Galvanized plates or sheets Structural shapes Bars and rods Wire rods. Blooms, billets, and slabs.	79,246 69,764	<u>};</u> }	· {;}
III. STEEL.				Bars and rods	48,938 18,738	<u>};</u>	<u>}</u> ;
Total production:	6 23, 473, 718	6 13,666,408	10,685,000	Blooms, billets, and slabs Skelp.	18,021 10,703	\rac{7}{7}	\aleph
TonsValue (included above)	\$478,736,988	\$260,884,712	10,685,000 \$212,538,875	Miscellaneous	29, 457	(1)	\rightarrow
Classified according to process: Open-hearth—	4. 4		0.044.050	VI. EQUIPMENT.			
Tons. Value	14, 192, 278 \$293, 528, 201	5,817,957 \$120,322,707	3,044,356 \$71,855,172	Steel plants: Daily capacity of steel fur- naces and converters, tons of steel,			
Basic— Tons	13, 210, 419	5,062,152	2,153,835 \$43,509,506	double turn Open-hearth furnaces—	108,716	76, 482	53,745
ValueAcid—	\$262,529,822	\$94,390,927		Number Daily capacity, tons of steel,	687	481	307
TonsValueBessemer—		755,805 \$25,931,780	\$90,521 \$28,345,666	double turn	61,601	34, 243 339	18, 245 168
Tong	9,174,067 \$177,064,776	7,768,141 \$134,549,580	7,532,028 \$132,113,984	Number. Daily capacity, tons of steel, double turn.	549 55,273	26,902	12, 151
Value Crucible and miscellaneous—			108,616	Acid— Number	138	142	139
TonsValue	\$8,144,011	80,310 \$6,012,425	\$ 8,569,719	Daily capacity, tons of steel, i	6,328	7,341	6,094
Classified according to form: Ingots—				double turn		•	1
TonsValue	22,908,862 \$439,874,540	13,379,083 \$240,284,576	10,507,844 \$197,928,982	Number Daily capacity, tons of steel,	101	81	70
Ingots— Tons. Value. Castings— Tons Value. Value.	504,856	287,325	177,156	Crucible furnaces—	48,823	41,448	34, 925 159
	\$38,862,448	\$20,600,136	\$14,609,893	Number of pots that can be used	257	146	2,528
Duplex process—open-hearth steel partly purified in Bessemer converters before finishing in open-hearth furnaces (in-				at a heat. Daily capacity, tons of steel,	3,840 840	2,457 693	575
cluded above), tons	522,682	(7)	(7)	double turn	16	36	(1)
Alloyed steels, nickel, tungsten, titanium,				Number Daily capacity, tons of steel, double turn.	292	98	56
Alloyed steels, nickel, tungsten, titanium, chromo, vanadium, etc. (included above), tons	158,216	(7)	(7)	II Matal miyers	59	(1)	(1)
Basic	86,242	\{\bar{r}{r}\}	(?)	Number	14, 343	(1)	<i>(</i> 1)
Acid Bessemer	14,093 45,324		888	Rolling mills. Daily capacity of rolled steel and iron, double turn, tons	150, 403	105,591	86, 964
Crucible and miscellaneous Classified according to form:	12,557					ha antablishme	ent reporting
IngotsCastings	151,300 6,916	(7)	(7)	1 Includes materials purchased or to from other works of the company. 2 Not reported separately. 3 In addition, steel castings and rolle \$347,294 in 1904 were produced by establifacture of products other than those coveral includes 900 tons of iron rails, values \$341,180, in 1899.	ansierred to t	ne establishin	TIO TOPOTO
V. MANUFACTURES FROM ROLLING-MILL PRODUCTS.				In addition, steel castings and rold	ed steel valued	at \$6,627,039 ged primarily i	in 1909 and n the manu-
(Made in mill producing, value pre- viously included.)				facture of products other than those covered the facture of products other than those covered the facture of products of the than those covered the facture of products of the facture of products of the facture of the	ered by the in	dustry designa 1904, and 880	tion. tons, valued
·			į	& Included 140 600 tone of atool gralung	4 OF \$4 537 ROK	not distribute	урів ру кши
Wire and wire products: Tons (2,000 pounds) Value	1,634,855 \$71,624,024	1,410,494 \$67,551,443	879,296 \$47,728,784	into open-hearth or Bessomer. In addition, 49,481 tons of steel, valved at \$347,264, in 1904, distributed as duced by establishments engaged primar than those covered by the industry design	ued at \$4,140,3	344, in 1909, an	d 4,184 tons,
Pipes and tubes:	\$71,024,024	wor, 001, 110	#11,1m3,101	valued at \$347,264, in 1904, distributed as duced by establishments engaged primar	to tonnage as dly in the mar	indicated belo infacture of pr	oducts other
Pipes and tubes: Wrought wolded— Tons. Value	1,314,771 \$68,471,573	849,047 \$43,985,728	(⁷)	than those covered by the industry design	nation:		
Seamless, hot-rolled or drawn— Tons.	54, 273)				19	19/14
Value	\$5,650,739	20,636	(⁷)	Tons of steel		49,	481 4,184
ed, etc., but not including cast: Tons.	17,561	\$2,290,234	, (7)				099 2,440 066 774
Value	\$986,699	J		Classified according to process: Open-hearth Bessemer Crucible and miscellaneous		7,	066 774 316 970
washers, etc.: Kegs (200 pounds) Value	4,471,985 \$20,538,858	3,105,827	(7) (7)	Classified according to form: Ingots			102
Value cut nalls and spikes: Kegs (100 pounds) Value	\$20,538,858	\$13,854,635					
Kegs (100 pounds)	1,009,319 \$2,218,207	1,311,549 \$2,394,108	1,658,443 \$3,292,063	7 Not reported.			

The following table gives, for 1909, statistics of materials consumed, classified as purchased or as produced by the establishment consuming, and statistics of products, classified as sold or as consumed by the establishment producing. This information was not secured at former censuses. Eighty per cent of the pig iron used was made in blast furnaces operated by the consumer. The difference between the 15,252,736 tons of pig-iron material reported as produced by the consumer and the 15,858,203 tons reported in the table for blast furnaces as made for consumption in works of the producer—a little over 600,000 tons represents the consumption in foundries and other shops owned by the producing companies but not covered by the preceding table.

Table 58	QUANTITY (TONS).				
MATERIAL.		Produce comp report	any		
	Total.	In the works where consumed.	Trans- ferred from other works of the company.	Pur- chased.	
Produced and purchased.					
Pig iron and ferroalloys	19,076,889 18,712,304		15,252,736 15,108,244	3,824,153 3,604,060	
Ferroalloys—spiegeleisen, fer- romanganese, etc	364,585 9,929,710	5, 126, 093	144,492 773,843	220,093 4,029,774	
and scrap bar, rerolling rails, and sheet and tin-plate bars, not pro- duced in the works Skelp Wire rods	6,508,249 1,578,290 1,465,221	1,401,573 1,318,796	3,080,672 35,221 128,291	3,427,577 141,496 18,134	
		QUANTITY	(tons).		
_		For cons	umption—		
PRODUCT.	Total.	In the works pro-	Trans- ferred to other works of the company	For sale.	
Consumed and sold.					
Steel ingots. Open-hearth. Basic. Acid. Bessemer. Crucible and miscellaneous. Blooms, billets, and slabs. Rolled forging blooms and billets Muck and scrap bar. Sheet and tin-plate bars. Bars and rods. Wire rods. Plates and sheets. Black plates and sheets. Skelp. Nail and tack plates. Miscellaneous rolled iron or steel. Miscellaneous forged iron or steel. Scrap.	12, 952, 840 12, 952, 840 9, 145, 542 97, 537 16, 263, 418 160, 907 1, 366, 324 2, 094, 398 3, 784, 248 2, 295, 279 3, 332, 733 631, 435 2, 084, 286 68, 557 462, 071	1,318,796 463,665 1,401,575 42,690 66,581 64,545	33,122 3,045,977 20,065 27,353 465,161 61,854 575,160 102,027 2,113	1,332 1,841,812 84,383 154,431 1,625,408 3,151,569 511,322 2,807,114 56,275 580,686 25,867 393,377	

Tin and terne plate.—The statistics for the tin and terne plate industry are given in the following table. Nearly 98 per cent of the black plates dipped were rolled by the establishment reporting. The value of all products was \$47,969,645 in 1909 as compared with \$31,892,011 in 1899, an increase of 50.4 per cent. The development of the tin and terne plate

industry has taken place almost entirely within the last 20 years, the production in 1891 being only about 2,236,000 pounds, or less than one five-hundredth of the 1909 output.

Table 59	1909	1904	1899
materials.			
Total cost	\$41,889,434	\$31,875,714	\$26,728,150
Black plates or sheets:	1,321,071,691	1,019,608.657	a 827.915.599
Cost	\$28,981,151	\$22,992,006	520,668,848
Produced by the establishment			
reporting:	1,291,048,109	943,798,583	(4) (4)
Cost	\$25,245,234	\$21,154,386	(4)
Purchased: Pounds	30,023,582	≥ 75.810.074	(4)
Cost	\$735,917	\$1,837,618	(4)
Coating metals: Pounds	40,927,759	32,445,194	27, 154, 258
Cost	89,670,087	\$7,075,722	\$4,927,090
Tin, including tin contents of terme			
mixture purchased— Pounds	31,077,651	24, 243, 851	20, 292, 778
Cost	\$9,235,718	\$6,709,164	\$4,528,473
Lead, including lead contents of terms mixture purchased—			
Pounds	9,850,108	8,201,253 \$386,558	6, 871, 450 8308, 617
Cost In condition purchased—	\$434,319	\$990,000	description of
Pig tin—		(0)	(4)
Pounds	28, 586, 267 \$8, 490, 794	(%)	
Cost Pig lead—		-	-
Pounds	2,708,496 \$117,655	(9)	(9)
Cost Terne mixture—	\$211,000		
Pounds	9,632,996	(°)	(9)
Cost	\$1,061,587		
All other materials	\$3, 238, 246	\$1,307,986	\$1,132,212
PRODUCTS.			
Total value	7 847,969,645	\$35,288,360	\$31,892,911
Tin and terne plates:		1 000 001 551	849,004,022
PoundsValue	1,315,313,132 \$45,815,146	1, 026, 384, 851 \$34, 549, 543	\$31,284,145
Tin plates—			
Pounds	1,123,968,875 \$38,259,885	\$87,526,985 \$28,429,971	797,718,229 \$25,553,021
Value Terne plates—	200, 200, 000		
Pounds	191, 344, 257	158, 857, 866 36, 119, 572	
Value Other sheet iron or sheet steel tinned	\$7,555,261	\$6, 210, 534	
or terne-plated, taggers tin, etc.:	1	0 515 055	1,000,473
Pounds	19,400,984 8520,465		
Value	1		
All other products	\$1,634,034	\$516,341	1 9041,097
EQUIPMENT.	1 .	Į.	1
Tin or terne sets at end of year:	1		1
Completed—	560	59	8 585
Number Usually employed on tin	1		1
Distes	- [47	§ (°)
Usually employed on terne plates	111	3 12	(1)
Daily capacity, single turn,		1	2,732,961
nomeds	A 1 100,04		2,003,538
Tin plates Terne plates	740,66		729, 263
Daily capacity as operated whether on single, double	,		
or triple turn, pounds		7,121,33) (*) _{8.53}
i Dailding nitmber	· • 1	9 (9	- 400
Black-plate department of establish ments making their black plates:	-		
Hot black-plate milis at end o	f	1	1
vear		1	_
Completed— Number	33	5 31	5 933
i Annual capacity on triple	1,042,08	g 707, 40	5 641,45
turn, long tons Building—		-	5 <u>9</u>
Number	. 2	0 (*)	1
	e :	G (4)	51.27
Annual espacity on triple turn, long tons	36,60 26		

¹ Domestic; no foreign plates reported; includes 8,726,538 pounds of iron plates; balance steel, not distributable by kind of steel.
¹ Includes 83,960 pounds of foreign plates, costing 83,768; the domestic plates reported were distributed by kind as follows: Bessenser steel, 911,663,569 pounds; open-hearth steel, 166,911,401 pounds; iron, 949,367 pounds.
¹ Includes 2,358,607 pounds of foreign plates, costing \$78,282.
⁴ Not reported.

⁴ Not reported.

5 Consumption of establishments not equipped for the manufacture of black. plates.

Terms mixture purchased not reported separately; contents reported as times.

of terms instance parameters and lead.

In addition 8.339,200 pounds of tin and terms plate and taggers tin, valued at In addition 8.339,143, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

Includes idle establishments.

Wire.—The following table presents the statistics for wire manufactures in 1909. Comparable statistics in detail for 1904 and 1899 are not available for the total wire production, as special reports were not secured prior to the present census from wire mills drawing wire from purchased rods. The total value of the steel and iron wire product more than doubled from 1899 to 1909. The total value of all wire and manufactures of wire reported in 1909 was \$173,349,614, of

which 69.6 per cent represents the value of products made from steel and iron, 27.2 per cent that of products made from copper, and 3.2 per cent that of products made from other metal, chiefly brass. Establishments rolling wire from rods manufactured by them reported 54.3 per cent of the wire products in value, and mills drawing wire from purchased rods produced 45.7 per cent. The ton of 2,000 pounds is used in showing quantities.

	1	II.	1		1	11	
Table 60	Total.	Wire mills (wire rods purchased).	Wire depart- ments of rolling mills¹ (wire rods rolled).		Total.	Wire mills (wire rods purchased).	Wire depart- ments of rolling mills (wire rods rolled).
PRINCIPAL MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS—continued.			
Metal used, cost	\$115,655,427	\$51,240,373	\$64,415,054	Wire and manufactures of wire—Contd. Steel and iron—Continued.			
Wire rods	\$112,799,516	\$50,810,983	\$61,988,533	Barb wiro— Tons	200 666	#A 000	
TonsCostOpen-hearth—	2,514,504 \$67,439,887	850,729 \$23,021,867	1,663,775 \$44,418,020	Value	323,565 \$13,881,517	76,268 \$3,343,856	\$10,537,661
Tons	1,359,256 \$38,532,177	285,961 \$8,536,361	1,073,295 \$29,995,816	try netting— Fons. Value. Wirogrope and strand—	\$21,419,170	115,889 \$6,724,077	306,238 \$14,695,093
Tons Cost Acid—	1,255,747 \$35,046,106	233,105 \$6,695,310	1,022,642 \$28,350,796	Tons. Value. Value. Other manufactures—springs, bale ties, cold-rolled flat wire,	45,303 \$6,683,771	34,140 \$5,450,064	11,163 \$1,233,707
Tons. Cost. Bessemer— Tons.	103,509 \$3,486,071	\$1,841,051	\$1,645,020	etc.— Tons	129,945	71,906	58,039 \$4,725,253
Cost Crucible and other steel— Tons.	1,148,353 \$28,340,445 6,895	558,048 \$13,936,178 6,720	\$14,404,267	Value	\$10,856,154 154,231	\$6,130,901	51,627
Cost	\$567, 265	\$549,328	175 \$17 ,937	Value Wire drawn for sale— Tons	\$47, 184, 164	\$30,831,646	\$16,352,518
Tons	4,849 \$207,846	1,055 \$62,203	3,794 \$145,643	Value	139, 482 \$42, 336, 274 14, 749	\$30,736,728	37,064 \$11,599,546
Copper— Tons. Cost. Other metal—3	151,951 \$40,916,084	102,394 \$27,462,312	49,557 \$13,453,772	Value Other metal—2 Tons.	\$4,847,890	\$94,918	\$4,752,972
Other metal—3 Tons Cost Purchased wire, plain or coated:	17,944 \$4,235,699	935 \$264,601	17,009 \$3,971,098	Value Wire drawn for sale— Tons	17,407 \$5,579,813	1,048 \$484,019	16,359 \$5,095,794
Tons	57,922 \$2,855,911	8,943 \$429,390	48,979 \$2,426,521	Value Manufactures of wire— Tons	15,583 \$4,993,376	1,008 \$459,583	14,575 \$4,533,793 1,784
PRODUCTS.				Value	\$586, 437	\$24,436	\$562,001
Total value	\$180,083,522	\$84,486,518	\$95,597,004	All other products	\$6,733,908	\$5,236,649	\$1,497,259
Wire, and manufactures of wire Steel and iron—	\$173,340,614	\$79,249,869	\$94,099,745	Wire drawn, whether for consumption or for sale, tons:			
Tons Value Wire drawn for sale—	2,471,858 \$120,585,637	\$21,929 \$47,934,204	1,649,929 \$72,651,483	Steel and fron	2,389,186 147,156 17,411	787,322 101,890 1,051	1,601,814 45,266 16,360
TonsValue Plain—		343,905 \$18,823,035	\$20,022,046	equipment.	,	.,	
Tons	\$22,632,230	188,846 \$11,349,868	283,200 \$11,282,362	Wire-drawing blocks: Number ⁸	43,697	28,119	15,578
Tons Value Wire nails and spikes—	\$16,212,851	155,059 \$7,473,167	199,346 \$8,739,684	Annual capacity, tons	3, 213, 574 4, 428	1,065,250	2,148,324 3,221
Kegs (100 pounds)	13,926,861 \$27,575,774	3,449,753 \$ 7,142,047	10,477,108 \$20,433,727	Number. Annual capacity (kegs of 100 pounds). Woven-wire fence machines:	18,756,995	4,693,513	14,063,482
TonsValue	28,125 \$1,324,170	7,334 \$320,224	20,791 \$1,003,946	Number. Annual capacity, tons	446 481,373	198 134,803	248 346,570

Includes the wire departments of iron and steel, copper, and brass rolling mills.
 Brass, bronze, German silver, zinc, etc., chiefly brass.
 Includes rod, redrawing, and fine wire blocks.

The comparative statistics for steel and iron wire products, 1909, 1904, and 1899, are as follows:

Table 61 PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	\$120,585,687	\$83,853,956	\$52,871,387
Wire mills	\$47,934,204	\$15,802,513	\$5,142,603
Tons. Value.	1,649,929 \$72,651,433	1,416,494 \$67,551,443	879, 296 \$47, 728, 784

LEATHER AND ITS PRODUCTS.

The primary or underlying industry of this group is the converting of hides and skins into leather by the various processes of tanning, tawing, currying, and finishing. The designation employed for this industry is "leather, tanned, curried, and finished." The group also includes the manufacture of boots and shoes and the manufacture of leather gloves and mittens.

Leather.—The following table gives the statistics of the leather industry in detail for 1909, 1904, and 1899.

The number of hides and skins treated, including those treated as custom work for others not tanners, curriers, or finishers, as well as those used in further manufacture by the establishments treating them, was 146,328,586 in 1909 and 131,011,956 in 1904. Comparative figures for this aggregate for 1899 are not available. Exclusive of custom work, 116,040,986 hides and skins, costing \$195,058,557, were treated by tanneries in 1909, and 99,709,343, costing \$123,545,969, in 1899, the increase in number being 16.4 per cent and that in cost 57.9 per cent. The increase for the decade in the number of hides used was 15.9 per cent; that in calf and kip skins, 120.6 per cent; that in sheepskins, 6.4 per cent; and that in goatskins, less than 1 per cent.

The cost of purchased rough leather used increased 43.4 per cent and that of all other materials, which include tanning and finishing materials, 76.1 per cent.

The value of leather manufactured in 1909 was \$306,476,720, as compared with \$194,202,063 in 1899, an increase of 57.8 per cent, which is practically the same as the percentage of increase in the cost of hides and skins treated. There is considerable duplication in the value of products, due to the sale of leather in the rough as product of one establishment and its use as material in another.

Table 62	1909	1904	1899		1909	1904	1899
MATERIALS. Total cost	\$248,278,933	\$191,179,073	\$155,000,004	PRODUCTS—continued. Leather—Continued.			-
Hides1 (all kinds):			1	Upper—Continued. Finished splits—	-		
Number	* 18,360,415 \$119,410,767	17,581,613 \$89,126,593	15,838,862 \$77,784,760	NumberValue	8,134,229 \$7,410,740	6,205,650 \$5,963,231	8,790,382 \$6,740,502
Skins: 1 Number Cost	97,680,571 \$75,647,790	90,625,064 \$56,341,332	83,870,481 \$45,761,209	Patent and enameled shoe— Sides Value	2,705,291 \$8,341,727	1,356,777 \$3,325,352	238,943 \$1,092,534
Calf and kip— Number Cost	19,732,638 \$31,790,572	12,481,221 \$15,725,616	8,944,454 \$10,792,485	Horsehides and coltskins Number Value	1,342,938 \$4,953,145	1,529,395 \$4,596,065	223,378 8843,118
Goat— Number Cost	48,077,664 \$27,833,214	47,665,603 \$26,756,012	48,046,897 \$24,950,223	Calf and kip skins, tanned and finished— Number	19,012,064	12,614,223	8, 264, 272
Sheep— Number Cost	26,082,060 \$12,231,618	27,492,359 \$10,547,883	24,507,642 \$8,457,995	Value Value Grain finished— Number	\$42,412,256	\$22,508,335 10,211,885	\$14,619,150 7.112,859
All other— Number	* 3,788,209	2,985,881	2,371,488	NumberValueFlesh finished—	17,518,910 \$39,982,447	\$18,996,551	812, 127, 420
Rough leather purchased	\$3,792,386	\$3,311,821 \$10,852,655	\$1,560,506 \$6,663,395	NumberValueGoatskins, tanned and finished—	1,495,154 \$ 2,429,809	1,802,328 \$3,511,784	1,151,413 \$2,491,711
Number Cost	1,468,213 \$4,967,781	2,414,102 \$8,136,661	1,086,592 \$3,534,097	Number Value	47,907,211 \$40,882,640	45,691,492 \$37,887.349	47,043,902 \$35,672,681
Grains— Sides Cost		342,332 \$980,260 \$1,108,243	165,938 \$467,125 \$1,320,589	Black— Number Value	40, 351, 192 \$33, 949, 575	40,019,614 \$32,822,282	28,176,516 82 0,650,586
Splits All other		\$627,491	\$1,341,584	Colored— Number Value	7,556,019 26,933,065	5,671,878 \$5,065,067	8,967,116 3 5,622,095
All other materials	\$43,664,119	\$34,858,493	\$24,790,640	Sheepskins, tanned and finished—	19,665,155 812,236,687	20,597,598 311,168,829	20, 200, 985 \$8, 353, 755
Total value	I	4 \$252,620,986	\$204,038,127 \$194,202,063	Value. Belting— Sides.	1,042,070	850,564	1,472,616 87,092,778
Leather Sole Hemlock—	\$306,476,720 \$88,331,713	\$236,765,803 \$69,205,600	\$55,481,625	Value Harness— Sides	\$8,995,133 3,946,235	\$4,754,456 4,269,561	3, 444, 516
SidesValue	7,963,728 \$32,237,151	9,929,964 \$32,676,015	9,810,996 \$29,305,561	Value	\$24,802,734	\$20, 274, 188	\$16,712,656
Oak— Sides Value	3,805,861 \$26,083,793	3,607.963 \$19,157,805	2,562,814 \$13,359,836	ture— Hides Value	1,398,842 \$14,266,742 \$6,198,544	827, 164 87, 780, 804 84, 920, 750	619,741 \$5,748,387 \$2,611,326
Union— Sides Value	5,756,227 \$28,375,815	4,400,011 \$17,371,780	3,096,162 \$12,807,262	Trunk, bag, and pocketbook Bookbinder's	\$2, 450, 155 \$4, 913, 543	\$2,283,761 \$3,344,614	\$1,688,413 \$3,084,837 \$6,864,345
Chrome— Sides	279, 436 \$1, 634, 954		2,100 \$8,966	Sold in rough	\$11,746,369	\$10, 180, 949 \$13, 044, 268	\$10, 117, 454
Upper, other than calf or kip skins Grain, satin, pebble, etc.	\$39,951,460		\$25,311,838	All other products	\$8,632,689 \$12,764,778	\$7,665,223 \$8,189,960	\$5,514,396 \$4,321,68
(side leather)— Sides Values	7,946,769 \$24,198,993	6,850,469 \$15,487,252	8,141,093 \$17,478,802				

Boots and shoes.—The full designation for this industry is "boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings." The total value of products was \$512,797,642 in 1909, as compared with \$357,688,160 in 1904 and \$290,047,087 in 1899, an increase for the decade of \$222,750,555, or 76.8 per cent. In addition, in 1909 there were boot and shoe products to the value of \$1,439,280, and in 1904 to the value of \$89,000,

¹ In addition, in 1909, 1,903,278 hides and 27,936,887 skins and in 1904, 961,431 hides and 21,792,110 skins, were treated for others, not tanners, curriers, or finishers; and in 1909, 252,639 hides and 194,796 skins and in 1904, 12,453 hides and 39,225 skins were treated by establishments using the leather for further manufacture.

² Cattle hides only.

³ Includes horsehides.

⁴ In addition, in 1909, leather to the value of \$6,231,374, and in 1904 to the value of \$154,932, was tanned, curried, or finished and consumed by establishments engaged.

⁵ Not reported separately. primarily in the manufacture
5 Not reported separately.

made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation. The schedule employed did not call for segregation of value of products. The following table shows the number of pairs of the different kinds of shoes and slippers reported at each of the last three censuses.

Table 63	NUMBER OF PAIRS.				
KIND.	1909	1904	1809		
Boots and shoes. Men's. Boys' and youths' Women's. Misses' and children's.	247,643,197 93,888,892 23,838,626 86,595,314 43,320,365	216,039,401 83,434,322 21,717,236 69,470,876 41,416,967	195,589,173 67,742,839 21,030,479 64,972,653 41,843,202		
Slippers. Men's, hoys', and youths'. Women's, misses', and children's Infants' shoes and slippers.	17,507,834 4,802,841 12,704,993 15,000,721	17,518,291 4,403,097 13,115,194 (1)	17,092,841 4,446,965 12,645,876 (1)		
All other	4,865,429	8,552,343	5,283,405		

1 Not reported separately.

There were 247,643,197 pairs of boots and shoes manufactured in 1909, 216,039,401 pairs in 1904, and 195,589,173 pairs in 1899, the increase being 26.6 per cent for the decade and 14.6 per cent for the 1904-1909 period. In 1909 men's boots and shoes formed 37.9 per cent of the total number of boots and shoes; women's, 35 per cent; misses' and children's, 17.5 per cent; and boys' and youths', 9.6 per cent.

The total output of slippers reported for 1909 was 17,507,834 pairs, practically the same as at each of the two preceding censuses. The figures indicate a considerable decrease since 1904 in women's, misses', and children's slippers, but it is probable that infants' shoes and slippers, reported separately in 1909, were to some extent included with children's slippers in 1904.

The number of pairs of the different kinds of boots, shoes, and slippers manufactured by the various methods was reported for the first time in 1909, and is shown in the next table. Of the total number manufactured. 43.2 per cent were of the McKay type, 35.3 per cent machine or hand welt, 10.6 per cent turned, 8.8 per cent wire-screw or metal-fastened, and 2.1 per cent wooden-pegged.

Table 64	NUMBER OF PAIRS.					
KIND.	Total,	Machine or hand welt.	Turned.	МсКау.	Wooden- pegged,	Wire-screw or metal- fastened.
Boots and shoes Men's Boys' and youths' Women's Misses' and children's	247, 643, 197 93, 888, 892 23, 838, 626 86, 505, 314 43, 320, 365	87, 391, 763 53, 212, 450 4, 423, 984 25, 871, 899 3, 883, 480	26, 317, 990 989, 240 50, 377 14, 281, 764 10, 996, 609	107, 063, 644 20, 438, 585 15, 016, 611 44, 518, 966 27, 080, 482	5, 226, 161 3, 921, 652 567, 939 533, 579 202, 991	21, 643, 639 15, 326, 965 3, 779, 765 1, 389, 106 1, 147, 803
Slippers. Men's, boys', and youths'. Women's, misses', and children's. Infants' shoes and slippers.	17, 507, 834 4, 802, 841 12, 704, 993 15, 000, 721	1,318,995 648,007 670,988 1,979,593	7,011,748 1,733,742 5,878,000 11,447,508	8,396,874 2,286,652 6,110,222 1,520,072	28, 918 16, 851 12, 067 41, 731	151, 299 117, 589 33, 710 11, 817
All other	4, 865, 429	1, 429, 249	1, 180, 742	1, 286, 281	321,082	639,078

Gloves and mittens, leather.—The quantity and value of the different kinds of products reported for this branch of the leather industry for 1909, 1904, and 1899 are shown in the following table:

Table 65	PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
	al valuettens, and gauntlets:	- 1 \$23,630,598	1 \$17,740,385	1 \$16,926,156
D	ozen pairs	3,368,655 \$22,525,861	3,370,146 \$17,122,772	² 2,895,661 ² \$16,039,168
	Dozen pairs	2,585,977 \$17,060,797	2,915,415 \$14,515,770	2, 267, 327 \$12, 418, 258
	Dozen pairs	. 921, 259 \$5, 222, 174	1,317,083 \$6,333,081	952,820 \$4 ,959,902
	Dozen pairs	1,664,718 \$11,838,623	1,598,332 \$8,182,689	1,314,507 \$7 ,458,356
	Dozen pairs	. 782, 678 \$5, 465, 064	454,731 \$2,607,002	604, 330 \$ 3, 470, 258
	Dozen pairs	305, 477 \$1,718,198	241,361 \$1,030,843	267,149 \$ 1,247,916
O.	Dozen pairs	\$3,746,866	213,370 \$1,576,159	337, 181 \$ 2, 222, 342
All other p	products	\$1,104,737	\$617,613	\$886,988

¹ In addition, in 1909, 36,944 dozen pairs of gloves, mittens, and gauntlets, to the value of \$264,961; in 1904, gloves, mittens, and gauntlets, to the value of \$166,104; and in 1899, gloves, mittens, and gauntlets, to the value of \$217,167, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² Includes 24,004 dozen pairs of gauntlets, valued at \$150,652, not distributed by

The greater increase in value was due to the higher prices paid for hides and skins, and an increased production of the better grades of gloves.

The number of men's gloves manufactured largely outnumbered that of women's and children's at each census, but importations of kid gloves for women probably greatly reduce the demand for American makes. The number of men's gloves increased during the decade 14.1 per cent, and the number of women's and children's 29.5 per cent.

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

The industries in this group comprise those which produce chemicals as products or which employ to a large extent chemical processes in manufacture. The grouping is necessarily somewhat arbitrary. Separate tables present the statistics for each of the following industries:

Chemicals. Coke. Dyestuffs and extracts. Explosives. Fertilizers. Gas, illuminating and heating. Glucose and starch. Oil, cottonseed, and cake.

Oil, essential. Paint and varnish. Petroleum, refining. Salt. Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.

Turpentine and rosin.

1899

Table 66-Contd.

Sodas-Continued.

PRODUCT.

Tons

1909

20, 154

1904

20,882

Chemicals.—Table 66 presents the statistics for the general chemical industry as classified by the Bureau of the Census, but reference should be made to the groups and items specified in the table for information as to the products included under this head. It does not include products listed independently in the preceding paragraph, nor does it include the products of wood distillation or chemicals made by establishments engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations.

The value of all products of the "chemical" industry, including the same commodities made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products, was \$126,794,345 in 1909 and \$78,285,646 in 1904. The products of establishments classified as chemical factories proper were valued at \$117,688,887 in 1909 and \$48,039,595 in 1899, an increase for the decade of \$69,649,292, or 145 per cent. Some of the groups show very large gains, notably products made with the aid of electricity, many of which can not be be shown separately without disclosing individual oper-The value of these products increased from \$1,305,368 in 1899 to \$17,968,277 in 1909 and the value of the output of sodas, the leading group of products in this respect, increased from \$11,596,915 to \$21,417,982.

The value of the sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acid product, shown in Table 80, should be added to the value of the acids given in the following table in order to ascertain the total production of the principal acids. Including these acids, the value of the acid product (not including acids consumed by establishments making the same or those produced as by-products of other industries) was \$19,493,663 in 1909, \$14,538,137 in 1904, and \$9,371,615 in 1899, the increase for the decade being 108 per cent. The ton of 2,000 pounds is used in showing quantities.

Table 66	PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total v	alue	1 \$117,688,887	2 \$75,222,249	\$48,039,595
		\$11,926,389	\$7,583,059	\$3,161,743
Acetic—	ls	51, 963, 788 \$1, 136, 134	27,001,322 \$537,542	24,945,558 \$396,323
Boric-	ls	5, 554, 414 \$ 295, 739	6,956,896 \$527,190	2,684,935 \$198,212
Citric—	ls	2, 102, 206 \$777, 200	2,265,631 \$598,718	8
Hydrofluc	oric— is	4, 790, 963 \$214, 657	2,932,358 \$151,218	698,000 \$34,890
Ponne		128, 394, 736 \$1,171,082	127, 502, 682 \$1, 180, 910	116,675,109 \$1,015,915
OleIc—	ds	13,337,717 \$680,015	8	3
Phosphor Poun- Value	ie ds	25,702,606 \$503,791 \$7,145,771	991,050 \$68,541 \$4,518,940	(4) (4) \$1,516,403
Other Sodas			\$16,858,929	\$11,596,915
Soda ash-		1	518,789 \$8,202,292	386, 361 \$4, 768, 383
Bal sods-		76,285 \$977,712	56,870 \$792,248	63,231 \$779,166
Bicarbon	ate of soda—	82,800	68,867 \$1,135,610	68,185 \$1,324,843
Caustic so	oda5		80, 159 \$2, 924, 182	78,779 \$2,917,955
A STITE				For footno

	Value	\$1,766,910 \$2,565,619	\$2,122,808 \$1,681,789	\$502,480 \$1,304,088
I	Potashes— PoundsValue	1,866,570 \$88,940	5,113,706 \$563,489	3,764,806 \$174,476
1	Alums	\$2,578,842	\$2,126,612	\$2,013,607
	Alum cake— Pounds. Value	26,884,880 \$273,711	(*)	(:)
	Potash alum— Pounds. Value All other	7,939,702 \$128,623 \$2,176,508	(4) (4) (6)	(°) (°)
	Coal-tar products	\$2,675,327 \$2,462,330	\$844,817 \$340,641	\$1,322,094 \$809,830
	Coal-tar distillery products. Chemicals made from coal-tar distillery products.	\$212,997	\$504,176	8512, 264
1	Cyanides Yellow prussiate of potash—	\$1,941,893	81, 179, 104	\$1,584,923
	Pounds. Value. All other	3,510,208 8463,563 \$1,477,910	5,027,264 8083,277 \$ 495,827	6, 140, 406 8993, 514 8501, 409
	Bleaching materials	\$1,635,646	8777,750	3492,085
	Value	9, 403, 717 \$850, 417	8	(3
	Tons	14,528 8202,504 \$582,125	\$177,750	\$432,086
	Chemical substances produced by the aid of electricity	\$17,968,277	\$5,896,632	\$1,205,366
	Pounds. Value Caustic soda—	121,946,967 \$2,984,001	(3)	8
	Tons Value	19,428 \$1,022,647	(*) (*)	. (3
	Chlorates— Pounds Value Hypochlorites—	11, 568, 915 8 904, 525	(*)	(3)
	Hypochiorites— Tons Value All other	68,016 \$1,506,831 \$11,540,273	\$5,896,632	8
	Plastics	\$7,180,172 \$5,389,819	\$4,755,751 \$2,857,090	82,099,400 81,970,387
	All other— PoundsValue	1	(*)	(F) \$129,013
	Compressed or liquefied gases	\$4,969,805	82,787,689	\$1,215,911
	Anhydrous ammonia— Pounds. Value. Carbon dioxids—	11, 802, 076 \$2, 503, 313	\$1,173,154	(6) \$448,157
-	PoundsValue	\$2,317,80	35,961,627 81,343,966	(°) \$696, 164
	Langhing gas— PoundsValue	72,678 \$33,688		8
	Oxygen— Gallons Value	1	5 6	8
	All other— Pounds Value	. 364,01		\$70,680
	Fine chemicals		1	ì
	Alkaloids— Ounces Value	3,452,49 \$3,188,69	1 \$2,925,785	402,120,000
١	Gold salts— Ounces Value	42,54 \$430,94	4 59,900 4 \$645,864	8, 594 890, 145
	Silver salts— Ounces Value	2,027,71 \$726,22	9 1,743,885 2 \$683,761	1,252,604 \$499,345
	Platinum saus— Ounces Value	1,50	1 19,000 3 8175,685	
	Chloroform— Pounds Value	1,861,43	5 616,671 9 \$165,60	396,540 \$08,070
	Ether— Pounds Value	1,177,88	6 660,78 8 \$334 ,93	
3	Acetone- Pounds	6,927,88 8719,88	5 3191,52	9 31/8,000
1	All other	\$5,199,58	m (m 1) 4 m 1 , 500	
3 1	Chemicals not elsewhere specified: Glycerin— Pounds	33,986,97 \$4,838,83	18,791,99 26 \$2,345,20	7 15,383,798 6 \$2,012,886
ō 5	Value Value Epsom salts— Pounds	47, 785, 3	15,985,83	6,872,300
3	Value Blue vitriol—		58 50,14	7,500,000
5	Vaine			
UVE	s, see page 496.			

Table 66— Contd. PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Chemicals not elsewhere specified— Continued. Copperas—			
PoundsValue.	24, 199, 526	8,815,059	14,097,905
Phosphates of soda—	\$71,081	\$28,061	\$58,581
Pounds	35, 178, 354	12,018,815	3,478,350
Value Tin salts—	\$634,292	\$243,822	\$104,554
Pounds	12,992,233	9,573,719	4,677,471
Value Zinc salts—	\$1, 194, 546	\$904,679	4,677,471 \$470,159
Pounds	43, 204, 652	(1)	(4)
V alue	\$1,477,486	(4)	\{\delta\}
Other chemicals	\$21, 207, 939	\$13,289,416	415 500 405
industries	\$4,530,024	\$5,743,070	\$15,786,497

¹ In addition, products to the value of \$9,105,458 were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation, including the following:

	Pounds.	Value.		Pounds.	Value.
Acids: Acetic. Hydrofluorie Muriatic Oleic. Stearic Othera. Sodas: Sal soda. tons Otherb. tons Otherb. tons Otherb. tons Bleaching materials: Hydrogen peroxide. Bisulphite. Other	2,051,051 74,805,743 2,059,346 5,094,774 10,822 75,902 14,293,552 49,450,260 521,851 3,002,000	79,722 587,253 165,091,380 49,530 184,297 1,835,292 525,054 443,513 1,610,792	Pyroxylin plastics. Compressed or liquefied gases: Anhydrous ammoniae. Carbon dioxide. Laughing gas. Oxygen. gass. Other. Chloroform. Acetone. Glycerin d. Blue vitriol. Copperas. Phosphates of soda. Zine salts Other chemicals.	167,710 454,354 24,500 23,820,325 8,250 2,007,560 1,022,920 37,185,585 3,031,568 4,312,988	19,262 4,900 79,319 9,072 4,779 210,287 123,472 1,496,045 53,372 27,034

a Not including acids reported by manufacturers of explosives and fertilizers, b Including sodas reported by manufacturers of paints and varnishes and fertilizers.

izers.
c Not including 4,871,014 pounds, value \$448,455, reported by manufacturers of coke.
d Not including 52,518,919 pounds, value \$6,790,264, reported by manufacturers

of soap.

In addition, products to the value of \$3,063,397 were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation, including the following:

	Pounds.	Value.		Pounds.	Value,
Acids: Muriatio	1,217,578 1,763 14 14,200 33,074,349	140,000 71,668 146,716 29,561 668 363,765	Bleaching materials: Bisulphitetons. Glycerin Ether Epsom salts. Blue vitriol. Copperas. Tin salts. Other chemicals	536 520,000 193,028 1,350,000 107,160 81,816 1,103,222	53,000 92,466 13,500 5,994

³ See Table 80 for sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.

Not reported separately.
See chemical substances produced by the aid of electricity for additional product.
Not reported.

Coke.—Table 67, which presents the statistics for the manufacture of coke, does not include those for gas-house coke, which are shown in Table 71. The total production of coke, including gas-house coke sold and that made and consumed in gas manufacture, was 41,947,949 tons in 1909 as compared with 27,857,441 tons in 1904, an increase of 50.6 per cent. The gashouse coke included in these figures formed 6.3 per cent of the total product in 1909 and 9.9 per cent in 1904.

The value of all products of the coke industry proper was \$98,078,383 in 1909, \$51,728,647 in 1904. and \$35,585,445 in 1899, an increase for the decade of 175.6 per cent. A marked feature of the industry is the increasing use of retort ovens. Although the retort coke product was not reported separately in 1899, the by-products of this branch of the industry were given and aggregated \$952,027 in value. In 1909 the value of the retort by-products was \$8,112,900, The value of the coke and by-products made by retort ovens constituted 29.1 per cent of the total value of all products of the industry in 1909. Of the total value of the products made by retort ovens, two-fifths is contributed by the by-products. The ton of 2,000 pounds is used in showing quantities.

Table 67	1909	1904	1899
MATERIALS.			
Total costCoal charged into ovens;	1\$65,388,124	\$29,884,532	\$19,665,5
Tons Run of mine—	159, 354, 937	36,781,006	30,157,8
Unwashed Washed Slack	40, 594, 842 6, 007, 760	24, 872, 731 2, 649, 251	20,844,6 1,457,9
Unwashed Washed	6, 926, 484 5, 825, 851	4,414,326 4,844,698	5,036,6 2,818,5
Cost	1 \$62, 203, 382	\$28,360,121	\$18,355,2
All other materials	\$3,184,742	\$ 1,524,411	\$1,810,2
PRODUCTS.			
Total value	1\$98,078,383	2\$51,728,647	\$35,585,4
TonsValue	39, 315, 065 \$89, 965, 483	24, 733, 063 \$49, 002, 051	19,640,7 \$ 34,633,4
Tons Value Made in retort or by-product ovens—	33,060,421 \$69,530,794	22, 516, 280 \$42, 885, 773	(3)
Tons. Value. By-products obtained from retort or by-product ovens—	6, 254, 644 \$20, 434, 689	2, 216, 783 \$6, 116, 278	(3)
Gas made, cubic feet (thousands) Used in process or wasted, cubic	76, 590, 763	18,761,101	(4)
Sold—	60, 799, 543	14,878,301	(1)
Cubic feet (thousands) Value	15,791,220 \$2,609,211	3,882,800 \$684,464	1,171,9 \$225,0
Gallons	60,126,006 \$1,408,611	23,074,225 \$551,836	10,468,7 \$207,9
equivalent in sulphate— Pounds. Value. Anhydrous ammonia—	123, 111, 107 \$3, 227, 316	26, 050, 713 \$681, 427	11, 984, 9 \$330, 9
Pounds Value Ammonia liquor	4, 871, 014 \$448, 455	(3)	(3)
Gallons	(5) (5) \$419,307	4, 339, 679 \$697, 644 \$111, 225	1,572,3 \$180,6 \$7,4
EQUIPMENT.			
vens, number in existence at end of			مختور ا
Building at end of year Abandoned during the year	103, 982 2, 950 201	76, 099 2, 127 178	47,1 (1)

¹ Includes coal and coking products produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation, viz: Coal used, unwashed, 566,539 tons, cost, \$1,369,567; products valued at \$2,381,761, comprising retort coke, 415,472 tons, valued at \$1,464,162; tar, 4,388,576 gallons, valued at \$87,639; ammonium sulphate, 9,952,744 pounds, valued at \$235,605; gas soid, 2,160,915 thousand cubic feet, valued at \$534,075; and other products, \$60,280.

¹ In addition, 410,225 tons of coke, valued at \$1,302,672, were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

¹ The statement for coke made in gas establishments will be found in detail under the classification "Gas, illuminating and heating."

¹ Not reported.

Reported in part as anhydrous ammonia and in part as ammonium sulphate or

Not reported.
 Reported in part as anhydrous ammonia and in part as ammonium sulphate or reduced equivalents.

Dyestuffs and extracts.—The statistics for dyestuffs and extracts given in Table 68 cover the products of establishments manufacturing the same for sale, and do not include those made by dye and print works or tanneries and consumed by the same in further processes of manufacture.

The total value of products was \$15,954,574 in 1909 and \$7,350,748 in 1899, an increase of 117 per cent. The chief products were oak and chestnut extract, which together increased almost ninefold in quantity and even more in value during the decade. Artificial dyestuffs nearly doubled in quantity and in value, but the production of natural dyestuffs (included under "All other products") has fallen off greatly, the value of the product being \$1,035,711 in 1899 and only \$233,935 in 1904. It was materially less in 1909, but can not be shown separately without disclosing individual operations. The census report on Forest Products for 1909 gives 386,817,895 pounds as the total consumption of tanning extracts in that year, which quantity exceeds the quantity of oak, chestnut, hemlock, and sumac extracts here reported by over 83,000,000 pounds. This difference can be taken as representing approximately the amount of tanning extract imported or made and consumed in tanning establishments.

Table 68	PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
1 . 1 - 1 - 1 - 3 -	l value	1 \$15,954,574	1\$10,893,113	\$7,850,748
Artificial di	yestuns:	10 007 000	1 000 100	A FA1 GEA
Founds	·	12, 267, 399	4,600,462	6,581,850
		\$3,462,436	\$1,764,454	\$1,806,730
Extracts:	1-	A 4	1	
Hemloc				
	ınds	12,588,078	18,833,450	26,011,714
_ Val	ue	\$280,487	\$406,619	\$563,591
Logwoo	od			
	ınds	22,317,248	29,799,606	39, 252, 743
Val	ue	\$991,974	\$1,472,047	\$1,485,971
	d chestnut—		1	
	mds	287,908,285	156,520,123	28,983,036
	ue	\$6,061,162	\$2,411,184	\$529,670
Sumac-			1	
	mds	3,148,790	4,093,619	4,349,742
	ue	\$107,456	\$95,958	\$103,085
Ground sur		-		
	B	554,032	5,061,333	9,284,000
Value		\$24,531	\$65,190	\$114,660
Ground bar	rk:	-		
Pounds		25, 142, 076	38,001,017	27,028,000
Value		\$176,510	\$249,101	\$149,365
Ground and	d chipped wood:			•
Pounds	3	15,046,954	9,999,906	12,690,037
Value		\$143,720	\$95,237	\$201,931
Gums and				
Pounds		16,148,931	6,651,731	(1) (1)
Value		\$610,999	\$231,708	(1)
Iron liquors	R:	- 1		
Pounds		3,079,418	1,880,744	954, 240
Value		\$30,282	\$30,757	\$7,525
Mordants:		,	,	
Pounds		1,735,887	733,245	734,000
		\$69,515	\$64,656	\$85,466
Sizes:		400,020		*,
	3	54,054,711	7,812,433	101,920
		\$1,735,600	\$217,859	\$2,548
Tannic acid		\$1,100, 000	V	,-,
		5,085,748	5, 165, 500	1,326,515
		\$249,297	\$200,136	\$149,662
Turkey-red		4=20,=0,	1	
Pour	. 011. 3	1,048,719	3,022,470	2,210,000
Volue		\$72,053	\$159,666	\$14,757
Other tenn	ing lignorg	¥,000	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, ,,,,,,,
Pounde	ing liquors:	9,285,048	44, 418, 929	16, 144, 292
Volue		\$365,304	\$1,704,243	\$405,659
value		2500,001	,,	
All other p	roducts:	\$1,573,248	\$1,724,298	\$1,730,128

¹ In addition, dyestuffs and extracts, to the value of \$834,102, in 1909 and \$19,111 in 1904, were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² Not reported separately. *

³ Including a small production of natural dyestuffs in 1909, a production in 1904 valued at \$233,935, and a production in 1899 valued at \$1,035,711.

Note.—The following products were made and consumed in establishments where produced:

	1909	1904
Ground and chipped woodpounds Ground barkpounds Ground leavespounds	280,002,1183	524, 505, 744 40, 390, 646 3, 586, 171

Explosives.—Table 69 presents the statistics for the explosives industry. The value of all products was \$40,139,661 in 1909 as compared with \$17,125,418 in 1899, an increase of 134.4 per cent.

The production of explosives in the industry proper was 469,481,252 pounds in 1909, 360,980,734 pounds in 1904, and 215,980,720 pounds in 1899, an increase for the decade of 117.4 per cent. If the explosives made by establishments operated by the Federal Government and by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products be added, the total production in 1909 was 471,181,650 pounds. The output of dynamite formed about three-eighths of the total output of explosives, and its value approximately one-half of the total value of explosives reported. The most important product in respect to quantity of output was blasting powder, including "permissible explosives." Permissible explosives, known in Pennsylvania as safety explosives, were reported separately for the first time in 1909. They are specially designed for use in dusty and gaseous coal mines. The ton of 2,000 pounds is used in showing quantities.

Table 69	1909	1904	1899
MATERIALS.			The second secon
Total cost	\$22.811.548	817.203.007	220,334,974
Nitrate of soda:	·,,	y	
Tons	188,889	133,034	88. 324
Cost	\$7, 892, 336	\$5,608,557	32,942,866
Acids:			
Mixed— Pounds	T1 004 004	105, 552, 494	96,996,146
	51,764,694 \$1,512,625	\$1.093.429	90,900,190 81,505,754
Cost Nitrie—	#1, 101 in 1000	40,000,400	ga, wwo, i or
Pounds	7.591.756	2.699,500	487.387
Cost	\$541.314	\$112,047	\$17,171
Sulphurio-		V-4-7, 1-7	4
Tons	22, 501	18,298	7,864
Cost	\$406,204	\$247,301	\$1.30,009
Sulphur or brimstone:			***
Tons	17,389	19.574	12,742 \$317,363
Cost	\$367,866	\$507,460	\$-017, and
Il other materials	\$12,091,202	\$7,624,864	\$5,461,101
PRODUCTS.			
Total value	1540,129,661	2 229,602,884	\$17,125,418
Dynamite:			
Pounds	177, 155, 851	130,930,820	85, 846, 456
Value			
A Withcommunication or a factor of the communication of the communicatio	\$18,609,746	\$12,900,198	\$8,247,222
Witnestragein pold as such			
Witnestraggin pold or such.		7,935,996	3,618,690
Nitroglycerin, sold as such: Pounds Value			3,618,690
Nitroglycerin, sold as such: Pounds	28, 913, 253 \$3, 162, 434	7,555,556 \$1,629,117	3,618,692 \$783,296
Nitroglycerin, sold as such: Pounds. Value. Value. Blasting powder: Kees (25 nounds)	28, 913, 253 \$3, 162, 434 9, 339, 087	7,555,556 \$1,629,117 8,217,448	3,618,692 \$783,296 3,907,612
Nitroglycerin, sold as such: Pounds. Value. Blasting powder: Kegs (25 pounds). Value.	28, 913, 253 \$3, 162, 434 9, 339, 087 \$9, 608, 265	7,505,506 \$1,620,117 8,217,448 87,377,977	3, 618, 602 \$788, 206 3, 967, 612 \$3, 857, 974
Nitroglycerin, sold as such: Pounds	28,913,253 \$3,162,434 9.339,087 \$9,508,265 9.607,448	7,505,506 \$1,620,117 8,217,448 87,377,977	3, 618, 602 \$788, 206 3, 967, 612 \$3, 857, 974
Nitroglycerin, sold as such: Pounds Value Blasting powder: Kegs (25 pounds) Value Permissible explosives: Pounds Value Value	28, 913, 253 \$3, 162, 434 9, 339, 087 \$9, 608, 265	7,555,556 \$1,629,117 8,217,448	3,618,692 \$783,296 3,907,612
Nitroglycerin, sold as such: Pounds. Value. Blasting powder: Kegs (25 pounds). Value. Permissible explosives: Pounds. Value. Gynnowder.	28, 913, 253 \$3, 162, 434 9, 339, 087 \$9, 608, 265 9, 607, 448 \$863, 209	7, 935, 936 \$1, 639, 117 8, 217, 448 87, 377, 977 (2)	3,618,602 \$780,290 1,997,612 \$3,857,974 (2)
Nitroglycerin, sold as such: Pounds. Value. Blasting powder: Kegs (25 pounds) Value. Permissible explosives: Pounds. Value. Gunpowder: Pounds.	28, 913, 253 \$3, 162, 434 9, 339, 087 \$9, 608, 265 9, 607, 448 \$563, 209 12, 862, 760	7, 535, 536 \$1, 629, 117 8, 217, 448 \$7, 377, 977 (2) (2)	3, 618, 602 \$763, 296 3, 997, 622 \$3, 857, 974 (2) (2) 25, 628, 804
Nitroglycerin, sold as such: Pounds. Value. Blasting powder: Kegs (25 pounds) Value. Permissible explosives: Pounds Value. Gunpowder: Pounds	28, 913, 253 \$3, 162, 434 9, 339, 087 \$9, 608, 265 9, 607, 448 \$863, 209	7, 935, 936 \$1, 639, 117 8, 217, 448 87, 377, 977 (2)	3, 618, 692 \$783, 296 3, 967, 622 \$3, 857, 974 (2) (2) 25, 638, 804
Nitroglycerin, sold as such: Pounds. Value. Blasting powder: Keg3 (25 pounds). Value. Permissible explosives: Pounds. Value. Gunpowder: Pounds. Value.	28, 913, 253 \$3, 162, 434 9, 339, 687 \$9, 508, 265 9, 607, 448 \$863, 209 12, 862, 760 \$1, 736, 427	7,935,936 81,629,117 8,217,448 87,877,977 (2) (2) (4) 16,383,944 \$1,541,483	3, 618, 892 \$753, 296 3, 997, 622 \$3, 857, 974 (2) 25, 628, 804 \$1, 432, 377
Nitroglycerin, sold as such: Pounds. Pounds. Pounds. Blasting powder: Kegs (25 pounds). Value. Pounds. Pounds. Value. Gunpowder: Pounds. Value. Other explosives: Pounds.	28, 913, 253 83, 162, 434 9, 339, 087 39, 608, 265 9, 607, 448 \$563, 209 12, 862, 760 \$1, 736, 427 7, 464, 825	7, 535, 536 \$1, 629, 117 8, 217, 448 \$7, 377, 977 (2) (2)	\$8,247,222 3,618,692 \$783,299 3,997,612 \$3,657,974 (2) (4) 25,638,604 \$1,452,377 3,201,468 \$2,614,162
Nitroglycerin, sold as such: Pounds. Value. Blasting powder: Keg3 (25 pounds). Value. Permissible explosives: Pounds. Value. Gunpowder: Pounds. Value.	28, 913, 253 83, 162, 434 9, 339, 987 89, 608, 265 9, 607, 448 \$863, 299 12, 862, 769 81, 736, 427 7, 464, 825 \$3, 913, 787	7, 935, 936 81, 628, 117 8, 217, 448 87, 377, 977 (2) (2) 16, 383, 944 \$1, 541, 483 6, 303, 825	3, 618, 692 \$783, 296 3, 967, 612 \$3, 857, 974 (2) 25, 628, 804 \$1, 452, 377 3, 261, 468

In addition, 1,481,042 pounds, to the value of \$802,948, were made by Federal establishments, and 219,356 pounds, to the value of \$135,978, by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

In addition, 1,164,532 pounds, to the value of \$600,632, were made by Federal establishments and by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

Not reported separately.

Includes smokeless powder and guncotten or pyroxylin, to avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments.

Note.—The following products were made and consumed in the establishments where produced:

	1909	1904
Saltpeter pounds. Nitroglycerin pounds. Sulphuric acid tons. Nitric acid tons. Charcoal bushels. Cellulose nitrates. pounds. Nitrates pounds.	12, 050, 225 70, 289, 657 42, 553 31, 484 737, 984 5, 000, 226 10, 904, 319	3, 509, 376 44, 977, 828 30, 994 18, 988 1, 150, 918 6, 299, 317

Fertilizers.—The following table giving statistics for the fertilizer industry does not include the product of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than fertilizers, chief of which are slaughtering and meat-packing establishments and cottonseed-oil mills. The value of all products of the industry proper, which includes some that are not fertilizers, was \$103,960,213 in 1909, as compared with \$44,657,385 in 1899, an increase of 132.8 per cent. Including the fertilizer by-products of other indus-

tries, the total production of fertilizers in 1909 was 5,618,234 tons, valued at \$100,089,971. During the period 1899-1909 the tonnage of the fertilizer products of the establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of fertilizers increased 87.5 per cent. Some of the materials, such as sulphuric acid, are the products of establishments engaged in this industry, and therefore are duplicated in the total value of products. The ton of 2,000 pounds is used in showing quantities.

Table 70	1909	1904	1899		1909	1904	1899
MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS.			
Total cost	\$69,521,920	\$39,287,914	\$28,958,478	Total value	#\$103,960,213	8\$56,5 41 ,258	\$44,657,385
Ammoniates: Tons	778,639 \$16,065,978	1\$9,915,648	1\$9,034,145	Tons	5, 240, 164 \$92, 369, 631	3, 267, 777 \$50, 460, 694	2,794,705 \$40,545,681
Tons	63,381 \$3,640,592	10,540 \$600,856	4, 120 \$1 86, 609	bones, etc.— TonsValue	1, 201, 354 \$13, 318, 529	766, 338 \$7, 515, 257	923, 198 \$8, 471, 943
Tons	322, 720 \$2, 783, 658	190, 493 \$1, 891, 073	54,700 \$520,833	Ammoniated— Tons. Value. Concentrated phosphate—	472,757 \$10,061,193	775,987 \$12,901,057	142, 898 \$2, 449, 388
Tons Cost Phosphate rock:	\$5,714 \$3,730,070	42, 213 \$1, 700, 432	19,518 \$709,841 787,927	Tons	313,888 \$3,638,210	(2) (2)	(2) (2)
Trons	1,529,124 \$8,621,094 257,766	888,571 \$4,244,554 122,107	\$3,554,174	TonsValue	2, 717, 797 \$57, 243, 899	1, 329, 149 \$25, 673, 511	1, 436, 682 \$25, 446, 046
Tons	\$7,327,549	\$3,606,701	(⁴) \$3,098,400	Tons	534,368 \$8,107,800	394, 703 \$4, 370, 869	291, 927 \$ 4, 178, 284
TonsCostSulphuric acid:	456, 574 \$2, 831, 994	842, 962 \$2, 020, 759	288,778 \$1,466,285	Tons	153,057 \$ 923,492	24,502 \$194,578	71, 176 \$437, 925
Sulphuric acid: Tons Cost Sulphur or brimstone:	603, 672 \$3,312, 687	197, 865 \$1, 084, 304	231,527 \$1,355,382	Other acids— Tons. Value.	30,651 \$611,288	45,689 \$241,506	(2) \$17,872
TonsCostSuperphosphates:	4, 236 \$68, 924	4,210 \$92,234	12,728 \$268,670	All other products	\$10,055,802	\$5,644,475	\$3,655,927
Tons	415,656 \$3,946,440 \$3,031,437	320,559 \$2,912,010 \$847,142	286, 898 \$2, 176, 245 \$183, 542				
All other materials	\$14, 161, 497	\$10,312,201	\$5,504,347				

Gas, illuminating and heating.—The statistics for the gas industry presented in Table 71 include only those establishments which made gas as their main The total production of gas made for sale by such establishments and by retort coke ovens combined-but not including the by-products of establishments outside these two industries—was in 1909, 166,627,013 thousand cubic feet, valued at \$141,224,520; in 1904, 116,432,779 thousand cubic feet, valued at \$113,347,032; and in 1899, 68,265,496 thousand cubic feet, valued at \$69,657,604. The increase in quantity for the period 1899-1909 was thus 144.1 per cent, and that in value 102.7 per cent. In addition to the product above reported for 1909, 1,730,563 thousand cubic feet were made and con-

-The following products were made and consumed in establishments NOTE. where produced:

	1909	1904
Acid phosphate tons. Sulphuric acid tons.	1, 838, 865 841, 935	884, 211 692, 904

sumed in gas plants and 60,799,543 thousand cubic feet were made and consumed or wasted by retort coking establishments. There is also a large consumption of producer gas and blast-furnace gas by establishments in other industries which produced the gas themselves.

The value of products of the illuminating-gas industry proper aggregated \$166,814,371 in 1909 as compared with \$75,716,693 in 1899, an increase of 120.3 per cent. Only about four-fifths of this value represents that of the gas itself. The industry shows a progressive decrease from census to census in unit values for all kinds of gas with the exception of acetylene gas. The ton of 2,000 pounds is used for showing quantities.

¹ Includes for 1904, 125,888 tons of ammoniates classified as such, valued at \$2,445,051; cottonseed meal, valued at \$2,376,448; and bones, tankage, and offal, valued at \$5,094,149; and for 1899, cottonseed meal, valued at \$167,410; and bones, tankage, and offal, valued at \$9,769,785.

² Not reported.

³ In addition, in 1909, 231, 287 tons of complete fertilizer, valued at \$4,800,832; 49,632 tons of ammoniated fertilizer, valued at \$4943,197; 22,615 tons of superphosphates, valued at \$426,802; 33,581 tons of "othert" fertilizer, valued at \$1,365,931; 10,955 tons of concentrated phosphate, valued at \$178,078; and other products to the value of \$190,928; and in 1904, fertilizers, to the value of \$2,009,714, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

Table 71	1909	1904	1899
MATERIALS.			
Total cost	\$52,427,844	1\$37,180,066	\$20,605,356
Tons	4,940,598 \$16,304,832	4,431,774 \$14,607,485	2, 487, 287 \$7, 164, 472
Gallons	579,657,152 \$17,345,750	410, 989, 564 \$15, 015, 602	194, 857, 296 \$8, 168, 657
Tons	591,919 \$2,667,706	435, 534 \$1,602, 762	217, 354 \$726, 736
All other materials	\$16, 109, 556	\$5,954,217	\$4,545,491
PRODUCTS.			
Total value	² \$166,814,371	\$125,144,945	\$75,716,693
Cubic feet (thousands)	150,835,793 \$138,615,309	112,549,979 \$112,662,568	67,093,553 \$69,432,582
Cubic feet (thousands) Value.	19,985,253 \$18,065,841	12,693,034 \$12,868,604	(1) (1)
Cubic feet (thousands)	1,726,082 \$1,289,031	715, 550 \$832, 440	(1)
Cubic feet (thousands)	79,418,486 \$69,513,749	54,687,418 \$48,071,180	(9)
Cubic feet (thousands)	40, 775, 283 \$36, 953, 543	40, 980, 414 \$45, 605, 263	(1)
Cubic feet (thousands)	8,688,860 \$12,111,458	3,441,352 \$5,141,460	(1) (1)
Cubic feet (thousands)	25,186 \$361,348	7,881 \$104,267	(1) (1)
Cubic feet (thousands) Value	216,643 \$320,339	24, 330 \$39, 354	. (3
Coke: Bushels Value	82,049,683 \$5,723,215	89, 146, 434 \$5, 195, 461	
Tar: Gallons Value	5 78,339,880 \$1,875,549	67, 515, 421 \$2,064, 343	\$4, 283, 204
All other products	*\$13,556,908	\$972, 992	1
Receipts from rents and sales of lamps and appliances	\$7,043,390	\$4,249,581	\$2,000,907

¹ Does not include \$4,013,885 paid for lamps and appliances.
² In addition, products of gas manufacture to the value of \$261,802 were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation. The items covered by these products were 27,568 (thousands) cubic feet of coal gas, valued at \$23,419; 13,070 (thousands) cubic feet of acetylene gas, valued at \$224,618; 44,347 bushels of coke, valued at \$3,399; 38,370 gallons of tar, valued at \$1,372; and receipts from sale of lamps and appliances to the amount of \$2,994.
³ Statistics of the gas made in coke establishments are shown in detail under the classification "Coke."
¹ Not reported separately.
⁵ In addition, there were 13,813,058 gallons for which no value was reported.
⁵ Includes 49,720,220 gallons of ammonia liquor, valued at \$725,702, and 1,154,319 pounds of hydrocarbons, valued at \$44,509.

NOTE — The following products were made and consumed in establishments.

Note.—The following products were made and consumed in establishments

		1909	1904
Tar	bushels. gallons. thousands.	21 500 178	46,561,185 14,772,878 1,363,757

Glucose and starch.—Statistics are presented in Table 72 for the glucose and starch industry for the years 1909 and 1904.

Corn is the principal material used. The value of all products of the industry was \$48,799,311 in 1909 and \$32,649,836 in 1904, the increase for the five-year period being 49.5 per cent. The starch product (gross, including duplication), increased in quantity 89.9 per cent and in value 60.3 per cent, the entire gain being in cornstarch. The percentages of increase in the value of glucose, grape sugar, and corn oil are large, notably that for corn oil. In 1899 the production of starch (in part estimated) was 543,040,000 pounds, greatly exceeding the figures for 1904. The decrease in production from 1899 to 1904 was due in large measure to the decrease in the export trade of this commodity.

Some establishments included in the industry are engaged primarily in reprocessing starch, resulting in a duplication of products. In 1909 105,299,010 pounds of comstarch were used as material by such factories, 104,597,648 pounds of cornstarch being obtained as products. The deduction of this duplication from the total gives the quantity of marketable cornstarch produced in 1909 as 534,227,718 pounds.

Table 72	1909	1904
MATE RIALS.		
Total cost	\$36,898,771	325.518.87
Corn:		
Pounds	2,240.506,915	(1)
Cost	\$20,674,779	\$19, 674, 72
Pounds	1,940,000	(2)
Cost	821.435	(2)
Potatoes:		" "
Pounds		209, 372, 54
Cornstarch:	\$541,369	\$563,65
Pounds	105,299,010	/2\
Cost		(2)
Wheat flour:		* /
Pounds		(2)
Cost	\$482,263	(²)
All other materials	\$7,415,762	\$5,880,40
PRODUCTS.		
Total value	\$48,799,811	1222,649,83
Starch: Pounds	-	6 re en r en
Value	677, 535, 647 \$17, 514, 823	356, 695, 31 \$10, 927, 51
Corn—	#1,011,000	p ws, var, se
Pounds	633,825,396	211,140,81
Value	\$15,962,936	\$8, 878, 46
Wheat and root—		
Pounds		17,845,12 \$1,124,61
Value Potato—	3020, 337	\$1,151,51
Pounds	26, 582, 595	27,709,40
Value		2024, 47
Gincose, including all sirups:		
Pounds Value		(1)
	\$17,922,514	\$12,352,61
		(1)
Grade sugar:	159 000 47R	
		\$2,254.74
Grape sugar: PoundsValueCorn oil:	\$3,620,816	\$2,254,74
Grape sugar: Pounds Value Corn oil: Gallons	\$3,620,816 8,164,175	\$2,254,74
Grape sugar: PoundsValueCorn oil:	\$3,620,816 8,164,175	\$2,254,74
Grape sugar: Pounds Value Corn oil: Gallons	\$3,620,816 \$,164,175 \$2,802,768	\$2,254,74

I Not reported.

Not reported. Not reported separately. Not reported separately. In addition, 1,3:9,691 pounds of cornstarch, valued at \$49,999, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

Cottonseed oil and cake.—The following table presents the statistics for cottonseed products:

Table 73	1909 1	1904 2	1899
Cottonseed crushedtons	3,798,549	2,308,930	2,479,886
Total value	\$147,867,894	\$96,407,621	\$58,726,632
whether for sale or for further use: Oil gallons. Meal and cake tons. Hulls. tons. Linters. pounds.	157, 115, 689 1, 661, 734 1, 258, 612 174, 620, 099	132,051,801 1,343,977 1,201,079 116,707,298	93, 825, 729 884, 391 1, 109, 235 57, 272, 983

¹ In addition, products to the value of \$2,917, % were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation: these establishments crushed 28,752 tons of seed and produced 1,212,852 gallons of crude oil, 12,811 tons of meal and cake, 8,325 tons of seed and 1,152,978 pounds of linters.

² In addition, establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of preducts other than those covered by the industry designation crushed 36,449 tons of seed and produced 1,765,971 gallons of crude oil, 16,185 tons of meal and cake, 12,265 tons of hulls, and 1,085,671 pounds of linters.

The amount of seed crushed in mills engaged primarily in the industry increased from 2,479,386 tons in 1899 to 3,798,549 tons in 1909, or 53.2 per cent, while the value of all products, including fertilizer, ice, feed, etc., where carried on in connection with the manufacture of cottonseed products, increased from \$58,726,632 to \$147,867,894, or 151.8 per cent. A marked feature of the industry is the progressive increase in quantity of oil, meal, and linters, and decrease in quantity of hulls per ton of seed crushed. The ton of 2,000 pounds is used for showing quantities.

Oil, essential.—The products of the essential-oil industry, given in the following table, increased in value from \$813,495 in 1899 to \$1,737,234 in 1909, or 113.6 per cent. The output of natural oils increased in value 58.2 per cent, and of witch-hazel over sevenfold.

Table 74	PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total	value	1 \$1,737,234	1 \$1,464,662	\$813,495
Natural oils.		\$1,108,603	\$1,023,937	\$700, 709
Peppern Pour Valu	nint— nds 10	305, 781	130,022 \$470,037	202, 550 \$188, 559
Valu	nds		(2) (2)	$\binom{2}{2}$
Valu	nds 10		(2) (2)	$\binom{2}{2}$
Winterg Pou Valu		22, 281	4,737 \$15,579	2, 166 \$ 3, 638
Valu	nds		327, 908 \$538, 321	638, 024 \$508, 512
	: 	679, 190 \$412, 322	797,700 \$307,873	110, 260 \$54, 649
All other pro	oduets	\$216,309	\$72,852	\$ 58, 137

¹ In addition, essential oils to the value of \$117,489 in 1909 and \$14,500 in 1904 were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² Not reported separately.

² The products classified under this head include 49,327 pounds, valued at .\$44,494; quantities not reported for the remainder.

Paint and varnish.—The inquiry at the present census in regard to specific materials used in the manufacture of paints and varnishes was confined to pig lead and alcohol, the comparative statistics for which, including establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation, are as follows:

Table 75	MATERIAL,	1909	1904	1899
	(2,000 pounds)	145, 917 \$12, 014, 859	129, 629 \$11, 214, 961	99,052 \$8,585,688
	allons	1,683,382	1, 416, 746 \$928, 946	388,368 \$461,417
Wood		1,327,157	1,357,682 \$790,243	310,059 \$285,510
Grain G			59, 064 \$138, 703	78,309 \$175,907

The statistics for paint and varnish products are given in the following table, which does not include the pigments ground in establishments classified as engaged in the manufacture of kaolin and ground earths, the blacks made by establishments classified as engaged in the manufacture of bone, carbon, and lamp black, nor lead or zinc oxide made by lead and zinc smelters. During the period 1899 to 1909 the value of all products increased from \$69,562,235 to \$124,889,422, or 79.5 per cent. Paints in oil constitute

the most important group. The output of pigments, including white lead in oil, increased 141.9 per cent, and that of varnishes and japans 69 per cent in value.

Table 76	PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Tota	l value	1\$124,889,422	1 \$90,839,609	\$69,562,285
Pigments.	land deer	\$16,985,588	\$11,965,806	² \$13, 319, 487
Por Val	linds line of lend—	85, 234, 414 \$3, 921, 803	62, 395, 868 \$2, 877, 109	2 116, 102, 316 \$4, 211, 181
ואיו	1111(1)	63, 404, 846 \$3, 662, 062	49, 734, 330 \$2, 591, 772	50, 759, 623 \$2, 550, 340
Lampl Po Va	lue olack and other blacks— unds lue cides and other earth colors—	1,810,445 \$105,063	757, 244 \$49, 869	1,065,000 \$60,250
120	1111/10	111, 674, 675 \$876, 331	48, 345, 978 \$331, 416	33, 453, 896 \$318, 242
Other (Po Va	lue dry colors— unds. lue	162, 409, 565 \$6, 874, 333	98, 194, 081 \$5, 066, 083	ì
Baryte Po	unds	49, 496, 025 \$268, 757	22, 299, 980 \$134, 174	\$5,317,943
Pulp c Po Va	lueolors, sold moist— undslue.	28, 435, 722 \$1, 277, 239	25, 351, 515 \$915, 383	20,060,935 \$861,531
		\$56, 763, 296	\$40,390,059	voorjoux.
Po	illead in oil— undslue	246, 567, 570 \$15, 234, 411	216, 496, 450 \$11, 228, 889	(2) (3)
Paste- Po	 unds	162, 356, 330 \$11, 279, 459	131, 940, 464 \$8, 713, 183	306, 410, 398 \$17, 601, 459
Ga	lue y mixed for use— llons lue	33, 272, 033 \$30, 249, 426	22, 379, 020 \$20, 447, 987	16, 879, 595 \$14, 864, 126
		\$31, 262, 535	\$22, 871, 486	\$18,502,219
Ga	and japanssinous varnishes— .llonsllue	18, 476, 523 \$17, 350, 113		
Damai benz	r and similar turpentine and ine varnishes— illons		17, 162, 719 \$15, 702, 997	14, 282, 851 \$14, 333, 554
Ví Spirit	uluevarnishes not turpentine—	3, 481, 231 \$2, 836, 341	1	
(+1	illons ilne ylin yarnishes—	1, 181, 746 \$1, 408, 048	1,553,562 \$2,180,713	549,811 \$905,229
		1, 880, 141 \$2, 351, 425	148, 320 \$162, 163	160, 127 \$178, 826
Ga Va All otl	allors s, japans and lacquers— allons alue	9, 474, 939 \$5, 094, 973 \$2, 221, 635	\$3,346,355 \$1,479,258	\$3,084,610 (3)
Fillers		\$3, 126, 271	\$2, 344, 636	(2)
Liania	l— allons alue	1, 159, 569 \$823, 063	1, 051, 148 \$785, 617	(2) (3)
Paste- Po Vi	 oundsalue	14, 050, 329	1	
Dry—Po	oundsalue	50,983,472 \$295,728	68, 761, 174 \$1, 559, 019	(3)
Putty V	oundsalue	63, 502, 048 \$1, 119, 532		10.00
Dry o Pe	r in paste— ounds	47, 465, 265 \$1, 917, 038	27, 932, 447 \$924, 807	
· G	aluedy mixed for usealions	522, 283	123,400 \$9,230	(3)
Linseed o	ns	3, 477, 004	(1)	(3)
Bleached Pound	ds	\$1,912,594 3,014,195	(3)	
Value		\$578,650 \$12,281,481		AT 071 01

¹ In addition, paints and varnishes, to the value of \$2,583,397 in 1909 and \$1,221,333 in 1904, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² Includes white lead in oil.

³ Not reported separately.

Analysis of the protect of t

Note.—The following products were made and consumed in establishments where produced:

4	1909	1904
White lead, dry	162, 702, 089 4, 526, 425 4, 407, 312 3, 090, 756 20, 600 24, 750 11, 531, 006	1,576,442 12,000

Petroleum refining.—The products of the petroleumrefining industry, statistics for which are presented in the following table, aggregated \$236,997,659 in value in 1909 as compared with \$123,929,384 in 1899, the increase during the decade being 91.2 per cent. This conforms closely to the increase in the cost of crude petroleum used, which was 89.4 per cent. The crude petroleum used increased in quantity from 52,011,005 barrels of 42 gallons in 1899 to 120,775,439 barrels in 1909, or 132.2 per cent, and the refined-oil products aggregated 40,290,985 barrels of 50 gallons in 1899, 46,454,062 barrels in 1904, and 89,082,810 barrels in 1909, an increase for the decade of 136.2 per cent.

Table 77	1909	1904	1899
	120,775,439 152,807,040	66,982,862 \$107,487,091	52,011,004 \$80,424,207
PRODUCTS.1			
	\$236,997,659	\$175,005,320	\$123,929,384
Oils: Illuminating—			
Barrels (50 gallons) Value Fuel (including gas oils)—	33, 495, 798 \$ 94, 547, 010	27, 135, 094 \$91, 366, 434	25,171,289 \$74,694,297
Barrels	34,034,577	7,209,428 \$9,205,391	6,095,22
Value Lubricating—	\$36, 462, 883		\$7,550,66
Barrels	10,745,885 \$38,884,236	6,298,251 \$23,553,091	3,408,911 \$10,897,21
Value Naphtha and gasoline (including gas naphtha)—	*	,,	,,,
.Barrels	10,806,550	5,811,289 \$21,314,837	5,615,55 \$15,991,74
Value Paraffin wax—	\$39,771,959		, ,
Barrels	946,830 \$9,388,812	794,068 \$10,007,274	774,92 \$7,791,14
Tons (2,000 pounds)	233,328 \$2,724,752	(³)	(2)
Value	\$2,724,752	(2)	(3)
Barrels Value. Greases (lubricating, etc.)—	1,787,008 \$2,215,623	3,187,921 \$3,138,361	596, 6 \$688, 4
Greases (lubricating, etc.)— Barrels	138, 302	202,439	572,14
Value	\$1,567,647	\$1,394,130	\$2,454,6
Coke and black naphtha— Value	\$507,695	\$149,653	\$176,2
Sludge acid Tons (2,000 pounds)	133, 215	165,104	(2) (2)
Value	\$402, 295	\$400,480	1
All other products	\$10,524,747	\$14,475,669	\$3,684,9
EQUIPMENT.			
Stills, number	2,395	1,907	1,7
Heated by steam— Number	451	(5)	(3)
Capacity (barrels 42 gallons) Heated by superheated steam—	424, 564	1	
Number	16 6,200	(3)	(3)
Heated by fire—	1,928	1,610	1,4
Number	1,656,534 529	(*) 374	(2)
Agitators, number Chilling houses for paraffin, number Lydraulic or other presses, number	79	67 311	5
Hydraulic or other presses, number Storage tanks for crude petroleum:	357	1	1
Number. Capacity, gallons	678 242, 590, 505	304 245, 760, 493	(8)
Stanger to I'm for refined notroloum!	•		
Number	6,476 1,041,627,444	3,575 576,458,825	(3)
Cooper shops, number	53 14	64	,,,
Tin shops, number	14		

In 1909, 48,580 tons of sulphuric acid, and in 1904, 49,379 tons, were made and consumed in establishments where produced.
 Not reported separately.
 Not reported.

The largest gain was that in the output of fuel oils, which increased from 7,209,428 barrels in 1904 to 34,034,577 barrels in 1909, as the result of the increase in the refining of low-grade crude oils. The output

of lubricating oils and naphtha also increased very rapidly. The decrease in the value of "all other products" in 1909 as compared with 1904 is due in part to the fact that the products of the box, cooperage, tinware, and paint shops operated by the refineries were included in 1904, but when possible separate reports were obtained for these departments in 1909 and the statistics for them were included with those for other industries at this census.

Salt.—The statistics for the salt industry are given in the following table.1 The value of all products increased from \$7,966,897 in 1899 to \$11,327,834 in 1909, or 42.2 per cent. The production of salt increased from 15,187,819 barrels in 1899 to 29,933,060 barrels in 1909, or 97.1 per cent, while the value of the product increased from \$5,869,362 to \$8,311,729, or 41.6 per cent, the average value per barrel decreasing from 39 cents in 1899 to 28 cents in 1909 on account of the greatly increased proportion of the lower grades of salt manufactured. The barrel of 280 pounds is used in showing quantities.

Table 78	PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1800
Tota	l value	\$11,327,834	1 \$9,437,663	\$7,998,897
	: 	29,983,060 \$8,311,729	17,128,572 \$8,955,734	15, 187, 819 3 5, 500, 362
Bromine: Pounds Value.		2 728, 875 882, 785	251, 935 \$72, 584	279, 437 864, 121
All other p	roducts	\$2 ,9 23 , 370	\$2, 409, 344	\$2 , 092, 614
Salt, c	lassified by grade (barrels).			
Common fr Common e Packers Coarse sola Rock salt.	dairyne parse	385, 802 1, 109, 396	3, 119, 661 6, 254, 293 1, 878, 666 498, 343 1, 677, 182 3, 416, 835 282, 562	1, 866, 058 6, 866, 126 2, 635, 242 182, 236 910, 974 2, 541, 673 182, 776
	Process employed.			
Number re Solar Kettle Graine Open 1	ber of establishments porting:	46 1 50 11	145 63 79 12 20	18 (C) (C) (C)

¹ In addition, 25,043 barrels of salt, to the value of \$8,415, were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² Includes potassium bromite.

Includes potassium bromide.
 Not reported.

Soap.—The statistics for the soap industry given in Table 79 for 1909 and 1904 include those for the soap factories operated by the owners of slaughtering and meat-packing establishments as well as for establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of soap. In 1899 the manufacture of soap and of candles was reported as one industry, the value of products being \$53,231,017. In 1904 the value of the combined products of these industries was \$72,164,062 and in 1909, \$114,488,298.

The cost of the materials used in the soap industry was \$72,179,418 in 1909 and \$43,625,608 in 1904, the

The statistics differ from those published by the United States Geological Survey, which include Hawaii and Porto Rico.

increase for the five-year period being 65.5 per cent. The value of all products was \$111,357,777 in 1909 and \$68,274,700 in 1904, the increase for the five-year period being 63.1 per cent. With the addition of the by-products from establishments in other industries the total value of soap products was \$115,455,172 in 1909. The chief soap product was hard soap, which, including that made in establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than soap, aggregated 883,583 net tons in 1909. Glycerin is an important product of the soap industry. Reference should be made to Table 66 for the glycerin product of chemical establishments.

Table 79	1909	1904
MATERIALS.		
Total cost	\$72,179,418	\$43,625,608
Tallow, grease, and other fats:	413,969,787 \$23,341,905	475,618,277 \$19,723,311
Cost. Gocoanut and palm-kernel oil: Gallons. Cost.	11,856,837 \$5,875,294	6,833,132 \$2,692,034
Cottonseed oil: Gallons	24, 221, 712 \$9, 718, 988	13,276,006 \$3,882,987
Rosin: Pounds Cost	207, 296, 447 \$4, 302, 412	168, 107, 246 \$2, 734, 848
Foots: Pounds Cost	94,050,892 \$2,453,609	59,761,740 \$1,222,982
Caustic soda: Tons (2,000 pounds)	52,172 \$2,212,232	71,551 \$2,843,988
Soda esh: Tons (2,000 pounds) Cost	121,016 \$2,281,787	53,777 \$1,011,694
All other materials	\$21,933,191	\$9,513,764
PRODUCTS.		
Total value	1 \$111,857,777	1\$68,274,700
Hard soap: Pounds Value	1,736,740,466 \$88,550,830	1,355,358,649 \$50,878,486
Soft soap: Pounds Value	44, 052, 015 \$043, 676	33,613,416 \$067,064
Glycerin: Pounds Value. Special soap articles.		27,660,661 \$2,958,115 \$554,881
All other products		\$7,216,154

¹ In addition, the following products were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation:

	1909	1904
Comp		
Soap: Hard Pounds Value	30, 424, 855 \$1, 279, 004	31, 251, 795 \$1, 148, 920
Soft— Pounds	15, 984, 055 \$325, 511	10, 285, 839 \$94, 017
Glycerin: Pounds Value	87,206,721 \$1,076,706	565,000 \$45,200
All other products	\$1,416,174	\$148,081

² In addition, 5,597,519 pounds were reported with no value. ³ In addition, 25,319 pounds were reported with no value,

Note.—The following products were made and consumed in establishments where produced:

	1909	1904
Red oil gallons. Tallow pounds. Cottonseed oil gallons. Caustic lye, 30° Baumé gallons. Sodium silicate pounds. Glycerin pounds. Framed soap.	2,422,843 15,931,039 37,466,246	1, 140, 346 10, 613, 271 920, 410 9, 568, 522 1, 597, 886 3, 433, 359 114, 452, 424

Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.—Comparative statistics for the products of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids are given in the following table. The total value of products was \$9,884,057 in 1909, as compared with \$8,596,390 in 1899, an increase of 15 per cent. This increase was chiefly in sulphuric acid, the output of which increased in quantity (on the basis of 50° acid) 88.8 per cent and in value 38.3 per cent. The ton of 2,000 pounds is used in showing quantities.

Table PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	1 \$9,884,057	1 \$9,052,646	\$8,596,390
AcidsSulphurie;	\$7,567,274	\$6, 955, 078	\$6,209,872
Tons, reduced to 50° Baumé	855, 191	467,614	452,942
Tons	703, 185	364, 374	324, 36
Value	\$5,629,496	\$4,286,312	\$4,071,849
66° Baumé— Tons	267, 476	199,663	250, 329
Value	\$3,158,097	\$2,886,179	\$3,244,58
60° Baumé—		1 ' '	. , ,
Tons	. 73,073	13,634	13,65
Value	\$401,734	\$121,432	\$199,38
50° Baumé—	n non ann		
Tons	2 362, 636	3 151,077	60,38
Value	\$2,069,665	\$1,278,701	\$627,88
Nitrio:	8,306,326	30, 306, 555	20,402,57
Pounds	\$499,303	\$1,446,471	\$1,028,26
Value	- 4200,000	Φ1, 110, 111	91,020,20
Mixed: Pounds	45, 361, 626	42,812,894	42,301,31
Value	\$1,438,475	\$1,222,295	\$1,109,75
A WITTO	1,,	1 .,,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
All other products	. \$2,316,783	\$2,097,568	\$2,386,51

¹ In addition, the following products were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation:

	1909	1904
Acids:		
Sulphuric (50°)— Tons. Value	621,801 \$4,455,263	433,377 \$3,655,899
Nitric— Pounds. Value.	18, 929, 620 \$857, 795	15, 957, 526 \$804, 473
Mixed— PoundsValue	11, 820, 542 \$422, 312	22, 518, 433 \$735, 061
All other products	\$ 511,532	

² Includes the equivalent of 27,002 tons of oleum. ³ Includes the equivalent of 13,268 tons of oleum.

Including by-products from establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation, the total production of these acids for sale in 1909 and 1904 was as follows:

Table 81	HIND.	1909	1904
Sulphuric acid	(50°):	1,476,992 \$10,084,759	900, 991 \$7, 942, 211
Nitrie acid:		27, 325, 946	46, 264, 081 \$2, 250, 944
Mixed acids:		57, 182, 168	65, 331, 327 \$1, 957, 356

A large amount of sulphuric acid made and consumed in the establishments where manufactured, particularly in fertilizer factories, must be taken into

Note.—In 1909, 1,271,535 tons of sulphuric acid (50°) and 119,769,619 pounds of nitric acid, and in 1904, 968,455 tons of sulphuric acid (50°) and 62,116,309 pounds of nitric acid were made and consumed in establishments where produced.

account in considering the total production. The following table gives the total production for the three census years:

Table 82	SULPHURIC ACID.	1909	1904	1899
For sa.	uced to 50° Baumé acidtons	2,748,527	1,869,437	1,548,123
	le	1,476,992	900,992	783,768
	nsumption	1,271,535	968,445	764,355

Turpentine and rosin.—The products of the turpentine and rosin industry for which statistics are presented in the following table increased in value from \$20,344,888 in 1899 to \$25,295,017 in 1909, or 24.3 per cent, but the gain was due wholly to the great increase in the price of rosin. The turpentine product decreased in both quantity and value during the decade. The output of rosin also decreased 24.9 per cent, but its value increased 145.2 per cent. The average value of rosin per barrel increased from \$1.18 in 1899 to \$3.85 in 1909.

Table PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	. 1 \$25,295,017	\$23,937,024	\$20,344,888
Turpentine: Gallons Value	28,988,954 \$12,654,228	30,687,051 \$15,170,499	38, 488, 170 \$14, 960, 235
Rosin: Barrels (280 pounds)Value	3,263,857 \$12,576,721	3,508,347 \$8,725,619	4, 348, 094 \$5, 129, 268
Dross and other products	\$64,068	\$40,906	\$255,385

¹ In addition, 682,702 gallons of turpentine, valued at \$243,491, was produced by wood distillation.

CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE PRODUCTS.

Under this general head are assembled the industries using clay, sand, and stone as basic materials, namely, the manufacture of brick, tile, pottery, terracotta, and fire-clay products, and that of cement, glass, and lime.

The statistics for all these industries, except glass manufacture, were collected in 1909 in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, and the tables include, except as otherwise stated, the respective products made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products as well as those establishments making such products as their principal business.

Brick and tile, and pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products.\(^1\)—Table 84 summarizes the statistics in regard to the products of the brick and tile, pottery, and terra-cotta and fire-clay products industries. The total value of these classes of products was \\$168,895,365 in 1909 and \\$95,533,862 in 1899, the increase during the decade being 76.8 per cent. Of the total value of products in 1909, that of brick formed 57.5 per cent, that of tile and allied products 23.2 per cent, and that of pottery 18.4 per cent. The percentages were practically the same in 1904 and 1899. Some of the classes show large ratios of in-

crease, notably porcelain electrical supplies and building terra cotta, including architectural terra cotta, fireproofing, and tiling.

Table 84	PRODUCT.	1909	1994	1899
Total	value	\$168,895,365	\$185,252,854	\$95,533,863
Brick and	tile, terra-cotta, and fire-		1	
clay prod	ucts	\$136,387,846	\$109,003,306	\$76, 551, 645
		\$97, 137, 844	\$78,728,083	\$58,640,228
Con	mon—			
	Thousand	9,787,671	8,683,897	7,654,528
	Value	\$57,216,789	\$51,239,871	839,674,746
Fire	<u> </u>			
	Thousand	838.167	678, 362	800, 802
	Value	\$16,620,695	\$11,752,625	\$8,606,560
Vit	rifled, paving, etc.—	,,	- , ,	
	Thousand	1,023,654	715, 559	590,720
	Value	\$11,269,586	\$7,256,088	\$4,828,456
Ero	nt, including fancy colored	***,,	**,	
91	nd fancy or ornamental—			
4-	Thousand	821,641	626, 142	451, 420
	Value	\$9,886,292	\$7,335,511	\$5, 170, 495
Con	d lime	\$1,150,580	\$698,003	(1)
	ameled	\$993, 202	\$445,985	\$320,960
	ile	\$9,798,978	\$5,522,198	\$3,602,184
		\$10,322,324	\$8,416,000	\$4,560,224
pewer	pipe ctural terra cotta	\$6,251,625	\$3,782,763	\$2,027,532
		وهدا و دوم ردو	Bol 1000 100	the state of the state of
rirepro	ofing, terra-cotta lumber			
	hollow building tile, or	\$4,466,708	\$4,317,312	\$1,665,037
	S	\$5, 291, 963	\$2,725,717	\$1 276, 300
Tile, no	ot drain	\$423,583	(1)	\$416, 23
Prove r	ining	82.694.821	\$5.501.224	84, 203, 80
Otner .		82,004,821	90,001,20t	gray 600, 1961
Pottery		\$31,048,341	\$25 , 834, 513	\$17,222,94
White	ware, including C. C. ware,	,,		
white	oranite seminorcelain	1		
ALTITU	granite, semiporcelain and semivitreous perce-			
lein	ware	\$13,728,316	39, 195, 768	\$6,376,35
Cenite	ware	\$5,989,295	\$3,922,506	\$2,211,87
Ctopon	are and yellow and Rock-	40, 200, mos	40,000	
Dromen	III Ware	\$3,993,859	\$3,481,521	22, 130, 26
ngm	in electrical supplies	83,647,499	\$1,500,283	\$470,35
China	bone china, Delft and Bel-	may but y man	The street winds	
		2 \$1,766,766	\$3,478,627	\$1,297,97
_ 1eek	warethenware	\$804,806		\$762.26
Red es	ITINGUWETC	\$1,717,800		83,972,95
Otner		\$1, (15, CO)	Grow's Transport of the St.	And he said the
All other r	roducts	\$1,459,178	\$515,083	\$1,760,17

1 Not reported separately.
2 Product of Ohio included in "other" pottery.

Cement.—The statistics of products for the cement industry for 1909 and 1904, given in the following table, show a total value of \$63,205,455 in 1909 as compared with \$29,873,122 in 1904, the rate of increase for the five-year period being 111.6 per cent. In 1899 the statistics for the lime and cement industries were combined, the products aggregating \$28,673,735 in value. The value of the combined lime and cement product in 1909 was \$81,157,442, the increase for the decade being 183 per cent.

During the period 1904-1909 the output of cement increased 110.5 per cent in quantity, all of the increase being in Portland cement, while the output of natural cement and of puzzolan cement decreased greatly. Portland cement formed 97.5 per cent of the total in 1909, as compared with 83.7 per cent in 1904

Table 85	PRODUCT.	1909	1904
Total va	E6	963,205,455	\$29,873,125
Cement: Barrels Value.		\$53,610,563	31, 675, 237 \$ 26, 681, 928
Portland— Barrels Value		64,991,431 \$52,858,354	26, 365, 58 \$23, 355, 11
Natural— Barrels Value		1, 527, 638 \$652, 795	4,866,33 \$2,450,15
Puzzolan – Barrek Value		160,646 \$39,453	303, 04 \$ 226, 65
All other produ	icts	\$9,594,892	\$3,841,20

¹The statistics differ from those published by the United States Geological Survey, which include Porto Rico.

Glass.—The following table presents comparative statistics for the glass industry, giving the total cost of materials and the total value of products, together with the quantities of the principal materials and products, for the years 1909, 1904, and 1899. There was an increase of 62.9 per cent in the value of all

products for 1909 as compared with 1899. The increase in the value of building glass amounted to 53.9 per cent; that in the value of pressed and blown glass to 60.4 per cent; and that in the value of bottles and jars to 66.2 per cent. The ton of 2,000 pounds is used in showing quantities.

Table 86	1909	1904	1899		1909	1904	1899
PRINCIPAL MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS—continued.			
Total cost	\$82,119,499	\$26,145,522	\$16,731,009	Building glass—Continued. Skylight—			
Glass sand, tons Soda ash (carbonate of soda), tons Salt cake (sulphate of soda), tons Nitrate of soda, tons	1,004,086 373,764 76,540 19,676	769,792 215,462 53,905 11,915	581,720 157,779 53,257 10,770	Square feet. 'Vâlue. All other.		15, 255, 541 \$678, 391 \$1, 133, 214	3,679,694 \$165,086 \$250,056
Limestone, tons	156,377	115,655 1,166,342 2,676,650	91,015 993,349 2,349,261	Pressed and blown glass Tableware, 100 pieces Jollies, tumblers, and goblets, dozen	\$27,398,445 1,286,056 11,687,036	\$21,956,158 1,283,974 7,346,214	\$17,076,125 655,141 8,544,050
Arsenie, pounds Arsenie, pounds Carbon, tons. Manganese, pounds Litharge and red lead, pounds Potash or pearlash, pounds Grinding sand, tons. Rouge, pounds.	5,480 3,882,465 11,653,140	3,750 3,096,939 9,613,649	4,155 1,493,538 8,386,106	Lamps, dozen. Chimneys, dozen. Lantern globes, dozen. Globes and other electrical goods,	322, 482 6, 652, 967 952, 620	487,017 7,039,756 1,765,247	807,765 6,901,192 1,044,816
Grinding sand, tons	6,938,355 706,689 1,383,182	5,446,338 410,856 1,098,566	4,406,211 265,438 837,536	dozen. Shades, globes, and other gas goods, dozen.	11,738,798	1,901,415	(3)
PRODUCTS.	1,000,102	1,090,000	007,000	dozen. Blown tumblers, stem ware, and bar	1,541,440	878,244	2,673,854
Total value	1 \$92,095,203	2 \$79,607,998	\$56,539,712	goods, dozon Opal ware, dozen Cut ware, dozen	9,182,060 3,095,666 206,336	6,282,606 1,091,208 83,736	6,127,367 3,750,443 134,726
Building glassWindow—	1	\$21,697,861	\$17,096,234	Rottles and lars	\$36,018,333	\$33,631,063	\$21,678,791
50-foot boxes	6,921,611 \$11,742,959	4,852,315 \$11,610,851	4,341,282 \$10,879,355	Prescriptions, vials, and druggists' wares, gross Beer, soda, and mineral, gross	3,624,022 2,345,204	3,202,586 2,351,852	2,423,932 1,351,118
Total cast, square feet		34,804,986 27,293,138	21,172,129 16,883,578	Liquors and flasks, gross Milk jars, gross Fruit jars, gross	1,887,344 440,302 1,124,485	2,157,801 253,651 1,061,829	985, 374 146, 142 789, 298
Square feet	\$12,204,875 205,690 \$37,431	\$7,978,253 17,784 \$3,529	\$5,158,598 628,684 \$75,887	Battery jors and other electrical goods, gross	9,981 1,637,798 1,237,175	19,974 1,657,372 1,237,065	(3) 1,296,131 784,588
Cathedral————————————————————————————————————	1	6,615,093 \$293,623	8,846,361 \$567,252	Demijohns and carboys, dozen All other products	122, 570 \$2, 369, 987	64, 450 \$2, 322, 916	83, 243 \$690, 562

¹ In addition, 42,639 gross of bottles and jars, valued at \$90,490, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

¹ In addition, glassware to the value of \$9,663 was made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

¹ Not reported.

Lime. The total value of the lime reported as manufactured in 1909 was \$13,763,604 as compared with \$9,951,456 in 1904, an increase for the five-year period of 38.3 per cent. The quantity reported in 1909 was 3,467,523 tons (2,000 pounds), of which 1,904,202 tons was used for building or structural purposes; 591,792 tons for fertilizing; and the remainder in various manufacturing establishments, such as paper mills, tanneries, sugar factories, and alkali works. The value of all products reported by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of lime was \$17,951,987 in 1909 and \$14,751,170 in 1904.

VEHICLES FOR LAND TRANSPORTATION.

Under the above heading are given statistics for the manufacture of automobiles, bicycles, motorcycles, and carriages and wagons, and the construction of steam and electric railroad cars, and also for the operations of the construction and repair shops of railroads.

Automobiles.—The statistics for automobiles are presented in Table 87. Under "all other products" are included the products of establishments engaged

in the manufacture of automobile bodies and parts, which are sold largely to automobile manufacturers, as well as the value of bodies and parts made and sold separately by automobile manufacturers. The total value of products for the industry thus involves considerable duplication. The growth of the automobile industry has been phenomenal. In 1899 the general statistics for the industry were included with those for carriage and wagon manufacture, and only 3,897 automobiles were reported. In 1904 the total number, including automobiles made by concerns classified under other industries, was 22,830, while in 1909 the number was 127,287, or nearly thirty-three times the number reported in 1899.

The value of all products of the industry proper was \$249,202,075 in 1909 and \$30,033,536 in 1904. Gasoline machines formed 95.1 per cent of the total number made in 1909 and 86.2 per cent in 1904. Of the total number manufactured in 1909, 3,226, or 2.5 per cent, were rated at 50 horsepower or more; 51,218, or 40.5 per cent, at from 30 to 49 horsepower; 35,257, or 27.8 per cent, at from 20 to 29 horsepower; 29,353, or 23.2 per cent, at from 10 to 19 horsepower; and 7,539, or 6 per cent, at less than 10 horsepower. Passenger vehicles constituted 97.4 per cent of the total number and business vehicles 2.6 per cent.

¹ The statistics differ from those published by the United States Geological Survey, which include Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Table 87	1909		1904	
PRODUCT.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total value		1\$249,202,075		2 \$30,033,536
Automobiles. Gasoline Electric. Steam Passenger vehicles (pleasure, family, and public conveyances).	126, 593 120, 393 3, 826 2, 374 123, 338 117, 633	164, 269, 324 153, 529, 653 7, 259, 430 3, 480, 241 159, 039, 301	21,692 18,699 1,425 1,568 21,281	23, 751, 234 19, 566, 941 2, 496, 255 1, 688, 038 22, 804, 287
Gasoline Electric Steam Buggies. Gasoline Electric Runabouts	117,633 3,331 2,374 4,582 4,314 268 36,204	149, 530, 232 6,028, 828 3, 480, 241 2, 391, 250 2, 039, 129 352, 121 28, 030, 479	18,504 1,211 1,566 (3) (3) (5) (6) 12,131	19,300,654 1,819,595 1,684,638 8,831,504
Gasoline Electric. Steam Touring cars. Gasoline Electric.	35, 347 496 361 76, 114 73, 883 243	27, 116, 901 648, 630 264, 948 113, 403, 188 109, 844, 295 387, 526 3, 171, 367	10,999 455 677 7,220 6,444 39	7,976,821 453,304 401,379 11,781,521 10,576,023 55,038
Steam Closed (limousine, cabs, etc.) Gasoline Electric All other (omnibuses, sight- seeing wagons, ambulances,	5, 205 3, 290 1, 915	12,729,304 8,762,768 3,966,536	737 (3) (3) (3)	1,150,460
patrol wagons, etc.)	. 199	2, 485, 080 1, 767, 139 674, 015 43, 926	1,930 1,061 717 152	2,191,262 747,810 1,311,253 132,199
Business vehicles (merchandise) Gasoline Electric Steam	. 495	5, 230, 023 3, 999, 421 1, 230, 602	411 195 214 2	946, 947 266, 287 676, 660 4, 000
Delivery wagons	1,862 1,645 217	.	109	455, 457 215, 897 235, 560 4, 000
Trucks. Gasoline. Electric. All other. Gasoline	1,366 1,090 276 27 27	2,384,703 780,809 145,655 140,655	160 55 105 (1)	491,490 50,390 441,100
All other products, including bod-		5 78,58 49 753		5,431,24
ies and parts Amount received for custom work and repairing	: -	6,317,998	11	851,05

Bicycles and motorcycles, and parts.—The following table presents the comparative statistics of products for the bicycle and motorcycle industry. It does not include children's bicycles and tricyles. A marked feature is the decline in the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and the increase in the manufacture of motorcycles.

Table PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	1 \$10,698,567	1 \$5,153,240	1 \$31,915,908
Bicycles: NumberValue.	168,824 \$2,436,996	225,309 \$3,203,505	1,112,880 \$22,127,310
Tricycles: Number Value	(2)	32 \$3,350	328 \$17,261
Motorcycles: NumberValue.	18,628 \$3,015,988	2,300 \$354,980	160 \$33,674
All other products, including parts	\$5, 245, 583	\$1,591,405	8 9,737,663

¹ In addition, the following products were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation: In 1909, 64,883 bicycles, valued at \$791,183, and other products, including parts, etc., valued at \$579,927; in 1904, 25,178 bicycles, valued at \$353,418; 28 ing parts, etc., valued at \$4,200; and other products, including parts, valued at \$34,341; motorcycles, valued at \$4,200; and other products, including parts, valued at \$34,341; and in 1899, 69,811 bicycles, valued at \$1,529,177, and other products valued at \$24,000.

² Noneereported.

The total value of products of the industry decreased from \$31,915,908 in 1899 to \$5,153,240 in 1904, but by 1909 it had risen again to \$10,698,567, or more than double the figures for 1904.

Carriages and wagons and materials.—The following table presents statistics for the manufacture of carriages and wagons, including under "All other products" the products of establishments engaged in the manufacture of carriage and wagon materials, but not including children's carriages and sleds. The total value of products increased from \$138,261,763 in 1899 to \$159,892,547 in 1909, or 15.6 per cent. The value of wagons increased \$8,852,172, or 28.5 per cent, though the number manufactured was very little larger in 1909 than in 1899. The carriages reported were both fewer in number and lower in value in 1909 than in 1899. Public conveyances also show a decrease in value, but a slight increase in number. In each of these three classes the decreases that appear for the decade as a whole have taken place entirely since 1904, in which year the numbers and values reported exceeded those for 1899. The decreases are presumably due to the growth of the automobile industry.

Table 89	PRODUCTS.	1909	1904	1590
	al value	1 \$159,802,547	: 3155,868,849	\$128,261,765
Carriages (Numb Value	(family and pleasure): er	828,411 \$47,756,118	937, 409 935, 739, 2 76	904, 639 \$51, 295, 393
Wagons:	nmberalue	587,685 \$39,932,910	643, 755 \$37, 195, 220	570, 425 \$ 31, 060, 736
Busin N	ess— umber	154,631	133, 422	(2) (2)
Farm N	umber		305, 925	(3) (3)
Gover	alue nment municipal, etc.— umber	3,102	5,308	(F) (S)
Public c	alue on veyances (cabs, hacks s, hotel coaches, omnibuses	\$879.219		1
etc.);	eer	2,243	2,711 \$1,314,952	2,216 \$1,114,090
Sleighs ar	nd sleds: ber	100,899		117,006 \$2,290,905
Automob Num	iles:4 ber		199	174 \$129,055
All other	products, including parts ountreceived for repair wor			\$52 , 351 , 58

¹ In addition, 14,908 carriages, valued at \$1,078,935; 42.112 wagons, valued at \$2,093,288; 104 public conveyances, valued at \$1,65,917; and parts and materials, valued at \$1,84,256, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² In addition, carriages and wagons, valued at \$612,173, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² Not reported separately.

⁴ Automobiles manufactured in establishments devoted primarily to the manufacture of carriages and wagons.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.—Table 90 presents statistics of the work done by construction and repair shops operated by steam-railroad companies, not including roundhouses where running repairs are made. The total value of such work was \$405.600,727 in 1909 and \$218,238,277 in 1899, the rate of increase

¹ In addition, 694 automobiles, valued at \$830,080, and bodies and parts valued at \$4,415,266, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² In addition, 1,138 automobiles, valued at \$879,205, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

³ Not reported esparately.

⁴ None reported.

⁵ Includes ensure work and repairing by establishments manufacturing bodies

⁵ Includes custom work and repairing by establishments manufacturing bodies

for the decade being 85.9 per cent. Most of the value represents that of repairs, comparatively little representing new construction.

Table CLASS OF WORK.	1909	1904	18991
Total value	\$405,600,727	\$809,775,089	\$218,238,277
mentLocomotives built:	\$184,971,870	\$149, 643, 953	\$94,447,260
NumberValue	\$3,289,140	\$1,853,939	272 \$3,276,393
Repairs to locomotives	, motors, \$127, 928, 773	\$101, 326, 805	\$57,383,143
Work for other corporat All other products or w	ions \$4,735,004	\$5, 681, 307 \$40, 781, 902	\$3,338,589 \$30,449,135
Car department	\$199,768,939 \$13,326,171	\$149,748,820 \$12,990,011	\$118,376,552 \$16,521,352
Passenger— Number Value	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	414	390
Freight—	1	\$2,337,977	\$1,441,733 26,543
Number Value Other—		\$10,006,642	\$15,079,619
Number Value	\$267, 153	2,000 \$645,392	(2) (2)
Repairs to cars of all ki Work for other corpora	ids \$147, 194, 065 lons \$8, 784, 239	\$105,319,032 \$6,946,990	\$74,665,500 \$7,084,857
All other products or w Bridge and building der	1	\$24, 492, 787	\$20, 104, 843
(shopwork)	\$2,799,898 \$1,908,737	\$5,096,141 \$4,351,487	\$5,414,465 \$3,937,170
Work for other corporal All other products or w	ions \$46, 496	\$40, 581 \$704, 073	\$241,626 \$1,235,669
All other products and work sified	, not clas- \$18,000,020	\$5, 286, 175	(2)

¹ Includes Alaska.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street-railroad companies.-The following table presents statistics of the operations of the construction and repair shops of street-railroad companies, including all electric systems and interurban electric linesall railroads, in fact, except steam roads. The work done, which consists almost wholly of repairs, was not reported in detail in 1899, but its aggregate value in that year was \$9,370,811, as compared with \$13,437,121 in 1904 and \$31,962,561 in 1909, an increase for the decade of 241.1 per cent.

Table 91	CLASS OF WORK.	1909	1904
Total v	alue	\$81,962,561	\$13,437,121
Motive power	and machinery department	\$4,510,332	\$510,946
Repairs to	o motors, etcother corporations	\$4,004,336	
Work for	other corporations	\$88,070	\$2,626
All other	products or work	1 \$417,926	\$508,320
Car denartme	nt	\$25,835,403	\$12,581,365
Cars built			\$605,144
Passer	nger	1 .	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
N	umber	. 129	288
v	umberalue	\$498,709	\$580,669
Freigl	ht—		1
Ñ	umber	. 63	13
V	alue	\$59,102	\$11,366
Other			P 2
N	amber	51	9
. v	alueo cars of all kinds	\$68,941	\$13,109
Repairs to	o cars of all kinds	\$22,869,777	\$11,254,505
Work for	other corporations	\$624,805	\$36,714
All other	products or work	\$1,714,129	\$685,002
Bridge and b	uilding department (shopwork)	\$330,948	\$327,855
Rengire o	nd renewals	\$273,581	\$253,133
Work for	nd renewalsother corporations	\$5,093	
All other	products or work	\$52,274	\$74,722
All other prod	luets and work not classified	\$1,285,818	\$16,955

¹ Includes value of three electric locomotives.

Cars, steam-railroad.—The statistics of establishments constructing steam-railroad cars given in the following table do not include the work of steamrailroad companies in their repair shops or that of concerns primarily engaged in the construction of street cars. The total value of products of this industry was \$123,729,627 in 1909, as compared with \$90,510,180 in 1899, an increase for the decade of 36.7 per cent. The freight cars made in 1909 were fewer in number and lower in aggregate value than those made in either 1904 or 1899, and the cars for passenger service made in 1909 were fewer in number and lower in aggregate value than those made in 1904. In fact, while there are a number of classes of products, such as passenger cars (day coaches) and ore cars, which show an increase in number and value for the five-year period 1904-1909, the increase in value for the total is more than covered by the increase in the value of "all other products."

Table 92	PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Steam-rail		1 \$123,729,627	2\$111,175,310	\$90,510,180
•	ger service— Total number Value ggage and express—	1,601 \$13,829,007	2,030 \$18,140,293	979 \$7,368,299
Ms	NumberValue	\$1,105,779	199 \$898,185	72 \$238,554
	NumberValuessenger—	95 \$600,912	95 \$576,230	\$197,465
Ch	Number	\$7,209,425	\$2,955,517	331 \$1,975,469
	Number Valuet	333 \$4,913,491	1,308 \$13,712,361	534 \$4,958,811
Bo	Total number Value	73,177 \$61,691,825	100,616 \$69,148,955	116,590 \$62,161,013
	Number Valueal and coke—	29,728 \$23,982,446	38, 184 \$28, 508, 632	47,838 \$26,562,893
	Number Value	11,473 \$9,419,655	27,998 \$21,367,218	28,857 \$18,414,718
Fl	NumberValue	3,232 \$2,033,801	5,412 \$2,893,154	4,525 \$1,923,525
	uit Number	900 \$784,470	2,840 \$1,727,771	1,620 \$665,354
	rniture— Number Value	90 \$70,515	\$505,000	1,717 \$1,148,265
	ndola or ore— Number Value	19,607 \$18,128,186	9,518 \$5,518,084	11,821 \$ 6,873,145
	efrigerator— Number Value	2,618 \$2,747,957	3,353 \$3,042,835	2,354 \$1,956,097
	ock— Number Value	2,349 \$1,586,008	4,235 \$2,453,123	2,760 \$1,426,800
	boose— Number Value	537 \$525,605	160 \$1 50,977	193 \$184,865
	her— Number Value	2,643 \$2,413,176	8,115 \$2,982,161	14,905 \$3,005,351
. Va	ımberlue	603 \$2,023,922	418 \$994,654	935 \$1,090,854
Va	ger— imberdue	558 \$1,903,317	331 \$930,791	902 \$1,062,172
	ımber	\$120,605	\$63,863	33 \$28,682
	oroducts	\$46, 184, 273	\$22,801,408	\$19,890,014

¹ In addition, 8,977 cars, valued at \$5,924,871, and parts and repairs to the value of \$210,487, were reported by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² In addition, 2,541 cars, valued at \$1,012,820, and parts and repairs to the value of \$101,073, were reported by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² None reported.

Cars, street-railroad.—The following table presenting comparative statistics of products for establishments constructing street or electric railroad cars does not include cars made in the shops of railroad companies or by concerns primarily engaged in making steam-railroad cars. In 1899 the value of all products was \$7,305,368 and in 1909 only \$7,809,866, a slight increase thus being shown for the decade. The value of products in 1904, however, exceeded that in 1909. The decrease in the construction of open cars since 1904 is especially marked.

Table 93			1904
	lue	2 \$7,809,866	8 \$10,844,196
Electric-railros	d cars:	1,922	3,966
Numbe	er	\$4,602,435	\$8,302,512
Closed—	***************************************	W1,001,100	40,002,0-
	er	1,323	2,621
		\$3,500,781	\$5,777,257
Combinati			
	er	369	502
Value.		\$704,309	\$1,240,864
Open		0.5	554
Numb	er	\$141,008	\$860,349
Valite		\$141,000	\$000 page
Freight, ex	press, and mail—	92	16
	er	\$179,293	\$24,022
Other vari		91 (0 , 200	421,022
Other vari	er	43	4 273
	GL	\$77,044	\$400,020
Steam-railroad			
Freight sei	vice, all classes—		
Numb	er	167	136
Value.		\$111,813	\$59,663
		** ***	80 400 001
All other prod	ucts	\$3,095,618	\$2,482,021

¹ Products were not shown in detail for 1899; the total value was \$7,305,368.
2 In addition, 607 cars, valued at \$2,033,922, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.
3 In addition, 418 cars, valued at \$994,654, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.
4 Includes 38 horse cars, valued at \$29,182.

Summary for railroad cars.—The following table assembles the statistics of all railroad cars constructed, including those made in establishments not engaged primarily in the construction of railroad cars:

Table PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Total value	\$102,187,896	\$110,249,222	
Steam-railroad cars	\$94,874,287	\$100,346,912	\$86,050,664
Passenger service— Number Value	1,819 \$15,120,961	2,446 \$20,486,260	1,369 \$8,810,032
Freight service — Number Value	96,648	117, 494 \$79, 860, 652	143,133 \$77,240,632
Street-railroad cars: 2 Number	2,772	4,694 \$9,902,310	8

¹ Including all service not passenger.
² Chiefly electric.
³ Not reported separately; the total value of products of establishments engaged primarily in the construction of street-railroad cars amounted to \$7,305,368.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Statistics for all industries that can not properly be classified with any of the groups before presented, on account of the character either of the products or of the raw materials used, are given under the above head.

Agricultural implements.—Table 95 presents comparative statistics of the production of agricultural implements. The value of all products increased from \$101,207,428 in 1899 to \$146,329,268 in 1909, or 44.6

per cent. This includes the value of miscellaneous agricultural implements and parts not classifiable under either of the four groups shown separately and of a large number of products not distinctively agricultural, but made by manufacturers of agricultural implements, such as windmills, carriages and wagons, engines, presses, castings, lawn swings, etc. In 1909 the aggregate value of the four groups of agricultural implements-seeders and planters, implements of cultivation, harvesting implements, and separators-was \$94,524,494, compared with \$79,335,400 in 1904, an increase of 19.1 per cent.

Table 95	PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1509
Tota	il value	1 \$146,329,268	1 \$112,007,344	\$101,207,428
Implement	ts of cultivation	\$35,246,030	\$30,007.960	ł
Seeders and	d planters	\$13,679,921	\$11, 225, 122	1
Harvesting	implementa	\$34, 568, 131	\$30. MS2. 435	\$ 66,030, 506
Seed senar	stors	\$11,030,412	\$6,630,863 \$30,708,648 \$1,968,296	1
All other p	roducts	\$48,690,082	\$30,708.545	1
Amount re	roducts ceived for repair work	\$3, 114, 602	\$1,968,236	\$3, 196, 922
Principe	al kind of implements, by number.			
Cultiv	ts of cultivation: ators—			
Re	ot	3, 172	3,459	2,008
Sm	nail	409, 696 435, 429	239, 173	207,171
w	heeled	435,429	313,088	295,799
Cotton	heeledscrapers	20, 160	22,519	15,230
		100.000	10.1000	for the t
Di	sk vring-tooth	193,000	104, 223	97,261
Sp	ring-tooth	112,832	86, 488 262, 442	380,259
e L	N.KW.P. (LL	394, 988	Alle, 444	J
Plows	=	22, 132	39, 146	17,345
1Di	isk	91,686	(2)	(2)
Ga	ek ang ovel	254, 737	121, 899	102,320
85	iovei	9 255	1.500	207
St	eam	2, 355 134, 986	138, 899	136, 105
St	eam niky or wheel	1, 110, 006	956,898	819,027
YY	Mikitak	1, 120, 000	372,322	1
Beeders at	ed planters:		1	-
Seeder	ra—	38,007	200 000	36,362
. D	roadcast ombination	23,963	33,546	ON, SEA
Comp)[[[]][[]][][][]	1	1	
COLLE	planters— and	96, 465	86,553	129,511
			90,929	78, 32
Tieter	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	44, 840	23,012	24, 90
Cotto	orse n planters o planters	44,840 79,271	127,052	45,571
Potat	n planters	23,092	35,756	25, 335
1371115		1	and forces	64 B.M
Ce	orn	20, 137	28,228	21,940 (*)
T)	iok	عَبْلُونَ فِي لِيُقِدِ إِلَيْهِ إِلَيْهِ إِلَيْهِ إِلَيْهِ إِلَّهِ إِلَيْهِ إِلَيْهِ إِلَّهِ الْمِي	(*)	91.68
G	rain	68,611 32,507	(2) 76,829	5,30
A	rain. 11 other.	7.847	59,919	
Seed a	sowers	. 1,541	\$3,520	1
Harvestir	ig implements:	22,635	30,656	36,16
Grain	ig implements:	-	1	1
HAFV	estera—	1	665	1,42
ä	ean	19,693		20,76
Ç	OTD	19,693 129,274	108,810	233, 541
<u>u</u>	rain. Larvesters and thrashers com-		1	
			(2)	(2) 6, 28 54, 30
0		1. 1891	3,161	6, 28
			1 85,121	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Hawk	orks horse		62,801	51,77
Havi	loaders	34,705	27, 174 296, 287	7,27 216,34
Havr	loadersakes, horsetackerstedders	34,705 266,266 17,212	230, 297	233,34
Have	tackers	17,212	8,670	12,00 14,51
Hav	tedders	34,396	35,745	398, 61
Mowe	FE	359, 264	273,385 11,789 60,99	(2)
Potat	o diggers, horse	25,632	£0, 600	35.94
		. 58,294	. 00,00	
Coart certs	TALOTS:	437	351	e e
		372		
Com	Miskers	1,240		
Corn	huskers huskers and shredders	*	į	
Com	sneuers	74, 223	47.180	106,3
		9,040	6.08	8,1
_ F	OWET	23, 904	22,99	
Fann	iand. Power ling milks			1
		822		1.31
ž	Iorsepowerteam power	23,586	7,98	3.65

In addition, agricultural implements, to the value of \$2,989,278, in 1968, and to the value of \$1,349,679, in 1964, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

2 Not reported separately.

Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies .-Table 96 summarizes the statistics of the output of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, and

includes figures for such products made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products, as well as for all products of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. The value of all products was \$243,965,093 in 1909, as compared with \$105,831,865 in 1899, an increase for the decade of 130.5 per cent. Among the leading groups the highest rate of increase is for incandescent lamps, the value of which was \$3,515,118 in 1899 and \$15,714,809 in 1909.

Table 96	PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
	value	1 \$243,965,093	1 \$159,551,402	1\$105,831,865
Value	t capacity	1 21 3 021 042	15,080 996,182 \$11,084,234	10, 527 578, 124 \$10, 472, 576
current ge	, motor generators, boost- converters, and double nerators. s. s, panel boards, and cut-	\$3,154,733 \$8,801,019	\$1,740,534 \$4,468,567	\$379,747 \$2,962,871
out cabine Motors:	ts	\$5,971,804	\$3,766,044	\$1,846,624
Tota Hora Valu	l numbersepower	504,030 2,733,418 \$32,087,482	206, 343 1, 493, 012 \$22, 370, 626	159,780 1,221,482 \$19,505,504
For pow Nun Hor Valu	on- nibersepower	243, 423 1, 683, 677 \$18, 306, 451	79,877 678,910 \$13,120,948	35,604 515,705 \$7 ,551,480
Nun Hors Valu	iber sepower	2,796 12,471 \$294,152	1,819 19,907 \$152,685	3,017 8,220 \$192,030
For alan	aber sepower	199,113 173,033 \$2,450, 739	102,535 30,796 \$1,168,254	97,577 12,766 \$1,055,369
Nun Hors Valu For rally	thor. epower. evays, and miscellaneous s, including value of	4,988 63,585 \$1,188,653	1,333 13,398 \$638,473	385 6,730 \$2,52 3,901
	s, including value of und supplies— ther epower e erics, including value of	53,710 795,652 \$ 9,847,487	20,779 750,001 \$7,290,266	23, 197 678, 061 \$8, 182, 724
Weight o	of plates in pounds	23, 119, 331 \$4, 678, 209	16, 113, 073 \$2, 645, 749	(^{\$}) \$2,659,601
of parts an Number Value Are lamps;	tleries, including value d supplies:	34, 383, 531 \$5, 934, 201	6,623,162 \$1,598,144	2, 654, 765 \$1, 119, 444
Number Value Searchlights,	projectors, and focusing	123,985 \$1,700,959	195, 157 \$1, 574, 422	158, 187 \$1,827,771
	1	\$935,874	\$114,795	\$225, 635
Carbon fi Tungster	lampslament	\$15,714,809 \$6,157,066 \$6,241,133	\$6,953,205 \$6,703,454	\$3,515,118 \$3,442,183
vacuur Vacuur Decorati X-rav	ntakım, glower, and n and vapor lamps, ve and miniature lamps, bulbs, vacuum tubes,	\$2,715,991] 05,105,101	40, 110, 100
etc		\$600,619	\$249,751	\$72,935
Telegraph ap Telephone ar Insulated wir	ptacles, bases, etc. Ing fixtures of all kinds. paratus. paratus. es and cables. uits. —domestic, hotel, and	\$4,521,729 \$6,128,282 \$1,957,432 \$14,259,357 \$51,624,737 \$5,098,264	\$2,010,860 \$3,294,600 \$1,111,194 \$15,863,698 \$34,519,699 \$2,416,245	\$503,929 \$3,750,670 \$1,642,266 \$10,512,412 \$21,292,001 \$1,066,163
office Electric clock Fuses Lightning an Rheostats an	s and time mechanisms. resters d resistances	\$235,567 \$352,513 \$1,001,719 \$940,171 \$2,674,963	\$185,870 \$373,926 \$868,079 \$587,124 \$932,925	\$224,885 \$132,149 } \$595,497
ratus Electric flatir Electric meas	cing, and welding appa- ons. uving instruments.	\$1,003,038 \$951,074 \$7,800,010	\$395,827 \$5,004,763	\$1,186,878 \$1,842,135
Magneto-igni	erapeutic apparatustion apparatus, sparks,	\$1,107,858 \$6,092,343	\$1,036,962 \$678,077	(²)
memis	hes, signals, and attach- s of all kinds	\$5,377,843 \$1,080,287	\$1,451,337 \$3,525,446	\$1, 129, 891 (2)
	luets	\$39,691,708	\$28,978,444	\$17,448,098

¹ Includes values of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation, as follows: 1909, \$22,656,580; 1904, \$18,742,033; and 1899, \$13,307,480.

A Not reported separately.

Ice, manufactured.—Table 97 includes the product of all establishments engaged primarily in manufacturing ice for sale, but does not include establishments making ice for their own use. Ice made for sale by establishments engaged chiefly in some other business, such as breweries, is reported in a footnote.

The value of all products of the industry proper increased from \$13,874,513 in 1899 to \$42,953,055 in 1909, or 209.6 per cent. The quantity of ice produced increased at about the same rate, and amounted to 12,647,949 tons in 1909.

Table 97	1909	1904	1899
MATERIALS.	The state of the s		
Ammonia used	\$1,021,913	\$613,138	\$359,549
Anhydrous— Pounds. Cost Absorption system—	3,097,191 \$826,222	1 1,944,266 1 \$493,524	946,666 \$249,838
Anhydrous— Pounds Cost Aqua—	369,093 \$100,283	136,604 \$37,506	109,869 \$ 29,842
Pounds	1,670,698 \$95,408	1,347,561 \$82,108	1, 323, 454 \$79, 869
PRODUCTS.			
Total value	2\$42,953,055	2 \$23,790,045	8 \$13 ,87 4 ,518
Tons (2,000 pounds)Value (2,000 pounds)	12,647,949 \$39,889,263	7,199,448 \$22,450,503	4,294,439 \$13,303,87
Tons (2,000 pounds)	11,671,547 \$37,085,533	6,695,789 \$21,020,547	4, 139, 764 \$12, 863, 160
Tons (2,000 pounds)	976, 402 \$2,803,730	503,659 \$1,429,956	154,67 \$440,71
All other products	\$3,063,792	\$1,339,542	\$570,639
+			_

1 Includes 148,873 pounds of aqua ammonia, costing \$8,755.
2 In addition, in 1009, 1,582,259 tons of ice, valued at \$4,249,700, and in 1904, 814,680 tons, valued at \$1,899,912, were produced by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than ice.
3 Includes, for purposes of comparison, products valued at \$93,535, not included in the general tables for this industry at census of 1900.

Lumber and timber products.—Beginning with 1906 an annual canvass of forest products has been made by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. The statistics for the year 1909 given in the following table are compiled from this annual report; those for 1904 and 1899 are from the regular census reports.

The totals for 1909 include statistics for some smal neighborhood mills sawing chiefly or exclusively for local consumption, also a relatively small number of establishments using logs or bolts as material and engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the classified lumber and timber products industry, which classes are not represented in the totals for the other two years. Detailed statistics for the lumber and other forest-products industries will be found in the several annual reports published by the Bureau of the Census. The figures given in Table 98 can not be compared with those given in Table 110 because in the latter table the statistics cover not only the products of the sawmills, shingle and lath mills, but also the products of planing mills operated independently of sawmills, logging camps, veneer mills, and box factories.

1909	1904	1899
\$724,705,760	\$465,158,662	\$414,058,487
44,509,761 \$684,479,859	34, 135, 139 \$435, 708, 084	1 35, 084, 166 1 \$390, 489, 873
33, 896, 959 \$477, 345, 046	27,353,312 \$319,835,746	26, 153, 063 \$268, 481, 112
16, 277, 185 \$206, 505, 297	11,521,781 \$114,780,600	9,658,548 \$81,740,300
1,499,985 \$23,077,854	1, 290, 526 \$14, 586, 149	944,560 \$9,163,256
3, 900, 034 \$70, 830, 131	5,332,704 \$79,594,717	7,742,391 \$98,002,555
4,856,378 \$60,435,793	2, 928, 409 \$27, 862, 228	1,736,507 \$15,650,638
3,051,399 \$42,580,800	3,268,787	3, 420, 673 \$34, 136, 892
1,748,547	1,303,886 \$18,289,327	1,448,091 \$16,322,666
955, 635	749,592 \$13,115,339	495, 836 \$ 6, 604, 495
521,630 \$7,720,124	519, 267 \$6, 661, 499	380, 167 \$3, 645, 608
346,008 \$6,901,948	223,035 \$3,201,331	232,978 \$2,542,818
740, 158	215,325 \$2,806,402	113,312 \$1,271,884
10, 612, 802	6,781,827	8,634,021 \$116,817,192
4, 414, 457	2,902,855	4, 438, 027 \$61, 174, 129
1, 106, 604		633, 466 \$7, 495, 052
706, 945	523,990	285, 417 \$2, 747, 680
663,891	243,537	206, 688 \$2, 764, 089
452,370	224,009	132,601 \$1,657,621
399, 151	228,041	308,069 \$3,954,625
347, 456	258,330	456,731 \$5,240,530
265, 600	321,574	415, 124
291,209	169, 178	269, 120
	106,824	96,636
	31,455	38,681
	18,002	29,715
ı	1, 166, 474	1,323,746
	2,647,847	2,523,998
\$9,963,435 14,907,373		1
	44, 509, 761 \$684, 479, 859 33, 896, 959 \$477, 345, 046 16, 277, 185 \$206, 505, 297 1, 499, 985 \$23, 077, 854 3, 900, 035 \$42, 580, 800 1, 748, 547 \$29, 561, 315 \$19, 549, 741 \$521, 630 \$7, 720, 124 346, 008 \$6, 901, 948 \$70, 182, 043 10, 612, 802 \$207, 134, 813 4, 414, 457 \$90, 512, 069 \$10, 763, 136 \$19, 526, 610 \$10, 703, 130 \$7, 781, 563 \$47, 466, 945 \$47, 794, 424 \$21, 299 \$10, 283, 778 \$334, 612 \$333, 929 \$10, 283, 778 \$32, 599, 944 \$46, 108 \$4, 108 \$3, 933, 929 \$10, 283, 778 \$32, 599, 944 \$3, 703, 196 \$3, 703, 19	44, 509, 761

¹ Includes 297,082 M feet of lumber, board measure, valued at \$5,191,569, reported as "other sawed products," and not by kinds of wood.

Pianos and organs and materials.—Table 99 includes the statistics for pianos and organs, and materials therefor, but does not include the products of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other musical instruments. The value of all products increased from \$41,024,244 in 1899 to \$89,789,544 in 1909, or 118.9 per cent, the increase being almost

wholly in the value of pianos and player attachments for pianos. A marked feature is the gain in the number of pianos with player attachments manufactured, the output of which increased during the period 1904 to 1909 from 1,868 to 34,495, or seventeen fold. A large decrease occurred between 1904 and 1909 in the number of reed organs made.

Table 99	PRODUCT.	1909	1994	1899
Tot	al value	1 589,789,544	\$66,092,630	1 341,024,244
3 19 13 13 S		3 i	261.197	171.011
1,5	umberalue	\$59,501,225	Sel. 475, 479	\$27,002,852
Uprig	ht	Sec. 1 10/1,	211121 9212	
C Far 18	Number	30.413	253, 825	186,760
	Value	\$55, 402, 556	\$37, 515, US6	825, 301, 432
W	ithout player attachmen			
	Number Value,	330.918	251,967	166,536
	Value,	\$46, 187, 555	\$37,397,674	226, 256, 657
F	or or with player attac	h-		
				4001.4
	ment— Number	34,495	1,808	224
	Value	\$9,275,001	\$417,302	\$44,745
Grang	I	2 8.741	7, 272	4, 251
	umber		\$1,661,423	\$1,701,420
	alue	34,038,600	400 1000 , 2000	May bear and
	tachments made separa	TOP 1		
from pi	ahos:	10,898	20,391	6,158
Num	ber		\$2,004,256	\$007,873
			Sand has all assess	1
OLEMBS:	(umber	65,335	113.966	197,254
Ÿ	alue	\$5,209,926	\$6, 152, 002	\$5,217,261
Pipe-		,,		9
T April	umber	1,224	961	564
	alue		\$1,989,979	\$1,177,021
Reed	_			4
N	lumber	64,111	112,665	106,694
	alue		\$4,1402,4663	34,040,24
		*** *** ***		
Parts and	l materials	\$29,417,742	\$12,626,992	98, 196, 256
All other	products	\$3,086,911	\$3, 892, 961	P

¹ In addition, in 1909, parts and materials to the value of \$680,188; in 1994, 1.695 organs, valued at \$149,114; and in 1899, 250 pianos, valued at \$37,530; and 1.144 organs, valued at \$59,508, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.
³ Includes a lew pianos with player attachments.

Paper and wood pulp.—Table 100 includes statistics for all establishments engaged in the manufacture of wood pulp and in the manufacture of paper, either separately or in conjunction. The total production of wood pulp in 1909 was 2,495,523 tons; in 1904, 1,921,768 tons; and in 1899, 1,179,535 tons. The percentage of increase for the decade was 111.6. Sulphite fiber shows the highest rate of increase, 144.6 per cent. An increasing proportion of the wood pulp is made by establishments which themselves consume it in making paper; in 1909, 63.5 per cent was so consumed by the establishments making it.

The value of all products, which includes some duplication, increased from \$127,326,162 in 1899 to \$267,656,964 in 1909, or 110.2 per cent. The output of paper products increased from 2,167,593 tons in 1899 to 4,216,708 tons in 1909, or 94.5 per cent, and their value from \$107,909,046 to \$232,741,049, or 115.7 per cent. Paper stock used for which quantities are reported aggregated 4,588,160 tons in 1909, of which wood pulp formed 61.6 per cent; old and waste paper, 21.4 per cent; rags, 7.8 per cent; straw, 6.6 per cent; and manila stock, 2.6 per cent. The ton of 2,000 pounds is used for showing quantities.

Table 100	1909	1904	1899		1909	1904	1899
MATERIALS.				PRODUCTS—continued.			
Total cost	\$165,442,341	\$111,251,478	\$70,530,236	Wrapping paper—Continued. Bogus or wood manila, all grades—			
Pulnwood	\$33, 772, 475	\$20,800,871	\$9,837,516	TonsValue	\$19,777,707	228, 371	203,826
Pulp wood,		877,702	644,006	i Allothon	\$19,777,707	\$10,099,772	\$9,148,677
Tons. Cost	\$43,861,357	\$27,633,164	\$18,369,464	TonsValue	179,855 \$10,202,035	177,870	67,338
Ground— Tons Cost	452,849	317,286	261,962	Boards:	@10, 202, 000	\$8,774,804	\$3,293,174
Cost Soda fiber—	\$9,487,508	\$5,754,25 9	\$4,361,211	Wood pulp— Tons Value	71,036	60,863	44, 187
Soda fiber— Tons Cost Sulphite fiber—	154,626 \$6,862,864	120,978 \$5,047,105	94, 042 \$3, 430, 809	Value Straw	\$2,639,496	\$2,347,250	\$1,406,130
Sulphite fiber—	\$0,802,80F	,	, ,	Straw Tons Value	171,789 \$3,750,851	167,278	157,534
Tons. Cost Other chemical fiber—	\$27, 184, 726	433,160 \$16,567;122	273, 194 \$10, 112, 189		1	\$4,367,560	\$3,187,342
Other chemical fiber— Tons	8,410	6,278	14,803	TonsValue	74,606 \$2,215,469	38,560 \$1,174,216	32,119 \$930,531
Cost		\$ 264, 678	\$ 465, 255	All other—	514,208	253,950	
waste and sweepings:			70.4 F1.4	ValueOther paper products:	\$17,539,768	\$9,070,531	131,777 \$4,829,316
Tons	357,470 \$10,721,559	294, 552 \$8, 864, 607	234,514 \$6,595,427	/Diagrage			
Old and waste paper: Tons	983,882	588, 543	356, 19 3	Tons. Value	77,745 \$8,553,654	43,925 \$5,056,438	28,406 \$3,486,652
Cost. Manila stock, including jute bagging,	\$13,691,120	\$7,430,335	\$4,869,409	Blotting— Tons	9,577	8,702	
rone, waste, threads, etc.:	1			Value Building, rooting, asbestos, and	\$1,186,180	\$1,046,790	4,351 \$580,750
Tons	117,080 \$3,560,033	107,029 \$2,502,332	99,301 \$2,437,256	l sheathing			
Straw: Tons	303,137	304.585	367,305	TonsValue	225,824 \$9,251,368	145,024 \$4,845,628	96,915 \$3,025,967
Cost	\$1,460,282	\$1,502,886	\$1,395,659	Honging	1	62,606	
All other materials	\$58, 375, 515	\$42,517,283	\$27,025,505	Tons. Value	92,158 \$4,431,514	\$3,013,464	54,330 \$2,265,345
PRODUCTS.				Tons	96,577	106, 296	49,101
Total value	1 \$267,656,964	\$188,715,189	\$127,326,162	Wood pulp made for sale or for con-	\$6,869,169	\$6,729,820	\$2,795,841
News paper:	- \$201,000,002	ф100,110,100	φ121,020,102	sumption in mills other than where			
In rolls for printing— Tons.	1,091,017	840,802	454, 572 \$15, 754, 992	produced: Ground—	040	0-0 100	
7/01:10	49 207 084	\$32,763,308	\$15,754,992	TonsValue	310,747 \$5,649,468	273, 400 \$4, 323, 495	280, 052 \$4, 433, 699
In sheets for printing— Tons. Value	84,537	72,020 \$3,143,152	114,640 \$4,336,882	Soda fiber—	155,844	130.366	99,014
Book paper:	\$ 4,048,496	\$0,140,102	# 3, 000, 002	Value Sulphite fiber—	\$ 6,572,152	\$5,159,615	\$3,612,602
Book— Tons Value	575,616	434,500	282,003	TonsValue	444, 255	376, 940	271,585
Value Conted—	\$42,846,674	\$31,156,728	\$19,466,804	Value	\$17,955,748	\$13,661,464	\$10,451,400
Tons	95,213	(2) (2)	(2) (2)	All other products	\$4,738,549	\$1,924,195	\$919,415
Value	\$9,413,961	(-)	(~)	Wood pulp.			
cut, etc.— Tons	6, 498	19,837	22,366	Quantity produced (including that used in mills where manufac-			1
Value Cover—	\$555,352	\$1,458,843	22, 366 \$2, 018, 958	tured) total tone	2,495,523	1,921,768	1,179,535 586,374 177,124
Tons	17,578	22,150	18,749 \$1,665,376	Ground, tons Soda fiber, tons Sulphite fiber, tons	1,179,266 208,626	968, 976 196, 770	177, 124
Cardboard, bristol board, card mid-	\$1,082,853	\$2,023,986	at, 000, om	Sulphite fiber, tons	1,017,631	756,022	416,037
Value. Cardboard, bristol board, card middles, tickets, etc.— Tons.	51,449	39,060	28,494	equipment.		* :	
Value	\$3,352,151	\$2,764,444	\$1,719,813	Paper machines: Total number	1,480	1,369	1,232
Fine paper: Writing—	100 100	101 004	00.004	Capacity, yearly, tons	5,293,397	3,857,903	2,782,219
Tons Value	169,125 \$24,986,102	131,034 \$19,321,045	90, 204 \$12, 222, 870	Fourdrinier— Number	804	752	663
All other—	1	l .	22,508	Capacity per 24 hours, tons Cylinder—	10,508	8,569	(3)
Value	29,088 \$4,110,536	\$2,928,125	22, 508 \$3, 673, 104	Number Capacity per 24 hours, tons	6,316	617 4,740	(3)
Manila (rope, jute, tag, etc.)—	HO HO.	00.000	90 410	Designs		1,362	
Value	73,731 \$6,989,436	86,826 \$6,136,080	89, 419 \$5, 929, 764	Grinders, number. Digesters, total number. Sulphite fiber, number	542	517	1,168
Heavy (mill wrappers, etc.)—	1	96,992	1	Sulphite fiber, number Soda fiber, number		309 208	(3) (1) 1,536,431
Value	108, 561 \$4, 380, 794	\$4,035.588	82, 875 \$4, 143 , 240	Soda fiber, number Capacity, yearly, tons of pulp Ground, tons	3,405,621 1,809,685	2, 644, 753 1, 515, 088	1,530,431
Straw— Tons	32, 988 \$870, 419	54,232 \$1,389,348	91, 794 \$2, 027, 518	Suphite, tons	3,405,621 1,809,685 1,250,983 344,953	885,092 244,573	(2) (2) (2)
Value	\$870,419	\$1,389,348	\$2,027,518	Sodà, tons	044,000	23,010	l ' <u>'</u>

¹ In addition, paper and wood pulp to the value of \$2,567,267 was made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² Not reported separately.

³ Not reported.

Phonographs and graphophones.—The following table gives comparative statistics for the manufacture of phonographs and graphophones. The value of all products increased from \$2,246,274 in 1899 to \$11,725,996 in 1909, or over fivefold, the bulk of the increase being in the first half of the decade. An important feature of the industry is the manufacture of records and blanks, the value of which formed 42.7 per cent of the total value of products in 1909, 45.7 per cent in 1904, and 24 per cent in 1899.

Table 101	PRODUCT.	1909	1904	1899
Tota	value	1 \$11,725,996	\$10,237,075	\$2,246,274
Value	is and graphophones:	\$44,681 \$5,400,684	\$2,066,343	\$1,240,500
Records and Numbe Value	l blanks:	27, 183, 959 \$5, 007, 104	(2) \$ 4,678,547	(2) \$ 539, 370
All other pr	oducts		\$2, 592, 185	\$466,40

¹ In addition, records and parts to the value of \$31,889 were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

² Not reported.

Printing and publishing.—The statistics for printing and publishing given in the following table include book and job printing and publishing; the printing and publishing of music; newspapers and periodicals; bookbinding and blank-book making; engraving, including plate printing; and lithographing.

Under the head of job printing is included the job printing done by newspaper, periodical, and other establishments, as well as that of regular job-printing establishments. The value of products reported for the bookbinding and blank-book industry includes the value of all products of concerns engaged primarily in these branches, as well as the value of bookbinding and blank books reported by printing and publishing establishments. In like manner there is included under electrotyping, engraving, and lithographing the value of all products of establishments engaged primarily in these branches.

The value of all products was \$737,876,087 in 1909,

\$552,473,353 in 1904, and \$395,186,629 in 1899, the rate of increase for the period 1899-1909 being 86.7 per cent. The income of newspapers and periodicals from subscriptions, sales, and advertising was \$337,596,288 in 1909, as compared with \$175,789,610 in 1899, the rate of increase for the decade being 92 per cent. Of the total income from these sources, that from advertising formed 60 per cent in 1909 and 54.5 per cent in 1899, having increased much faster than that from subscriptions and sales.

Newspapers and periodicals increased in number from 18,793 in 1899 to 22,141 in 1909, or 17.8 per cent, and their aggregate circulation increased 53.9 per cent. The average circulation per issue was 7,428 in 1909, as compared with 6,866 in 1904 and 5,688 in 1899. The greatest relative increases in circulation during the decade were reported for dailies and monthlies. In the circulation of the latter, however, there was a decrease between 1904 and 1909.

Table 102 PROD	UCT.	1909	1904	1899	PRODUCT.	1909	1964	1899	
		\$737,876,087	\$552,473,353	\$395,186,629	NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS— continued.				
- Subscri	d periodicals ptions and sales	\$337,596,288 \$135,063,043	\$256,816,282 \$111,298,691	\$175,789,610 \$79,928,483	By character—Continued. Commerce, finance, insurance,				
Newspaper Subscri	sing ptions and sales	\$202,533,245 \$232,993,094 \$84,438,702	\$145,517,591 (¹)	\$95,861,127 (1)	railroads, etc.— . Number . Aggregate circulation	264 1,411,738	2, 470, 832	(2)	124
Advert Periodicals	ptions and sales	\$148,554,392 \$104,603,194 \$50,624,341	(1)	(1)	Trade journals generally— Number	885 3,572,441	427 3, 428, 506	(E)	524
Advert Ready prints, p	ising atent insides and	\$53,978,853 \$2,293,077	(1))	General literature, including monthly and quarterly maga-	9,51-7,3	2, 22, 22, 4	• • •	
Books and part	phlets— or printed and L	\$62,930,394	\$53,312,492		zines— Number Aggregate circulation	340 31,32 2,0 35	328 36,615,877	(3)	230
Printed for	publication by	\$10,209,509	(1)		Medicine and surgery— Number	197 931,584	192 1,054,948	(B)	11
Published published	or printed and publication by	\$5,510,698	\$4,673,685	\$219,397,019	Number Aggregate circulation	56 151,346	194, 685	(3)	8
others Products for sale as orders:	id in execution of	\$1,000,966	(4)		Science and mechanics Number Aggregate circulation	139 1,421,955	525, 523	(1)	6
Job printing Book binding a	nd blank books engraving, and	\$207,940,227 \$50,552,808	\$149,262,070 \$40,788,768		Fraternal organizations Number Aggregate circulation	6,982,235	5, 356, 427	(°)	20
lithographing	icts	\$47,956,979 \$11,885,141	\$35,018,234 \$12,601,822	J	Education and history— Number Aggregate circulation Society, art, music, fashions, etc.—	202 1,879,383	2,119,797	(°)	12
NEWSPAPERS AN		22,141	21,848	18,793	Number	13,445,661	15, 289, 431	(1)	8
Aggregate circula By period of issue Daily (exclusive	tion	164,463,040	150,009,723	106,889,334	Number	330, 705	178 248, 240	(B)	12
Number Aggregate	eirculation	2,600 24,211,977	2,452 19,632,603	2,226 15,102,156	Miscellaneous— Number Aggregate circulation	1,087,937	4, 860, 518	(³)	29
Sunday— Number Aggregate	eirculation	520 13,347,282	12,022,341	(3) 567	By language: English—	20,744	20, 599	1	7,76
Semi weekly an Number Aggregate	oirculation	708 2,648,308	703 3,233,658	3,061,478	Mumber	155, 432, 243	142,441,068	(T)	-,
Weekly— Number Aggregate	circulation	15,097 40,822,965	15,006 36,226,717	12,979 34,242,052	English)— Number Aggregate circulation	1,397 9,630,797	1,249 7,568,655	(3)	1,63
Aggregate	eirculation	2,491 63,280,535	2,500 64,306,155	1,817 37,869,897	French— Number Aggregate circulation	39 446, 739	252, 125	(ª)	3
All other— Number Aggregate	eirculation	725 20, 151, 973	14,588,249	16,613,751	German— Number Aggregate circulation	692 4, 434, 146	7(90) 3,922,227	(c)	63
By character: News, politics,	and family read-				Italian— Number Aggregate circulation	104 500, 4 75	63 319, 45 0	(3)	3
Number Aggregate	circulation	17,698 61,074,990	17,032 53,355,893	15,506 (*)	Scandinavian— Number Aggregate circulation	161 1,118,601	162 1,149,519	(2)	11
Religious— Number	oirenlation	1,251 29,523,777	1,287 22,383,631	(ª) 952	Letto Slavio— Number Aggregate circulation	169 917,649	128 605, 9×7	(8)	
Agricultural, h stock raising Number	orticultural, dairy,	316 11,327,253	360 8,106,275	307	All other— Number Aggregate circulation	1,613,1*7	1,319,237	(2)	14

The statistics in regard to the number of books and pamphlets published in 1909, classified by character, are given below. Comparative statistics for earlier censuses are not available.

Table 103 BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.	Titles or editions.	Volumes.	Copies.
Total number published	46,789	54,620	161,361,844
Biography, correspondence Description, geography, travel Domestic and rural Education Fiction Fine arts, illustrated gift books History Humor and satire Juvenile Law Literature and collected works. Medical, hygiene. Philosophy Physical and mathematical science. Poetry and the drama Political and social science. Scientific and similar associations Sports and amusements. Theology and religion. Usofil arts. Usofil arts.	847 330 10, 390 14, 606 613 208 4, 167 2, 047 222 291 1, 387 058 1, 082 4, 1082 2, 047 1, 082 4, 1082 1, 082 4, 1082 1, 082 1, 0	616 952 338 12, 159 15, 772 587 984 211 4, 202 802 3, 841 738 252 307 1, 574 689 1, 141 689 1, 143 6, 539 538 1, 927	657, 464 4, 540, 647 2, 023, 193 41, 636, 847 46, 942, 399 2, 849, 371 2, 923, 187 885, 262 10, 184, 030 1, 496, 193 45, 037, 972 55, 077 356, 413 1, 980, 824 1, 258, 562 2, 430, 074 23, 608, 230 1, 104, 550 7, 799, 690

Shipbuilding, including boat building.—The following table shows the value of work done on the different classes of water craft during the several census years, not including that done in Government establishments. and also the value of repair work and all other products of the shipbuilding industry. The total value of products was lower in 1909 than in 1904 or 1899.

Table 104	PRODUCT, 1	1909	1904	1899
	l value	2 \$78,360,815	* \$82,769,239	\$74,532,277
and boat	8	42, 310, 925	56, 121, 227	37,719,308
	of 5 gross tons and over	37,718,018	53, 119, 935	85, 750, 473
	of less than 5 gross tons	4, 592, 907	53, 119, 935 3, 001, 292	1,968,835
Sto	oam	20,800		
WIC	tor, gasoline, electric, and			
Sa	ther ilboats, rowboats, canoes,	3, 155, 375	1,879,288	1,059,365
8	cows, etc	1, 416, 732	1,122,004	909, 470
Repair wo	rk	26, 678, 648	22, 829, 040	23, 134, 436
All other p	roducts	4, 370, 747	3,818,972	13, 678, 533

¹ Not including work done in Governmentship yards, valued in 1909 at \$25,872,033;

¹ Not including work done in Governmentshipyards, valued in 1909 at \$25,872,038; in 1004, at \$17,205,469; and in 1809, at \$11,022,312.
² In addition, the following items were reported by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation: Work done on vessels of 5 tons and over, launched, \$418,005; vessels building but not launched, \$30,184; boats of under 5 tons, \$145,155; and other boat products and repairs, \$182,402; or a total of \$776,700.
² In addition, the following items were reported by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation: Work done on vessels of 5 tons and over, launched, \$463,018; boats of under 5 tons, \$147,642; and other boat products and repairs, \$46,782; or a total of \$657,342.

The value of the products of governmental shipyards in 1909 was \$25,872,033; in 1904, \$17,265,469; and in 1899, \$11,022,312. Thus the total value of products reported for all establishments, governmental and private, was \$99,232,348 in 1909, \$100,034,708 in 1904. and \$85,554,589 in 1899. The increase of \$13,677,759. or 16 per cent, shown for the period 1899-1909, was due entirely to work of governmental establishments.

The following table shows the number of vessels of each class launched during the census years 1909, 1904, and 1899. These figures are not strictly comparable with those giving values presented in the preceding table, since the former cover all work done during the year, both on vessels launched during the year and on those not yet launched at its close. The number of vessels of nearly every class was less in 1909 than at the two preceding censuses, but the number of boats increased greatly, the number made by all establishments aggregating 8,577, of which number 97.3 per cent were gasoline motor boats.

Table 105 CLASS OF VESSELS.	1909	1904	1899
Vessels of 5 gross tons and over launched dur-			
ing the year: 1			1
Number	21,584	8 2, 114	2,081
Gross tons	467, 219	504,020	687,159
Net tons	381, 198	424,708	542,324
Steel vessels—			032,024
Number		155	134
Gross tons	254,986	154,314	262, 516
Net tons	193, 144	106,826	186, 509
Steam—		,	200,000
Number		122	123
Gross tons	219,617	140,047	237, 379
Net tons	159, 297	93,365	164,313
Motor—	1	,	202,010
Number	15		{
Gross tons	2,466		
Net tons	2,078		
Sail, with and without auxiliary-	, ,,,,		
Number	1 8	8	
Gross tons	2,046	4,779	21.085
Net tons	1,735	4,591	18,348
Unrigged—	_,,,,,,,	-,001	10,020
Number	44	25	. ا
Gross tons	30,857	9,488	4,052
Net tons	30,034	8,870	3,848
Wooden vessels-	00,002	0,010	0,010
Number	1,426	1,959	1,947
Gross tons	212, 233	349,706	424, 643
Net tons	188,054	317,882	355,815
Steam-	200,002	011,002	000,010
Number	85	186	396
Gross tons	15,016	35,048	48,932
Net tons	9,662	23, 365	
Motor—	0,002	20,000	32,845
Number	430	307	
Gross tons	6,923	3,157	
Not tone	5,146	2,333	*********
Net tons	0,140	2,000	
Number	116	341	642
Gross tons	15,413	59,836	59, 209
Net tons.	12,955	50, 483	
Unrigged-	14,000	00, 400	51,772
Number	795	1,125	909
Gross tons	174,881	251,665	316,502
Net tons	174,881		
TAGE TORIS	160, 201	241,701	271, 198
Donto of loss than & spans tons summer 4	KO Emm	80 400	1,687
Boats of less than 5 gross tons, number 4	⁶ 8, 577	6 3, 499	1,05/
Steam	0 #00	9 400	1,687
Motor	8,569	3,499	1,007
Gasoline	8,342	(7)	}; ∤
Electric	12	(2)	!- }; ?
Other	215	(<i>1</i>)	(1)

¹ Not including vessels launched in Government shippards as follows: In 1909, 3 steel and 28 wooden vessels, the steel vessels having a total of 350 gross tons and the wooden a total of 1,709 gross tons, and in 1904, 17 steel and 14 wooden vessels, the steel vessels having a total of 23,850 gross tons and the wooden a total of 3,402 gross tons.

gross tons.
2 In addition, there were built by establishments engaged primarily in the manu2 In addition, there were built by establishments engaged primarily in the manu-

In addition, there were built by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation, 8 steel and 14 wooden vessels, the steel vessels having a total of 5,420 gross tons and the wooden a total of 7,106 gross tons.

In addition, there were built by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation, 3 steel and 131 wooden vessels, the steel vessels having a total of 408 gross tons and the wooden a total of 21,019 gross tons.

Not including 53 boats built in Government shippards in 1909 and 52 in 1904. In addition, 412 boats were built by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

In addition, 305 boats were built by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

Not reported separately.

Not reported separately.

Laundries.—Steam laundries are not generally considered as manufacturing establishments, and therefore statistics for them have been excluded from prior censuses. Since the industry has, however, developed so rapidly, large amounts of capital now being invested, and many wage earners being employed, it should no longer be omitted from the industrial census. The establishments are conducted according to factory methods, and therefore the statistics are associated with those for the manufacturing industries of the Thirteenth Census. They are not included, however, in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries.

During the year 1909 there were in the United States 5,186 laundries operated by the use of mechanical power. The capital reported by these establishments as invested in the industry amounted to \$68,935,000. In addition, such establishments rent a great deal of property, the annual rental paid by laundries for plant and equipment amounting in 1909 to \$2,277,000. The value of the work done was \$104,680,086.

In addition to ascertaining the average number of wage earners employed during the entire year, the census calls for the actual number of wage earners, by sex and age periods, employed on December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day. On that date there were employed 112,064 wage earners, of whom 31,947, or 28.5 per cent, were men; 79,152, or 70.6 per cent, women; and 965, or 0.9 per cent, children under 16 years of age.

The following statement summarizes the statistics:

3	
Number of establishments	5, 186
Capital invested	\$68, 935, 000
Cost of materials used	\$17, 696, 000
Salaries and wages, total	\$53, 007, 747
Salaries	\$8, 180, 769
Wages	\$44, 826, 978
Miscellaneous expenses	\$14, 483, 497
Value of products or amount received for work done	\$104, 680, 086
Pmplayeage	
Employees: Number of salaried officials and clerks	9, 170
	ð, 17 0
Average number of wage earners employed dur-	109, 484
ing the year	100, 101
Actual number of wage earners employed on	110 004
Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day	112, 064
Men 16 years and over	31, 947
Women 16 years and over	79, 152
Children under 16 years—	
Male	274
Female	691
Primary power used, horsepower	123, 477

The number of wage earners employed each month and the per cent which this number represented of the greatest number employed in laundries in any month were as follows:

65061°-12---33

Table 106	WAGE E	arners.		WAGE E	
	Number.	Percent of maxi- roum.	Monte.	Number.	Per cen
January February March April May June	103,746 103,937 104,970 106,422 108,149 111,313	90.6 90.7 91.6 92.9 94.4 97.2	July August September October November December	114.211 114,539 113,728 111,509 119,479 110,835	99.7 100.0 99.3 97.3 96.5

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines, and the horsepower used in laundries during 1909 are shown in the following tabular statement:

Cable 107	EIND.	Number of enginer or motors	Horse- power.
Primary power	, total	4,527	123,47
Gas.		4,119	109, 87 105, 27 4, 67
Water motors	*********************	18	45
venteg	**********************		12,60 11,15 2,45

The kind and amount of fuel used in laundries are shown in the following statement:

Table 108 KIND.	Unit.	Quantity.
Anthracite coal Bituminous coal. Coke. Wood Oil. Gas.	Tons (2,000 lbs.) Tons (2,000 lbs.) Cords Barrels	178,640 886,734 14,785 94,723 372,586 2,729,324

Small custom sawmills and gristmills.—Statistics for small custom sawmills and gristmills are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries, but are presented in the following summary. The cost of materials and value of products for gristmills include an estimate of the grain ground, but it was impossible to estimate the value of the lumber sawed in the custom sawmills.

Table 109	Small custom sawmills.	Small custom grietmilis.
Sumber of establishments. Persons engaged in industry. Proprietors and firm members. Salaried employees Wage earners (average number) Primary horsepower. Sapital. Expenses. Services. Materials. Miscellaneous.	5,702 44	11,961 22,396 15,495 147 7,014 272,763
Capital Expenses Services Services Materials Miscellaneous Vane of products	\$5, 655, 145 2, 160, 271 1, 696, 152 97, 574 266, 545 4, 515, 881	\$21,258,516 48,110,565 1,186,546 146,314,668 609,157 55,115,553

¹ Includes estimated value of all grain ground.

² Includes estimate of value of products from all grain ground. In addition custom ground products, valued at \$1,170,751, were made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of products other than those covered by the industry designation.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

Notes.—The figures for some industries do not represent the total production, because important establishments that manufacture the same class of products may be included in other industries. (See Introduction.)

Primary horsepower includes power generated in manufacturing establishments plus electric and other power rented from outside sources; it does not include electric power generated by primary units of the establishments reporting.

In the statistics of power for 1899 there is a difference of 154,723 horsepower between the total and the sum of the figures for the various industries. This is due to the impossibility of making correct revision of the figures for each industry for comparison with 1904 and 1909.

[A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.]

Table 110			PERSON	S ENGAG	ED IN IN	DUSTRY.							Value added by manu-	PER CE INCRE	NT OF
industry.	Cen- sus,	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm mem-	Salaried em- ployees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	facture (value of products less cost of mate- rials).	Wage earners (average number).	Value of prod- ucts.
				bers.			<u></u>			Expressed	in thousand	ds.	1		
All industries	1909 1904 1899	268,491 216,180 207,514	7,678,578 6,213,612	273,265 225,673	519.556	6,615,046 5,468,383 4,712,763	18,675,376 13,487,707 10,097,893	\$18,428,270 12,675,581 8,975,256	\$938,575 574,439 380,771	\$3,427,038 2,010,445 2,008,361	\$12,142,791 8,500,208 6,575,851	\$20,672,052 14,793,903 11,406,927	6,293,695	21.0 16.0	39.7 29.1
Agricultural implements.	1909 1904 1899	640 648 • 715	60, 229 55, 089	465 496	9, 213 7, 199 10, 046	50,551 47,394 46,582	100, 601 89, 738 70, 646	256, 281 196, 741 157, 708	10,140 7,573 8,363	28,609 25,003 22,451	60, 307 48, 281 43, 945	140, 329 112, 007 101, 207	86, 022 63, 726 57, 262	6.7 1.7	30. 6 10. 7
Artificial flowers and feathers and plumes.	1909 1904 1899	412 213 224	11, 583 4, 913	520 289	1, 047 281 285	10,016 4,343 5,331	334 184 113	9, 693 2, 568 3, 633	1,160 232 291	3,974 1,397 1,501	13, 627 2, 014 2, 703	23, 981 5, 247 6, 293		130.6 -18.5	357.0 -16.6
Artificial stone 1	1909 1904	3,439 477	15, 202 3, 417	4, 208 571	1,037 340	9,957 2,506	12,185 2,776	16,010 3,316	785 261	5,342 1,403	7,043 1,430	18,596 4,128	11,553 2,698	297.3	350.5
Artists' materials	1909 1904 1899	46 28 21	805 372	25 30	182 68 32	658 274 200	1,628 568 289	1,730 876 377	202 67 38	307 137 79	1,360 687 249	2,340 1,139 497	980 452 248	140.1 37.0	105. 4 129. 2
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.	1909 1904 1899	743 178 57	85, 359 13, 333	405 103	9, 233 1, 181 268	75, 721 12, 049 2, 241	75, 550 10, 109	173,837 23,084 5,769	9,479 1,257 295	48,694 7,159 1,321	131,046 13,151 1,804	249, 202 30, 034 4, 748		528.4 437.7	729.7 532.6
Awnings, tents, and sails.	1909 1904 1809	021 890 340	5,747 4,406	648 442	857 532 416	4, 242 3, 432 3, 335	2,022 1,105 921	7, 865 4, 793 3, 537	809 507 325	2,188 1,757 1,569	8, 377 6, 670 5, 228	14, 499 11, 269 9, 144	4, 599 8, 916	23.6	28.7 23.2
Axle grease	1909 1904 1899	38 25 29	334 196	13 22	145 55 85	176 119 127	492 210 181	935 608 577	155 55 83	88 62 55	828 368 360	1,481 879 718	511 368	47.9 —6.3	68.4
Babbitt metal and solder.	1909 1904 1899	109 75 51	1,491 882	66 70	528 243 145	897 569 535	2,293 1,138 999	7,418 4,129 3,116	739 265 172	561 338 295	16,270 10,864 7,998	19,768 13,100 9,191	2, 236 1, 193	57.6	50. 42.
Bags, other than paper	1909 1904 1899	109 79 78	8,838 6,308	72 54	798 532 336	7,968 5,722 3,922	6,855 4,522 1,755	24,625 12,387 7,418	1,068 602 379	2, 942 1, 829 1, 102	46, 364 30, 758 16, 439	54, 882 37, 399 19, 652	6,641 3,213	39.3 45.9	90.
Bags, paper	1909 1904 1899	74 62 63	3,683 2,886	42 53	429 360 340	3,212 2,473 1,989	3, 885 2, 927 2, 148	10,780 11,441 6,917	714 405 369	1,306 930 628	10, 355 6, 595 4, 499	15,698 10,087 6,799	3, 492 2, 300	11	48.
Baking powders and yeast	1909 1904 1899	144 104 191	3,531 8,355	110 150	1,266 756 749	2,155 2,449 1,938	3, 335 2, 965 2, 446	83,647 13,233 8,388	1,710 939 835	1,040 1,042 717	9,338 8,940 7,127	20, 775 19, 043 14, 568	10,103 7,441	II	30.
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.	1909 1904 1899	450 486 454	5,419 5,867	476 525	279 236 182	4,664 5,106 4,217	7, 196 6, 252 5, 997	4, 199 3, 600 2, 844	244 203 140	1,747 1,731 1,213	2, 335 1, 803 1, 335	5, 695 5, 187 3, 636	3,884 2,301		42.
Beet sugar	1909 1904 1899	58 51 30	8,389 4,726	1	1,184. 763 850	7, 204 3, 963 1, 970	57, 202 35, 490 14, 460	129, 629 55, 923 20, 142	1,709 1,005 857	4,808 2,487 1,092	27, 265 14, 487 4, 804	48, 122 24, 394 7, 324	9,907 2,520	81.8 101.2	233.
Belting and hose, leather	. 1900 1904 1899	117	4,370 2,800	100 94		3,006 2,092 1,667	5, 638 3, 220 2, 162	17, 457 10, 785 7, 408	1,502 787 485	1,165	7,500	10,628	4,903 3,123		33.
Belting and hose, woven and rubber.	1909 1904 1899		7,304 5,019	11 15	974 614 231	6,319 4,390 2,025	20, 547 13, 491 5, 612	24, 260 15, 909 6, 020	1,384 984 380	2,057 982	10,787 4,528	6,880	2,508	116.8	158.
Bicycles, motorcycles, and parts.	1909 1904 1899		5,017 3,761	78 81	502 361 2,034	4,437 3,319 17,525	5, 932 5, 730 19, 847	0,780 5,883 29,784	582 351 1,753	2,908 1,971 8,190	5,083 2,628 16,792	31,910	2,525 3 15,124	-81.1	-83
Billiard tables and materials.	1909 1904 1899	48	1,776 964	48 52	233 116 88			4,705 1,618 884	151	501	937	1,648	3 919	75.7	34.
Blacking and cleansing and polishing prepara- tions.	1909 1904 1899	294		434 281		1,782	3,977 2,708 1,873	7, 557 4, 560 3, 662		738	4,383 3,152	6,698	4,268 3,546		1 29
Bluing	1909 1904 1899	. 56	306			206	284	556 570 415	45	77	266 245	679 570	331	-6.	1 17
Bone, carbon, and lamp black.	1909 1904 1899	25	258				1,085	1,842 1,663 782	78 48 24	105	203 106	648 360	254	135.	š 80
Boots and shoes, including out stock and findings.	1909 1904 1899	1,895	11 771 940	1,838 2,128	9,518 8,348	160, 294 151, 231	11 55, 489	222, 324 136, 802 110, 363		73,072	225,288	512, 791 357, 681 290, 04	180,060 132,400 7 98,591	իլ օ,	

Table 110-Contd.			PERSON	S ENGAG	ED IN IN	NDUSTRY.				and an analysis of an analysis of the second			Value added by	PER CI	ent of Ease.
INDUSTRY.	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm mem-	Salaried em- ployees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of p ducts.	manu- facture (value of products less cost of mate- rials).	Wage carners (aver- age num-	Value of prod- ucts.
				bers.						Expressed	in thousan	ds.		ber).	
Boots and shoes, rubber	1909 1904 1899	22 22 22	18,899 19,815	2	1,287 822 483	17,612 18,991 14,391	25,903 26,084 25,017	\$43,905 39,442 33,668	\$1,415 874 597	\$8.544 5.867 6,427	\$29,577 32,000 22,683	\$49,721 70,065 41,090	\$20,144 38,965 18,407	-7.3 32.6	—29.€ 70.5
Boxes, eigar	1909 1904 1899	274 297 315	6,852 7,036	301 384	436 370 216	6,115 6,282 4,609	6,049 5,548 4,274	5, 403 4, 457 3, 288	471 333 172	2, 234 2, 120 1, 440	4,313 3,810 3,061	8, 491 7, 786 5, 857	4,178 3,976 2,796	-2.7 35.3	9.1 32.9
Boxes, fancy and paper	1909 1904 1899	949 796 729	43,568 35,194	815 786	3,239 2,326 1,368	39,514 32,082 27,653	23,323 15,117 9,286	35, 475 22, 691 14, 979	3,709 2,313 1,269	14, 615 10, 208 8, 152	25,716 16,686 11,765	54, 459 36, 867 27, 316	28,734 20,151 15,351	23. 2 16. 0	47. 7 25. 9
Brass and bronze prod- ucts.	1909 1904 1899	1,021 813 695	45, 441 36, 952	828 784	3,995 3,000 1,813	40,618 33,168 27,166	106,120 69,494 47,257	109,319 77,438 51,120	5,540 3,778 2,297	23, 677 17, 666 13, 599	99,228 65,653 61,189	149,989 102,497 88,654	50, 761 26, 754 27, 465	22.5 22.1	46. 5 15. 5
Bread and other bakery products.	1909 1904 1899	23,926 18,226 14,836	144, 322 109, 673	26,982 20,037	17,124 8,358 9,167	100, 216 81, 278 60, 192	65, 298 37, 241 22, 472	212, 910 122, 353 80, 902	13,764 6,273 6,063	59, 351 43, 172 27, 864	238, 084 155, 989 95, 052	396, 865 289, 583 175, 589	158,831 113,594 80,217	23. 3 25. 0	47. 2 53. 7
Brick and tile	1909 1904 1899	4, 215 4, 634 5, 423	85,764 75,006	4, 285 5, 295	4,951 3,690 2,426	76,528 66,021 61,979	341,169 255,362 176,700	174, 673 119, 957 82, 086	5, 439 3, 530 2, 025	37, 139 28, 646 21, 883	23,736 16,317 11,006	92,776 71,152 51,270	69,040 54,835 40,264	15.9 6.5	20. 4 28. 8
Brooms and brushes 1	1909 1904 1899	1,282 1,316 1,523	15,143 13,958	1,451 1,551	1,539 982 900	12,153 11,425 10,346	8,800 6,441 4,482	18,982 12,052 9,616	1,661 925 758	5, 404 4, 380 3, 788	15, 578 10, 999 9, 544	29, 126 21, 104 18, 484	13,548 19,185 8,940	6.4 19.4	38. 0 14. 2
Butter, cheese, and con- densed milk.	1909 1904 1899	8, 479 8, 926 9, 242	31,506 25,865	8,019 6,801	5,056 3,507 2,818	18, 431 15, 557 12, 799	101,349 93,845 88,062	71, 284 47, 256 36, 303	3,591 1,376 912	11,081 5,413 6,146	235, 546 142, 920 108, 841	274, 558 168, 183 130, 783	39,012 25,263 21,942	18.5 21.5	61. S 28. 6
Butter, reworking	1909 1904 1899	24 35 10	418 526	10 32	113 90 29	295 404 148	1,471 1,684 631	3, 543 1, 719 256	128 85 30	186 252 68	7,424 6,247 1,345	8,200 7,271 2,115	776 1,004 770	-27.6 173.6	12.8 243.8
Buttons	1909 1904 1899	444 275 238	18,004 11,637	519 302	1,058 768 339	16, 427 10, 567 8, 685	12,831 6,982 4,165	15,640 7,784 4,213	1,299 711 296	6,789 3,680 2,826	9,541 4,144 2,803	22,708 11,134 7,696	12,167 6,990 4,883	55.5 21.7	104.0 44.7
Calcium lights	1909 1904 1899	10 22 19	26 85	7 28	4 16 6	15 41 55	53 132 80	55 144 95	12 6	11 24 24	24 35 35	52 135 119	28 100 84	-61.4 -25.5	-61.5 13.4
Candles 2	1909 1904	16 17	649 930	7 25	103 89	539 816	799 931	2,959 3,004	161 135	246 294	2,176 2,911	3, 120 2, 889	954 978	33.9	-19.5
Canning and preserving.	1909 1904 1899	3,767 3,168 2,570	71,972 66,022	4,244 3,450	7,760 5,628 4,199	59,968 56,944 57,012	81,179 60,831 38,624	119, 207 79, 246 55, 481	7,864 5,231 3,479	19,082 16,336 13,705	101,823 83,147 63,668	157, 101 120, 466 99, 335	55,278 47,319 35,667	5.3 -0.1	20. 4 31. 3
Card cutting and design- ing,	1909 1904 1899	68 60 43	702 834	79 72	98 66 25	525 696 32 5	269 222 219	684 488 338	93 52 22	238 261 135	*274 478 313	1,031 1,083 618	657 605 305	-24.6 114.2	-4.8 75.2
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.	1909 1904 1899	139 139 133	34,706 34,393	134 149	1,265 1,023 687	33,307 33,221 28,411	38,553 33,945 26,740	75, 627 56, 781 44, 449	2,209 1,397 881	15, 536 13, 724 11, 121	39,563 37,948 27,229	71,188 61,586 48,192	31,625 22,635 20,963	0.3 16.9	15.6 27.8
Carpets, rag	1909 1904 1899	428 363 805	2,688 2,331	489 458	217 137 57	1,982 1,736 1,318	2,651 1,667 599	1,546 1,100 867	182 87 30	860 675 443	689 489 622	2,568 1,918 1,785	1,879 1,429 1,123	14.2 31.7	33. 9 9. 2
Carriages and sleds, children's.	1909 1904 1899	84 78 77	5,769 4,379	50 52	419 324 172	5,300 4,003 2,726	5, 281 3, 633 2, 462	6,883 4,336 2,907	490 341 159	2,217 1,783 1,090	4,129 2,849 1,996	8,805 6,371 4,290	4,676 3,531 2,294	32. 4 46. 8	38.2 48.5
Carriages and wagons and materials.	1909 1904 1899	5, 492 5, 588 6, 792	82,944 90,751	6,213 6,575	6,803 6,294 5,026	69,928 77,882 73,812	126,032 106,159 83,771	175, 474 152, 345 128, 962	7,960 6,581 4,759	37, 595 38, 363 33, 565	81,951 77,528 66,772	159,893 155,860 138,202	77,942 78,341 71,499	-10.2 5.5	2.8 12.7
Cars and general shop con- struction and repairs by steam-railroad com-	1909 1904 1899	1,145 1,140 1,292	301,273 250,199	2	19,097 13,329 7,094	282, 174 236, 870 173, 595	293, 361 167, 973 95, 087	238, 317 146, 886 119, 473	17,339 11,920 6,208	181, 344 142, 153 96, 007	199, 413 151, 105 109, 472	405,601 309,775 218,114	206,188 158,676 168,642	19.1 38.4	30.9 42.0
panies. Cars and general shop con- struction and repairs by street-railroad com-	1909 1904 1899	541 86 108	23,699 11,551		1,281 499 201	22,418 11,052 7,025	35,794 3,154 6,443	28, 899 12, 906 10, 782	1,204 543 194	14, 486 7, 013 4, 405	15, 168 5, 463 4, 337	31,963 13,437 9, <i>3</i> 71	16,795 7,974 5,634	192.8 57.3	127.9 43.4
panies. Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	1909 1904 1899	110 73 65	47,094 36,367	7 6	4,001 2,303 1,366	43, 086 34, 058 33, 453	97, 797 55, 994 33, 395	139, 805 88, 179 88, 324	5,138 2,855 1,538	27, 135 20, 248 16, 987	78,753 75,657 61,748	123,720 111,175 90,510	44,977 35,518 28,767	26.5 1.8	11.3 21.8
Cars, street-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	1909 1904 1899	14 14 20	4,005 4,997	1 3	421 264 144	3,583 4,730 3,585	15,161 7,054 4,865	14,168 12,976 7,615	594 398 235	2, 177 2, 840 1, 951	4,260 5,341 3,967	7,810 19,844 7,265	3,550 5,503 3,338	-24.2 31.9	-28.0 48.4
Cash registers and calculating machines.	1909 1904 1899	50 32 18	9, 249 5, 012	7 10	1,777 • 923 327	7,465 4,079 2,067	6,9 14 4,139 1,340	27,224 7,588 5,242	2,736 1,109 329	5,312 2,442 1,250	3,552 1,516 921	23,768 9,875 5,675	20, 156 8, 32,9 4, 754	83.0 97.3	140.1 74.0
Cement *	1909 1904	135 129	29,511 18,887	17 26	2,719 1,383	26, 775 17, 478	371,799 149,604	187, 298 85, 759	3,653 1,858	15, 320 8, 814	29, 344 12, 215	63, 205 29, 873	23,861 17,658	53.2	111.6
Charcoal	1909 1904 1899	76 74 183	731 1,025	75 77	25 25 23	631 923 1,786	165 355 164	641 717 811	23 22 16	253 343 431	448 642 465	972 1, 292 1, 134	424 630 729	-31.6 -48.3	-32.5 13.6

Table 110—Contd.			PERSON	S ENGAG	ED IN IN	DUSTRY.		·		, .			Value added by	PER CE INCRE	NT OF
INDUSTRY.	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Proprietors and firm mem-	Salaried em- ployees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	manu- facture (value of products less cost of mate- rials).	Wage earners (aver- age num-	Vali of products
				bers.					1		in thousand			ber).	
Chemicals 1	1909 1904 1899	349 275 433	27, 791 22, 707	154 123	3, 923 2, 778 2, 123	23,714 19,806 19,020	208, 604 132, 262 90, 349	\$155,144 96,621 89,069	\$0,137 4,048 2,923	\$14,085 10,790 9,393	\$64, 122 42, 063 34, 546	\$147,689 75,222 62,637	\$53,567 33,159 28,091	19.7 4.1	50 20
China decorating	1909 1904 1899	40 28 40	436 273	45 30	63 18 31	328 225 298	18 6	559 261 269	80 16 21	191 99 122	311 108 207	780 327 485	475 219 278	45.8 -24.5	14 -3
Chocolate and cocoa products.	1909 1904 1899	27 25 24	3, 404 2, 396	10 15	568 291 289	2,826 2,090 1,314	10, 593 5, 217 2, 756	13, 685 8, 379 6, 891	970 463 371	1,269 822 526	15,523 9,723 6,877	22, 390 14, 390 9, 666	6 867 4,667 2,789	35. 2 59. 1	5 4
Clocks and watches, in- cluding cases and mate- rials.	1909 1904 1899	120 97 109	25, 439 23, 891	53 63	1,529 1,249 676	23,857 22,570 17,155	14, 057 10, 731 7, 251	57,500 42,189 31,514	2,181 1,638 957	12,944 11,892 8,315	11,131 9,872 8,819	35, 197 29, 790 22, 110	24,066 19,918 13,291	5.7 31.6	1 3
Cloth, sponging and refinishing.	1909 1904 1899	57 55 46	1,167 - 922	67 68	125 59 39	975 795 534	704 322 109	629 401 289	127 62 35	651 504 268	85 39 17	1,544 1,053 566	1,459 1,014 549	22.6 48.9	8
Clothing, horse	1909 1904 1899	83 20 26	1,830 1,168	40 32	142 73 55	1,648 1,063 575	1,454 656 271	3,270 1,490 654	171 72 47	492 342 177	2,773 1,329 848	4, 135 2, 140 1, 305	1,362 811 457	55.0 84.9	9
Clothing, men's, button- holes.	1909 1904 1899	146 141 149	1,031 1,075	181 164	20 8 11	830 903 944	176 137 113	225 202 247	12 5 6	389 380 332	105 95 98	781 700 681	676 605 583	-8.1 -4.3	1
Clothing, men's, including shirts.	1909 1904 1899	6, 354 5, 145 6, 419	271, 437 196, 306	8,502 7,006	23, 239 15, 671 11, 906	239,696 173,689 157,549	42, 725 29, 829 20, 457	275, 320 176, 557 140, 191	26, 723 15, 740 12, 032	106, 277 68, 459 56, 391	297, 515 211, 433 168, 169	568, 077 406, 768 323, 839	270, 562 195, 335 155, 670	38.0 10.2	
Clothing, women's	1909 1904 1899	4,558 3,351 2,701	179,021 131,538	6,482 4,913	18, 796 10, 920 6, 715	153, 743 115, 705 83, 739	22, 294 14, 910 0, 962	129, 301 73, 948 48, 432	20, 418 9, 976 6, 574	78,568 51,180 32,586	208, 788 130, 720 84, 705	384, 752 247, 662 159, 340	175,964 116,942 74,635	32.9 38.2	
Coffee and spice, reasting and grinding.	1909 1904 1809	607 421 458	13, 516 9, 245	497 442	5, 529 2, 844 2, 749	7, 490 5, 959 6, 387	22,334 15,703 16,270	46, 042 38, 735 28, 437	6, 596 3, 216 2, 951	3,676 2,830 2,487	83, 205 65, 847 55, 112	110, 533 84, 188 69, 527	27, 328 18, 341 14, 415	25.7 -6.7	
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	1909 1904 1899	284 239 217	11, 448 9, 797	161 168	1, 948 1, 161 948	9,339 8,468 6,840	16, 490 13, 178 8, 927	25, 843 18, 532 13, 585	2,411 1,345 1,023	4,633 4,120 3,077	11,964 9,501 . 6,945	24, 526 20, 266 13, 952	12,562 10,765 7,007	10.3 23.8	
Coke	1909 1904 1899	315 278 241	31, 226 20, 440	101 73	1,852 1,386 915	29,273 18,981 16,999	62, 602 66, 669 34, 767	152,321 90,713 36,503	2,072 1,247 797	15, 454 9, 304 7, 086	64,025 29,885 19,666	95, 697 51, 729 35, 585	31, 672 21, 844 15, 919	54.2 11.7	
Confectionery	1909 1904 1899	1,944 1,348 962	54, 854 42, 729	1,832 1,366	8, 384 5, 124 4, 304	44, 638 36, 239 26, 866	35, 870 24, 292 19, 410	68,326 43,125 26,310	9, 137 4, 840 3, 525	15, 615 11, 699 8, 020	81,151 48,810 35,354	134, 796 87, 087 60, 644	53, 645 38, 277 25, 290	23. 2 34. 9	
Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.	1909 1904 1899	1,693 1,719 1,798	29,717 31,133	1,760 1,853	1, 688 1, 537 969	26, 269 27, 743 25, 323	65, 108 56, 988 38, 462	50, 342 36, 756 25, 602	2,047 1,752 963	11,715 11,843 9,860	36, 928 34, 971 23, 619	60, 248 57, 950 42, 025	23,320 22,985 18,406	-5.3 9.6	
Copper, tin, and sheet- iron products.	1909 1904 1890	4,228 2,540 1,985	86,934 60,713	4,423 2,851	8,896 4,827 2,924	73,615 53,035 88,317	62,366 30,229 28,829	217, 532 147, 608 49, 679	10,288 6,070 2,810	39, 501 26, 269 16, 924	112, 582 63, 921 42, 602	199, 824 119, 933 78, 359	87, 242 56, 012 35, 757	38.8 38.4	
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods.	1909 1904 1899	164 145 160	27,214 26,442	80 60	1,314 1,050 682	25,820 25,332 21,651	78, 549 06, 244 47, 999	76,020 56,467 43,153	1,863 1,597 1,021	9, 133 8, 824 6, 554	40, 915 46, 031 33, 004	61, 020 64, 664 49, 078	20, 105 18, 633 16, 014	1.9	
Cordials and sirups	1909 1904 1899	117 63 39	1,638 899	94 68	449 171 112	1,095 660 362	1, 154 782 573	4,804 1,666 1,153	627 242 121	503 235 117	5,341 2,149 1,505	9,662 3,510 2,107	4,321 1,361 602	65. 9 82. 3	
Cork, cutting	1909 1904 1899	62 50 62	3,376 3,080	49 40	185 136 136	3,142 2,895 2,340	3,746 2,589 1,563	5,327 4,009 2,684	207 198 195	1,098 888 688	3, 435 2, 459 2, 404	5, 940 4, 491 4, 392	2,505 2,032 1,988	8.5 23.7	
Corsets	1909 1904 1899	138 109 138	19,611 11,948	91 96	1,956 877 815	17, 504 10, 975 12, 297	4, 581 3, 284 3, 638	18,033 9,589 7,290	2,871 1,010 960	6, 464 3, 600 3, 645	15, 640 6, 135 6, 357	33, 257 14, 862 14, 451	17, 617 8, 727 8, 094	60.0 -10.8	
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	1909 1904 1809	1,324 1,154 1,055	387,771 323,287	377 432	8,514 6,981 4,902	378, 880 315, 874 302, 861	1, 296, 517 986, 604 795, 834	822, 238 613, 111 467, 240	14,412 10,238 7,350	132, 859 96, 206 86, 690	371,009 286,255 170,552	628, 392 450, 468 339, 200	257, 383 164, 213 162, 648		
Crucibles	1909 1904 1899	12 11 11	308 340	4 3	59 57 89	335 280 671	816 627 760	2,051 1,577 1,844	130 116 154	180 159 251	1,089 762 1,673	1,849 1,343 2,607	934	11	
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.	1909 1904 1899	959 838 721	37,161 29,004	814 827	3,351 1,989 1,464	32, 996 26, 188 19, 642	68, 294 54, 397 38, 283	67, 380 43, 729 30, 152	4,182 2,333 1,606	17, 581 13, 125 9, 434	18,279 13,278 0,748	53, 266 39, 022 28, 146	25,744		-
Dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies.3	1909 1904	233 176	6,431 3,273	206 165	1,354 500	4,871 2,608	6, 898 3, 094	15, 188 5, 030	1,416 359	2,671 1,167	6,089 3,203	15, 463 6, 545	3,342		· ·
Dontists' materials	1909 1904 1899	87 80 68	1,982 2,291	69 79	340 290 182	1,573 1,922 1,017	865 1, 113 375	6,258 4,681 2,112	545 334 184	744 949 509	8, 101 5, 510 2, 109	10,836 7,810 3,721	2,300	89.0	

1 Includes "sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids" and "wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin" in 1899.

2 Includes "peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling" in 1899.

3 Included in other classifications in 1899.

Table 110—Contd.		İ	PERSON			NDUSTRY.	es on the in		TOTAL STATE OF THE				Value	PER CI	
industry.	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments,	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm mem- bers.	Salaried em- ployees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	added by math- facture (value of products less cost of mate- rials).	Wage earners (aver- age mum- ber).	
		<u> </u>								Expressed	in thousan	ds.	rances consignation		
Drug grinding	1909 1904 1899	25 27 26	1,152 1,111	16 23	214 107 102	922 981 644	3,322 2,866 4,697	\$5,187 4,991 2,838	\$268 155 127	\$464 483 292	\$3,454 3,024 3,315	\$6,007 5,146 4,305	\$2,553 2,122 203	-6.0 52.3	16.7 19.5
Dyeing and finishing tex- tiles.	1909 1904 1899	426 360 298	47,303 38,071	318 310	2,939 2,196 1,318	44,046 35,565 29,77 6	107,746 84,868 69,238	114,093 88,709 60,643	5,035 3,407 2,267	21,227 15,469 12,726	35, 261 19, 621 17, 956	83,556 50,850 44,963	48, 295 31, 229 27, 005	28. 8 19. 4	64.3 13.1
Dyestuffs and extracts	1909 1904 1899	107 98 77	3,015 3,150	65 82	553 361 229	2,397 2,707 1,647	22, 213 17, 671 11, 409	17,935 14,904 7,839	942 609 312	1,291 1,264 788	9,684 6,829 4,746	15,965 30,893 7,351	6, 271 4, 064 2, 605	-11.5 64.4	46. 5 45. 2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	1909 1904 1899	1,009 784 581	105,600 71,485	439 400	17,905 10,619 5,067	87, 256 60, 466 42, 013	158,768 105,376 43,674	267,844 174,066 83,660	20, 193 11, 091 4, 632	49,381 31,842 20,579	108,566 66,837 49,458	221,309 140,800 92,454	112.743 73,972 42,976	44.3 43.9	57. 2 52. 3
Electroplating	1909 1904 1899	461 312 302	3,558 2,458	554 371	287 144 115	2,717 1,943 2,086	4, 461 2, 588 2, 933	2,324 1,287 1,322	243 132 93	1,652 1,093 949	1,205 747 784	4,519 2,965 2,720	3,305 2,218 1,236	29.8 -6.9	52. I 5. 0
Emery and other abrasive wheels.	1909 1904 1899	51 34 34	2,446 1,000	20 11	483 188 125	1,943 801 546	4,005 1,965 1,044	6,231 2,249 1,490	657 217 127	1,156 451 308	2,651 765 509	6,731 2,662 1,382	4,060 1,357 873	142.6 46.7	225.5 49.2
Enameling and japan- ning,1	1909 1904 1899	108 124 167	2,418 10,657	105 99	188 595 307	2, 125 9, 963 7, 835	1,695 7,856 3,052	2,880 18,571 9,302	204 814 309	922 3,830 2,334	1,496 7,394 5,522	3,316 16,316 16,194	1,820 8,922 4,672	-78.7 27.2	-79.7 68.1
Engravers' materials	1909 1904 1899	18 10 11	189 68	13 13	47 6 13	129 49 76	549 135 105	393 98 101	68 11 22	96 31 45	609 96 142	921 171 282	312 75 140	161.3 -35.5	428.6 -39.4
Engraving and diesinking	1909 1904 1899	253 305 277	1,782 2,100	300 352	174 175 75	1,308 1,573 964	768 1,032 616	1,449 1,211 720	168 160 63	1,092 543	351 376 203	2,250 2,422 1,468	1,899 2,046 1,265	-14.8 63.2	-7.1 65.6
Engraving, wood	1909 1904 1899	82 114 144	480 505	89 129	73 38 22	318 338 336	39 45 47	193 185 231	82 42 23	259 245 206	126 60 63	711 643 614	585 586 551	-5.9 0.6	9.7 5.5
Explosives	1909 1904 1899	86 124 97	7,058 7,113	21 24	763 1,289 768	6, 274 5, 800 4, 502	28,601 29,665 19,195	50, 168 42, 307 19, 466	1, 134 1, 797 914	4,204 3,309 2,384	22,812 17,204 10,335	40,140 29,603 17,125	17,328 12,399 6,790	8. 2 28. 8	35.6 72.9
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.	1909 1904 1899	494 435 496	14,194 11,748	477 483	1,526 1,066 875	12, 191 10, 199 8, 451	8,310 5,886 4,386	15,768 9,501 6,854	1,728 1,037 739	5,096 4,080 3,023	10,361 7,537 5,943	22,632 17,594 12,596	12, 271 19, 657 6, 953	19.5 20.7	28. 6 36. 4
Fertilizers	1909 1904 1899	550 399 422	21,950 16,091	323 294	3,317 1,613 1,712	18,310 14,184 11,581	64,711 47,989 38,680	121,537 68,917 60,686	4, 406 1, 934 2, 125	7,477 5,127 4,185	69, 522 39, 288 28, 958	103,960 56,541 44,657	34, 438 17, 253 15, 699	29.1 22.5	83.9 26.6
Files	1909 1904 1899	57 62 86	4, 521 3, 450	47 65	316 109 127	4, 158 3, 276 3, 160	7,383 5,697 4,835	10,413 5,866 3,858	338 170 154	1,978 1,514 1,277	1,596 1,311 1,166	5,691 4,392 3,404	4,095 3,081 2,238	28.9 2.7	29.6 29.0
Firearms and ammunition.	1909 1904 1899	66 62 65	16,042 14,400	30 38	1,297 728 432	14,715 13,634 9,713	17,840 21,408 7,470	39,377 22,493 13,635	1, 920 1, 100 614	8,427 7,755 5,103	17,021 12,339 8,742	34, 112 28, 206 18, 472	17,091 15,867 9,730	7.9 40.4	20.9 54.7
Fire extinguishers, chemical.	1909 1904 1899	31 35 17	300 267	10 23	95 66 47	195 178 64	215 140 26	527 338 137	134 59 39	127 108 23	305 229 71	754 582 218	449 353 147	9.6 178.1	29.6 167.0
Fireworks	1909 1904 1899	42 34 46	1,567 1,637	22 25	142 132 136	1, 403 1, 480 1, 638	517 347 219	2,209 1,543 1,086	217 141 146	579 536 507	896 769 628	2,269 1,587 1,785	1, 373 1, 218 1, 157	-5.2 -9.6	14.2 11.3
Flags, banners, regalia, society badges, and em- blems.	1909 1904 1899	211 171 145	4,522 3,517	207 169	743 476 306	3,572 2,872 2,078	1,173 949 435	5,781 3,916 2,406	710 482 259	1,489 1,128 620	3, 810 2, 506 2, 144	8, 114 5, 608 4, 688	4,304 3,102 1,944	24. 4 28. 2	44.7 37.2
Flavoring extracts	1909 1904 1899	420 377 350	2,634 2,599	377 384	1,028 672 594	1,229 1,543 1,251	1,060 873 704	5,341 4,405 3,314	1,082 698 654	556 653 478	4, 458 3, 836 3, 291	8,828 7,772 6,308	4,370 3,836 3,017	-20. 4 23. 3	13.5 23.2
Flax and hemp, dressed	1909 1904 1899	16 17 4	216 246	22 17	30 15 12	164 214 211	1,147 600 187	785 239 72	29 9 7	64 60 46	336 233 91	467 347 159 883,584	131 114 68 116,008	-23.4 1.4	34. 6 118. 2 23. 9
Flour-mill and gristmill products.	1909 1904 1899	11,691 10,051 9,476	66,054 59,623	14,570 13,098	12,031 7,415 5,522	39, 453 39, 110 32, 226	853, 584 775, 318 670, 719	349, 152 265, 117 189, 281	12, 517 7, 352 5, 258	21, 464 19, 822 16, 285	767, 576 619, 971 428, 117	713,033 501,296	98,062 73,279	21.4	42.2
Food preparations	1909 1904 1899	1,213 766 645	20,965 14,739	1,131 749	4,866 2,657 1,538	14,968 11,333 8,214	55, 166 28, 162 15, 485	64,685 51,784 21,401	5, 865 2, 999 1, 495	7,043 4,398 3,099 321,521	\$3,942 37,668 24,777 540,611	125,821 61,180 39,827 1,228,475	41,389 23,512 15,060 688,464	28. Ü	52. 6 20. 5
Foundry and machine- shop products. ²	1909 1904 1899	13,253 10,765 11,046	615,485 502,185	9,851 9,370	74,623 49,406 84,286	531,011 443,409 426,985	869, 305 606, 165 443, 085	1, 514, 332 1, 034, 135 790, 741	93,795 59,703 39,318 255	246,573 219,870 276	367, 412 363, 636 1, 272	1, 228, 475 880, 514 798, 444 2, 298	513, 102 435, 418 1,026	3.8 47.3	10.3 117.0
Foundry supplies	1909 1904 1899	49 34 30	710 414 112	27 22 2	219 77 75 22	464 315 278	4,995 3,543 3,505 1,290	2,688 1,516 982 432	73 79 22	156 136 50	625 628 155	1,659 1,129 311	494 561 156	13.3	
Fuel, manufactured 3	1909	11 0	112		, عم bliel معمد			pper, tin, a	nd sheet	iron prod	acts," in 19	09.	1 1 500		

1 Totals for 1899 and 1904 include some establishments classed as "copper, tin, and sheet-iron products," in 1909.
2 Includes "locomotives, not made by railroad companies," and "stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves," in 1899.
3 None reported in 1904 or 1899.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

[See explanatory notes on the first page of this table.]

Table 110—Contd.			PERSON	e engag	ED IN IN	DUSTRY.							Value added by manu-	PER CE INCRI	NT OF
industry.	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm mem-	Salaried em- ployces.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	facture (value of Products less cost of mate- rials).	Wage earners (aver- age num-	Valu of prod ucts
				bers.						Expressed	in thousand	ils.		ber).	
Fur goods	1909 1904 1899	1,241 867 734	16, 152 11, 787	1,717 1,245	2,508 1,172 1,141	11,927 9,370 7,758	2, 120 1, 994 907	\$29, 249 17, 990 12, 484,	\$2,553 1,229 1,006	\$7,788 5,123 3,927	\$31,777 21,202 14,281	\$55,938 37,119 25,899	\$24, 161 15, 917 11, 618	27.3 20.8	50 43
Furnishing goods, men's.	1909 1904 1899	900 547 457	43,935 30,476	1,022 694	4, 431 2, 597 2, 149	38, 482 27, 185 30, 322	12, 116 5, 421 3, 552	49,009 28,044 20,576	5,210 2,158 2,188	15,093 8,760 9,730	49, 125 26, 565 23, 670	87,710 49,032 44,346	38, 585 22, 467 20, 676	41.6 -10.3	78
Furniture and refrigerators.	1909 1904 1899	3,155 2,593 1,909	144,140 125,098	2,657 2,286	13,031 8,642 6,751	128, 452 114, 165 90, 591	221, 451 169, 774 119, 608	227, 134 158, 986 109, 267	15,561 9,524 6,692	65,618 51,788 36,920	108,775 76,892 57,406	230,886 177,795 130,634	131, 111 100, 903 73, 228	12.5 26.0	3
Furs, dressed	1909 1904 1899	93 85 92	1,472 1,324	115 109	116 110 46	1,241 1,105 835	2,103 1,200 1,063	1,672 1,296 798	135 110 49	800 755 478	811 1,642 520	2,391 3,216 1,400	1,580 1,574 880	12.3 32.3	-2 12
Galvanizing	1909 1904 1899	46 36 28	1,689 1,457	26 34	216 167 52	1,447 1,250 535	1,307 1,603 400	4,197 2,690 1,776	257 192 47	787 620 229	5,719 4,745 1,078	7,338 6,419 2,471	1,610 1,674 793	15.2 134.8	15
Gas and electric fixtures and lamps and reflectors.	1900 1904 1800	619 405 377	22,906 14,653	431 334	3,614 1,749 1,294	18,861 12,570 11,238	15,862 8,444 6,991	36, 835 28, 002 15, 855	4,340 2,198 1,402	10,303 6,408 5,188	20,467 11,078 7,962	45,057 26,560 19,821	24,590 15,482 11,859	50.0 11.9	6: 3-
Gas, illuminating and heating.	1909 1904 1899	1,296 1,019 877	51,007 40,043	277 71	13,515 9,406 5,904	37,215 30,566 22,459	128,350 73,101 31,797	915, 537 725, 035 567, 001	12, 385 8, 464 5, 273	20,931 17,058 12,436	52,428 37,180 20,605	166,814 125,145 - 75,717	114,386 87,965 55,112	21. 8 36. 1	3 6
Glass	1900 1904 1809	363 399 855	72,573 67,105	87 96	3,575 3,040 2,268	68,911 63,969 52,818	123, 132 91, 476 52, 943	129,288 80,389 61,424	4,994 3,940 2,792	39,300 37,288 27,085	32,110 26,146 16,731	92, 095 79, 608 56, 540	59, 970 53, 462 39, 809	7.7 21.1	1 4
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.	1909 1904 1899	583 453 411	11,090 9,626	617 504	1,111 743 475	9,362 8,379 4,914	4,897 3,978 2,098	10,296 7,305 4,001	1,205 776 487	5,249 4,359 2,394	6,240 4,845 3,535	16, 101 13, 138 8, 750	9,855 8,293 5,215	11.7 70.5	5
Gloves and mittens, leather.	1909 1904 1899	377 339 394	12,050 11,712	458 427	1,138 640 659	11,354 10,645 14,345	2,889 2,725 2,105	16,909 10,700 9,090	1,256 585 547	4,764 8,840 4,183	13,208 10,001 9,483	23,631 17,740 16,926	10, 423 7, 739 7, 443	6.7 -25.8	
Glucose and starch	1909 1904 1899	118 140 132	5,827 5,409	86 111	968 619 553	4,773 4,079 5,943	28, 257 35, 986 26, 642	38,866 24,053 52,683	1,413 655 732	2,600 2,641 2,855	30,899 25,519 21,580	48, 799 32, 650 30, 927	11,900 7,131 9,347	2, 0 -21, 3	
Gluo	1909 1904 1899	65 58 61	3,840 3,258	45 42	530 352 159	3,265 2,864 1,618	15,590 14,280 6,806	14,289 10,673 6,144	747 465 192	1,571 1,529 685	7,525 6,186 3,767	13,718 10,035 5,389	3,849	14.0 77.0	
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.	1909 1904 1899	88 83 93	1,553 1,594	108 106	62 86 35	1,383 1,402 1,103	259 278 149	1,184 1,072 1,087	78 85 30	637 663 499	1,518 1,476 1,604	2, 630 2, 695 2, 606	1,219	-1.4 20.6	
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	1909 1904 1899	62 41 57	690 439	61 57	173 95 76	458 287 219	1,735 1,068 765	3,894 2,326 1,944	249 127 83	346 206 141	21,984 17,538 10,932	23,612 18,724 11,812	1,628 1,186 880	58.9 31.0	
Graphite and graphite refining.	1909 1904 1899	9 11 11	262 257	4 6	96 33 16	162 218 137	1, 472 022 805	1,786 478 411	115 30 21	89 108 64	405 117 217	1,140 342 429	225	-25.7 59.1	2
Grease and tallow	1909 1904 1899	353 300 287	5,504 4,415	364 306	783 481 256	4,357 3,628 2,040	14, 613 11, 738 8, 031	16,676 10,284 7,071	991 583 266	2,629 2,114 1,067	15,543 12,309 8,752	23, 419 18, 815 11, 953	6,446	20.1 77.8	
Grindstones	1909 1904 1899	14 23 25	1,485 766	6 10	85 50 60	1,394 706 1,167	5,700 2,602 2,677	4,939 1,809 903	159 81 58	638 275 407	408 204 204	1,688 788 1,089	524	91, 4 -39, 5	
Haircloth 1	1909	14	621	11	72	538	995	2, 281	72	252	1,614	2,230		309.5	
Hair work	1909 1904 1899	250 125 158	4,383 1,137	298 148	551 126 44	3,534 863 820	218 62 23	4,716 1,132 760	434 98 33	1,610 335 287	6,081 728 496	11,216 1,782 1,406	1,054	5.2	
Hammooks	1909 1904 1899	15 14 13	325 316	14 19	30 26 21	272 271 339	157 171 113	344 290 308	34 27 16	95 91 102	311 190 243	578 447 480	257 237	-20.1	· ,
Hand stamps and stencils and brands.	1909 1904 1899	361 327 360	2,539 2,149	375 363	513 280 171	1,651 1,506 1,470	903 721 462	2, 430 1, 915 1, 736	433 224 141	952 797 696	1,127 737 663	3,673 2,811 2,611	2,074 1,948		
Hat and cap materials	1909 1904 1809	74 65 70	2,618 2,615	63 87	188 114 50	2,367 2,414 1,371	2,922 2,239 1,770	6, 183 4, 265 1, 744	231 127 60	947 849 434	5,380 4,217 2,798	8,236 6,440 3,849	1,051	11	
Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.2	1909 1904 1899	404 415 644	7,609 7,617	688 605	720 418 643	6, 201 6, 594 12, 544	990 797 3, 252	5, 275 4, 185 8, 394	783 436 675	3, 421 8, 354 5, 025	6,690 6,308 10,907	13,680 12,956 21,393	10,486	11	
Hats, fur-felt	. 1909 1904 1899	273 216 171	27,091 23,666	264 252	1,763 1,367 726	25, 064 22, 047 18, 880	19, 245 16, 630 11, 843	35, 734 23, 258 16, 701	2,097 1,488 944	14,223 11,282 9,119	22,109 15,975 13,514	47,865 36,629 27,811	20,654	11	3
Hats, straws	1909 1904	98 68	9,704 6,084	91. 79	799 438	8,814 5,567	3, 482 2, 366	11,538 6,036	1, 427 487	1 9 494	11,408 5,510 caps, other	10.357	7 4,847	58.3	••••

¹ Included in other classifications in 1904 and 1899.

Includes "hats, straw," in 1899.

Included in "hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool," in 1899

Table 110—Contd.			PERSON	S ENGAG	ED IN IN	dustry.							Value added by	PEB C	ent of Ear e.
INDUSTRY.	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm mem- bers.	Salaried em- ployees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	facture (value of products less rest of mata- rials).	Wage earners (aver- age bun- ter).	Value of prod- nots.
]	Expressed	in thousan	is.			
Hones and whetstones	1909 1904 1899	18 17 18	173 251	13 12	8 19 19	152 220 189	677 684 593	\$382 423 217	\$6 20 6	\$72 94 73	\$!10 103 64	\$2 58 208 196	\$155 205 132	-30.0 16.4	-13.6 57.1
Horseshoes, not made in steel works or rolling mills.	1909 1904 1899	19 8 7	360 273	7 1	60 40 18	293 232 231	1,045 1,014 545	1,396 1,227 463	99 54 36	166 127 117	356 256 211	1,015 799 498	639 543 287	25. 3 0. 4	-27.6 60.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1909 1904 1899	1,374 1,144 1,006	136,130 109,489	1,134 1,067	5,721 4,330 2,831	129, 275 104, 092 83, 691	103,709 78,769 57,346	163,641 106,943 82,066	7.691 4.455 3.138	44,740 31,615 24,434	110, 241 76, 789 51, 195	209,143 137,076 95,834	89,902 60,287 44,539	24.2 24.4	46.1 45.1
House-furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.	1909 1904 1899	260 237 209	5,916 5,555	236 234	773 543 584	4,907 4,778 5,212	9,328 8,748 8,531	12,784 9,872 10,634	1,007 582 628	2,035 1,880 1,838	12,371 9,627 9,196	18,500 15,011 14,278	6, 138 5, 384 5, 060	2.7 -8.3	23.1 5.1
Ice, manufactured	1909 1904 1899	2,004 1,320 775	21,107 13,179	1,066 746	3,927 2,332 1,531	16, 114 10, 101 6, 880	317,789 191,660 100,421	118,641 66,592 38,020	3,868 2,601 1,226	9,779 5,549 3,403	11,317 6,011 3,312	42,853 22,790 13,781	31,636 17,779 19,489	59.5 46.8	90.6 72.6
Ink, printing	1909 1904 1899	71 60 60	1,854 1,117	38 45	695 361 253	1,121 711 503	5,857 3,384 1,895	7,144 4,610 2,945	1,092 530 345	773 475 298	4, 175 2, 613 1, 536	8,865 5,774 3,650	4,690 8,161 1,544	57.7 41.4	53. l 87. s
Ink, writing	1909 1904 1899	47 42 44	824 607	37 36	282 141 148	505 430 285	169 224 359	2,114 1,287 877	376 191 134	203 179 114	1,078 858 573	2.505 1.881 1,205	1,427 1,923 720	17.4 50.9	33. 45.
Instruments, professional and scientific.	1909 1904 1899	263 225 261	6,175 4,145	222 200	1,136 508 389	4, 817 3, 437 2, 775	4,856 2,110 2,471	11,724 5,383 4,476	1,233 532 402	2,925 1,823 1,429	2,918 1,350 1,383	10,504 5,378 4,833	7,5%6 4,028 3,430	40.2 23.9	95.1 10.8
Iron and steel, blast furnaces.	1909 1904 1899	208 190 223	43,061 37,335	48 26	4,584 2,231 1,757	38, 429 35, 078 39, 241	1,173,422 773,278 497,272	487, 581 236, 146 143, 159	6,525 2,891 2,304	24,607 18,935 18,484	320,638 178,942 131,504	361,429 231,823 206,737	70, 701 52, 881 75, 253	9.6 -10.5	68. <u>1</u> 12. 1
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	1909 1904 1899	446 415 445	260,762 221,956	47 64	20,639 14,330 7,454	240,076 207,562 183,249	2,100,978 1,649,299 1,100,801	1,004,735 700,182 430,232	26, 191 17, 860 9, 433	163,201 122,492 102,336	657,501 441,204 390,895	985,723 673,965 597,212	228, 222 222, 741 206, 317	15.7 13.3	46.1 12.1
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in steel works or	1909 1904 1899	108 88 72	12,395 8,771	38 49	1,012 632 420	11,345 8,090 7,660	22,113 13,825 9,165	30, 250 18, 913 10, 800	1,373 912 571	5,793 3,643 2,992	12,804 7,807 8,071	24, 485 14, 687 12, 978	11,681 6,886 5,907	40.2 5.6	56.1 5.1
rolling mills. Iron and steel, doors and shutters.	1909 1904 1899	29 24 13	1,816 811	18 19	197 93 20	1,601 699 117	1,997 969 223	3,045 1,120 262	224 117 19	874 407 86	1,283 602 115	3,006 1,477 320	1,723 875 204	129.0 497.4	100
Iron and steel forgings	1909 1904 1899	172 138 90	9,193 6,347	90 77	935 605 322	8,168 5,665 4,688	27, 803 16, 069 7, 697	27,755 28,246 9,676	1,300 824 411	5,003 3,428 2,559	10, 240 5, 752 5, 213	20, 293 12, 119 10, 438	19,053 6,358 5,225	44.2 20.8	67. 16.
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails, not made in steel works or rolling	1909 1904 1899	57 76 102	3,239 4,147	42 60	432 406 431	2,765 3,681 4,477	7, 723 10, 533 12, 853	8,898 8,742 10,751	562 454 444	1, 353 1, 684 2, 042	3,972 4,686 8,562	8, 192 8, 923 14, 777	4,220 4,237 6,215	-24.9 -17.8	-8. -29.
mills. Iron and steel pipe, wrought.	1909 1904 1899	28 27 19	7,309 5,723	17 11	475 296 193	6,817 5,416 5,536	20,656 15,094 11,717	22, 266 13, 053 18, 344	657 369 266	3,963 2,473 2,496	22,942 12,747 15,524	30, 886 17, 491 - 21, 292	7,944 4,654 5,768	25.9 -2.2	-18.
Jewelry	1909 1904 1899	1,537 1,023 851	36,992 26,119	1,846 1,436	4,799 2,603 1,806	30,347 22,080 20,468	11, 204 7, 872 6, 656	63,811 39,679 27,872	5,838 2,939 1,842	18, 358 12, 593 10, 644	36, 675 24, 177 22, 235	80,350 53,226 46,129	43,675 29,949 23,844	37.4 7.9	51.4 15.
Jewelry and instrument cases.	1909 1904 1899	120 97 63	2,441 1,923	139 126	232 121 52	2,070 1,676 819	527 359 2 08	1,841 1,438 548	232 107 35	954 624 323	1,221 843 436	3,116 2,292 1,157	1,895 1,449 721	21.5 104.6	36. 33.
Kaolin and ground earths	1909 1904 1899	119 131 145	2,351 2,501	53 91	308 253 232	1,990 2,157 2,094	20,920 17,325 18,404	13, 226 10, 196 12, 212	417 329 257	897 899 821	2,042 1,869 1,651	4,681 4,429 3,722	2,630 2,570 2,671	-7.7 3.0	5. 19.
Labels and tags	1909 1904 1899	96 67 47	2,880 1,610	85 65	482 197 96	2,313 1,348 754	1,589 919 392	3,857 2,118 848	541 258 120	1,123 609 289	1,910 957 388	4,670 2,462 1,105	2,760 1,565 717	71.5 78.8	89 122
Lapidary work	1909 1904 1899	77 54 60	886 681	90 72	169 102 43	627 507 498	679 554 212	4,808 2,384 3,087	195 109 51	889 657 429	6,560 6,224 4,656	9,173 7,647 5,786	2,613 1,423 1,120	23.7 1.8	20. 32.
Lard, refined, not made in slaughtering and meat- packing establishments.	1909	7 9 19	515 528	6 10	110 77 54	399 441 499	723 598 714	1,434 1,163 1,336	108 108 80	180 219 238	9,631 5,640 7,497	10,326 6,129 8,631	005 489 1,134	-9.5 -11.6	68. 29.
Lasts	1909 1904 1899	60 55 65	2.029 1.453	47 59	254 186 97	1,728 1,208 1,131	3,386 2,865 1,951	3.061 2,009 1,485	412 223 108	1,203 798 550	1,324 768 527	4,159 2,520 1,880	2,835 1,752 1,353	43.0 6.5	%. 34.
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet.		33 32 34	1,044 834	8 11	234 177 151	802 646 605	3,179 2,487 2,007	20,587 5,015 3,949	360 239 202	510 405 322	7,412 7,918 6,280	9,145 9,277 7,478	1,733 1,367 1,198	24.3 6.5	1. 24
Leather goods	1909 1904 1899	2,375 1,918 1,568	43,525 40,508	2,552 2,148	6,066 4,171 3,207	34,907 34,189 29,274	28, 148 16, 257	69,814 50,919 33,895	6,701 4,148 2,829	17,921 15,767 11,892	60,027 44,435 33,195	104,719 82,121 60,414	44,692 37,688 27,219	2.1 15.8	27. 35.

Table 110—Contd.			PERSON	S ENGAG	ED IN IN	IDUSTRY.							Value added by	PER CH	ENT OF
industry.	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm mem-	Salaried em- ployees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials,	Value of products.	manu- facture (value of products less cost of mate- rials).	Wage earners (aver- age num-	<u> </u>
				bers.						1	in thousan	[1	ber).	
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.	1909 1904 1899	919 1,049 1,306	67,100 61,602	784 1,112	4,114 3,251 2,442	62,202 57,239 52,109	148,140 117,450 88,860	\$332,727 242,584 173,977	\$6,744 4,452 3,150	\$32,103 27,049 22,591	\$248,279 191,179 155,000	\$327,874 252,621 204,038	\$79,595 61,442 49,038	8.7 9.8	29, 23,
Lime 1	1909 1904 1809	853 526 998	15,659 12,383	794 500	968 731 1,406	13,897 11,152 19,085	27,671 18,198 93,540	32,520 22,596 48,787	1,080 703 1,416	5,980 4,597 7,741	6,731 5,437 11,040	17,952 14,751 28,674	11,221 9,314 17,634	$ \begin{array}{r} 24.6 \\ -41.6 \end{array} $	21. -48.
Liquors, distilled	1909 1904 1899	613 805 965	8,328 7,229	503 794	1,335 1,080 661	6,430 5,355 3,720	46, 120 42, 349 31, 427	72,450 50,101 32,540	1,988 1,393 890	3,074 2,657 1,733	35,977 25,626 15,145	204,699 131,270 96,794	168,722 105,644 81,649	20.1 44.0	55. 35.
Liquors, malt	1909 1904 1809	1,414 1,530 1,507	06,725 58,068	639 876	11,507 9,055 7,146	54,579 48,137 39,459	347,726 266,159 197,901	671, 158 515, 630 413, 767	22,804 17,316 13,038	41,206 34,541 25,776	98,596 74,907 51,598	374,730 298,346 236,915	278, 134 223, 439 185, 317	13. 4 22. 0	25. 25.
Liquors, vinous	1909 1904 1899	290 435 359	2,726 2,801	236 396	579 492 344	1,911 1,913 1,163	6,771 6,713 3,416	27,908 17,775 9,838	863 573 305	972 1,002 446	6,626 5,693 3,689	13,121 11,098 6,547	6,495 5,405 2,858	-0.1 64.5	18 69
Locomotives, not made by railroad companies.2	1909 1904	16 15	16,945 25,979	7 0	2,029 1,164	14,909 24,806	35, 102 29, 806	52,060 38,421	2,297 1,675	8, 914 15, 798	15,060 27,703	31,582 59,552	16,522 31,849	-39.9	-47.
Looking-glass and pic- ture frames.	1908 1904 1899	437 442 362	7,470 8,076	431 467	1,018 984 884	6,021 6,625 6,020	5,330 4,653 3,357	9,058 7,634 5,500	1,119 955 789	3,261 3,315 2,550	5,525 4,975 4,729	13,475 13,270 10,847	7,950 8,295 6,118	-9.1 9.9	1. 22.
Lumber and timber prod- ucts.	1909 1904 1899	40,671 25,153 28,133	784, 989 593, 342	48,825 30,738	41,145 30,038 20,940	695,019 532,566 508,766	2,840,082 1,886,624 1,658,594	1, 176, 675 733, 708 541, 595	47,428 31,737 18,715	318,739 245,834 188,395	508,118 360,325 364,964	1, 156, 129 884, 267 760, 992	648,011 523,942 396,028	30.5 4.7	30 16
Malt	1909 1904 1899	114 141 146	2,237 2,594	52 96	425 444 290	1,760 2,054 1,990	26, 441 20, 288 13, 834	60,286 47,934 39,288	884 747 471	1,348 1,457 1,183	30, 464 23, 621 14, 817	38, 252 30, 289 19, 374	7,788 6,668 4,557	-14.3 3.2	26 56
Marble and stone work 8	1909 1904 1809	4,964 2,608 2,952	77,275 57,866	6,026 3,300	5,646 3,456 2,606	05,603 51,110 41,686	187,686 102,887 83,119	114,842 79,170 52,982	6,386 4,000 2,440	42, 546 31, 899 22, 843	37,397 26,569 21,546	113,003 84,844 63,667	75, 696 58, 275 42, 121	28. 4 22. 6	33 33
Matches	1909 1904 1899	26 23 22	4,220 3,308	46 7	543 176 66	3,631 3,185 2,047	6, 224 3, 539 2, 666	11,953 5,334 3,893	723 178 87	1,390 1,101 613	4,509 3,285 3,421	11,353 5,647 6,006	6,754 2,362 2,585	14.0 55.6	101 —6
Mats and matting	1909 1904 1899	12 12 9	1,040 690	18 13	85 58 42	937 625 1,197	1,433 1,524 1,733	4,051 839 994	95 67 31	385 249 237	1,067 574 510	2,432 1,243 1,165	1,365 669 649	49.9 -47.8	95 6
Mattresses and spring beds	1909 1904 1899	930 716 589	14,109 12,438	869 757	1,918 1,254 851	11,322 10,427 7,649	17, 689 13, 220 7, 980	23,735 14,514 7,999	2,039 1,253 770	5,771 4,816 3,102	20, 483 15, 326 10, 227	35,783 27,755 17,950	15,300 12,429 7,729	8, 6 36, 3	28 54
Millinery and lace goods	1909 1904 1809	1,579 860 591	46,301 31,417	1,934 1,163	5,166 2,754 1,592	89, 201 27, 500 16, 871	7,918 4,737 1,852	35,705 17,850 10,765	5,381 2,296 1,393	16,308 10,307 5,818	45,040 26,259 15,054	85,894 50,778 29,469	40,854 24,510 13,815	42.5 63.0	69 72
Mineral and soda waters	1909 1904 1899	4,910 3,468 2,763	22,060 16,554	5,743 4,099	3,170 1,576 1,423	13,147 10,879 8,788	19, 392 12, 214 8, 037	42,305 28,098 19,727	2,840 1,393 1,161	6,902 5,488 4,080	16,466 10,002 8,565	43,508 30,251 23,209	27, 042 20, 249 14, 704	20, 8 23, 8	
Mirrors	1909 1904 1899	148 110 103	3,509 3,008	181 117	384 302 269	2,994 2,649 2,555	3,862 2,795 2,333	4,890 3,859 3,184	450 332 277	1,763 1,375 1,232	5,905 4,587 4,990	9,571 7,605 8,004	3,606 3,018 3,008	13.0 3.7	25 5
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	1909 1904 1809	709 547 530	5,450 3,678	840 656	430 242 118	4,171 2,780 2,607	5,486 4,358 3,021	5,576 2,896 2,250	490 238 113	2,020 1,788 1,505	2,876 922 825	8,868 4,545 3,834	5,992 3,623 8,009	50.0 6.6	95 18
Moving pictures	1909	16	718	5	207	506	480	19,428	396	335	2, 192	4,206	2,014		
Mucilage and paste	1909 1904 1809	127 111 116	901 728	108 100	255 158 166	538 470 458	2,335 1,505 1,426	2,717 2,430 1,220	353 166 155	286 237 193	3, 283 2, 301 1, 613	4,918 3,556 2,556	1,635 1,255 943	14.5 2.6	38
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.	1909 1904 1899	187 181 220	2, 260 2, 554	187 190	260 225 158	1,822 2,139 2,405	1,423 1,603 1,417	3,298 3,743 3,896	343 252 142	992 1,162 1,232	890 1,130 1,205	3,228 3,482 3,305	2,338 2,352 2,190	-14.8 -11.1	-7
Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials.	1909 1904 1809	507 444 390	41,892 36,106	297 303	3,565 2,722 1,518	38,020 33,081 21,300	41,623 30,134 20,780	103, 234 68, 482 43, 810	5,552 3,728 2,015	22,702 18,527 11,543	43,765 27,987 17,371	89,790 06,093 41,024	46,025 38,106 23,653	14.9 55.2	35 61
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.	1909 1904 1899	49 46 52	4,978 4,196	27 31	313 200 135	4, 638 3, 965 2, 653	4,542 2,440 2,103	0,705 5,332 4,618	393 253 147	2,004 1,596 1,067	2,329 1,584 1,228	6,694 4,751 3,238	4,365 3,167 2,010	17.0 49.5	40
Oakum	1909 1904 1899	6 6 7	129 158	7 5	9 11 10	'118 142 171	289 367 375	342 488 416	14 14 17	42 49 51	232 241 284	338 361 440	106 120 156	-20.4 -17.0	-18
Oil, castor	1909 1904 1899	4 4 3	70 57	4	12 14 12	54 43 40	385 500 260	1,038 625 539	27 27 17	32 28 29	661 487 293	905 643 395	244 156 102	25. 6 -12. 2	65
Oil, cottonseed, and cake.	1909 1904 1899	817 715 369	21,273 18,832	110 63	4,092 3,229 1,569	17, 071 15, 540 11, 007	192, 342 150, 246	91, 086 73, 770 34, 451	4, 295 3, 062 1, 579	5, 835 4, 838 3, 143	119, 838 80, 030 45, 166	147, 868 96, 408 58, 727	28,035 16,378 13,561	9, 9 41. 2	5: 6

¹ Includes "cement" and "wall plaster" in 1899.

² Included in "foundry and machine-shop products" in 1899.

³ Includes "artificial stone" in 1899.

Table 110-Contd.			PERSON	B ENGAG	ED IN IN	DUSTRY.			***				Value added by	PEE CI INCE	
	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	and	Salaried em- ployees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	manu- facture (value of products less cost of mate- rials).	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Value of prod- ucts.
				Ders.				·	I	Expressed	in thousan	ls.			
On, cascination	1909 1904 1899	68 52 47	408 237	73 68	45 37 39	290 132 168	1,218 849 1,048	\$1,365 723 576	\$51 40 25	\$123 70 61	\$1,255 1,111 589	\$1,737 1,405 813	\$4 82 354 294	119.7 -21.4	18.6 80.2
01, 11111111	1909 1904 1899	29 30 48	1,753 1,518	9 13	292 156 285	1,452 1,349 1,328	13, 211 9, 473 8, 491	18,932 9,850 15,461	740 423 446	893 786 693	21,085 23,153 24,396	36.739 27,577 27,184	5, 704 4, 424 2, 788	7.6 1.6	33.2 1.4
Oil, not elsewhere speci- fied.	1909 1904 1899	189 186 201	3, 144 2, 116	118 148	1,311 663 810	1,715 1,305 1, 4 56	5,772 5,207 3,432	18,441 11,229 9,889	1,923 882 991	1,060 752 738	21, 407 14, 438 10, 975	30. %5 22, 928 18, 612	9,458 8,485 7,637	31.4 -10.4	34.6 28.2
Oilcloth and linoleum	1909 1904 1899	31 27 27	5, 557 4, 112	11 12	345 217 153	5, 201 3, 883 3, 230	16,125 10,112 7,561	19,634 13,803 8,879	649 361 285	2,826 1,944 1,628	15,550 10,050 7,550	23, 239 14, 792 11, 403	7,789 4,742 3,813	33.9 20.2	57.6 29.7
Oleomargarine	1909 1904 1899	12 14 24	773 730	1 2	166 206 394	606 522 1,084	2,498 1,560 1,356	3, 558 1, 551 3, 024	276 253 412	413 316 534	6, 497 4, 398 7, 640	8, 148 5, 574 12, 500	1,651 1,176 4,860	16.1 -51.8	46.2 -55.4
Optical goods	1909 1904 1899	217 122 91	7,809 4,742	163 96	1,248 316 375	6,398 4,230 3,715	5,725 3,410 2,544	10, 147 5, 381 4, 212	1,157 427 287	3,394 1,923 1,599	4,187 2,220 2,191	11,735 6,117 5,211	7, 548 3, 797 3, 110	47. 8 16. 6	91.8 17.4
Paint and varnish	1909 1904 1899	791 639 600	21, 896 16, 480	456 439	7,200 4,408 3,710	14, 240 11, 533 9, 697	56, 162 41, 288 30, 443	103, 995 75, 486 60, 053	10,378 5,677 5,017	8,271 6,264 4,926	79,016 59,827 44,729	124, 589 20, 549 69, 562	45, 873 31, 913 24, 823	22.4 20.0	37.5 30.6
Paper and wood pulp	1909 1904 1899	777 761 763	81,473 70,051	250 309	5, 245 3, 778 2, 935	75, 978 65, 964 49, 646	1, 304, 265 1, 093, 708 762, 118	409,348 277,444 167,508	9,510 5,097 4,501	40,805 32,019 20,746	165, 442 111, 252 70, 539	267, 657 188, 715 127, 226	102, 215 77, 463 56, 796	15. 2 22. 9	42.8 48.2
Paper goods, not else- where specified.	1909 1904 1899	403 308 246	22, 385 16, 696	228 236	2,946 1,734 1,092	19, 211 14, 726 9, 727	27,067 16,226 10,421	48,662 27,345 18,152	3,701 1,993 1,342	8,169 5,577 3,658	31,249 19,645 14,191	55, 171 33, 946 24, 355	23,922 14,391 10,164	301.5 51.4	62.5 30.4
Paper patterns	1909 1904 1899	27 26 15	1,755 1,790	22 15	812 693 92	921 1,082 835	751 38 9	4,578 2,237 256	675 490 72	407 445 262	646 337 125	2,611 2,205 502	1,965 1,928 437	-14 9 29.6	15.3 363.0
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1909 1904 1899	3,642 2,777 2,154	41, 101 32, 248	2,802 2,293	15, 404 9, 483 8, 094	22, 895 20, 472 19, 028	25,659 17,008 12,707	99,942 75,607 56,173	17,007 9,975 8,265	9,897 7,913 6,910	50,376 39,494 31,350	117,496	91,566 77,942 56,841	11.8 7.6	20.9 21.3
Paving materials	1909 1904 1899	49 54 99	1,731 2,106	31 30	281 157 173	1,419 1,919 2,436	5,757 5,156 34,397	11,410 5,218 13,464	373 197 184	750 953 1,144		5.633	2,751 2,367 2,354	-25.1 -21.2	·[····
Peanuts, grading, roast-	1909 1904	46 30	2,177 1,490	35 18	193 116	1,949 1,356	2,827 1,602	3,646 1,169	209 122	351 205		9.737 7,281	1,125 987	43.7	34.1
ing, cleaning, and shell- ing. ¹ Pencils, lead	1909 1904 1899	11 8 7	4,513 3,351	4 3	375	4,134 3,065	3,448 2,625 1,360	7,867 4,981 2,227	697 396 112	1,712 1,059 683	1,804	4,426	2,622	34.8 41.	
Pens, fountain, stylo- graphic, and gold.	1909 1904 1899	65 49 45	1,820 1,196	51 39	544	1,225 933	569 349 527	3,121 1,545 1,087	554 198 148	712 533 371	1,160	2,774	1,608	34.1	
Pens, steel	1909 1904 1899	5 5 3	755 736	i	56 72 13	663	244 294 138	804 576 357		205	193	474	1 87I	400.2	
Petroleum, refining	1909 1904 1899	147 98 67	16,640 18,768	42 24		10,770	90, 268 46, 019 36, 127	136,281	3,929 2,724 1,811	9,830 9,986 6,717	199,277 139,387 192,88	236,999 175,602 123,929	篇, 翻	-16.9 27.4	
Phonographs and graph- ophones.	1909 1904 1899	18 14 11	5,928 3,940	2	727	5,199 3,397	6,371 2,522	14,363 8,741	945 666	1,684	4,14	10,237	6,676	53.0 168.1	355.1
Photographic apparatus and materials.	1909 1904	103 130	6,596 5,041	59 74		5,195 3,812	8,637 5,061		1, 462 1, 109 453	1,798	6,70 4,16 3,37	12,000	8.861	10.7	\$7.1
Photo-engraving	1909 1904 1904		7,277 5,071	233 227	1,701	5,343 3,876	2,638 1,925	5,474 4,671	1,849 934	2,916	1.30	7,200	5,965	44.	72.
Pipes, tobacco	1899 1909 1904	62 68	3,090 2,111	7(82	1	2,775 2 1,947	1,506 1,658	3,528 1,256	283 81	831	1,35	4 2,834	1.48	22.	3 14
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products.	1899 1909 1904	822 873	61,022 56,730	455 550	4,40	2 56,168 2 52,428	110,017	141,350 110,926	5, 812 4, 628	25,17	16,39	1 64,260	47,634	3	65.
Printing and publishing.	1909 1904	31, 445 27, 793	388, 466 316, 047	30, 42- 28, 36	99,60	8 258,434 2 219,087	297,763 166,380	588,346 432,854	103, 458 67, 748	127,19	6 142,51	4 552,47	536,10 3 409,93 7 291,5 3	12.	2 28.
Pulp goods	1899 1909 1904	14	882 759		1 9 7 5	8 78 6 69	3,12 2,38	2,680 3,198	124	3 28	4 [71	9 1,46	7 74	8 4	5 20. 7 15.

								rst page of					Value	DED ON	_
Table 110—Contd.	Ceu-	Num- ber of estab-	PERSON	Pro-		Wage	Primary horse-	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	added by manu- facture (value of		ASE.
INDUSTRY.	sus.	lish- ments.	Total.	tors and firm mem-	Salaried em- ployees.	earners	power.						products less cost of mate- rials).	earners (average num	Value of prod- ucts.
				bers.					ı	Expressed	in thousand	ls.		ber).	
Pumps, not including steam pumps.	1909 1904 1899	102 115 130	2, 623 1, 721	87 113	400 204 95	2,136 1,404 632	4, 214 2, 569 1, 245	\$6,018 3,230 1,261	\$420 215 84	\$1,258 719 247	\$2,487 1,193 638	\$5,583 2,853 1,342	\$3,096 1,660 704	52. 1 122. 2	95.7 112,6
Rice, cleaning and pol- ishing.	1909 1904 1899	71 74 80	1,777 1,961	38 33	500 436 16 9	1,239 1,492 651	19,519 15,866 7,546	13, 347 8, 821 2, 601	613 549 182	564 641 266	19,501 13,315 7,576	22, 371 16, 207 8, 724	2,870 2,982 1,148	-17.0 129.2	37.3 86.8
Roofing materials	1909 1904 1899	117 307 267	3,530 10,162	46 314	1,019 1,029 695	2,465 8,819 7,503	9, 431 23, 022 18, 217	15, 349 16, 925 10, 814	1,381 1,162 663	1,339 4,008 3,072	12,458 10,842 6,886	19, 204 19, 871 13, 691	6, 746 9, 029 6, 805	-72.0 16.1	-3.4 45.1
Rubber goods, not else- where specified.	1909 1904 1809	227 224 261	31, 284 23, 651	102 103	4,661 2,364 1,825	26, 521 21, 184 20, 404	79,062 48,381 40,835	98, 507 46, 298 39, 302	5, 406 2, 857 2, 216	14, 120 9, 412 8, 082	82, 192 38, 912 33, 482	128, 436 62, 996 52, 622	46, 244 24, 084 19, 140	25, 2 3, 8	103.9 19.7
Rules, ivory and wood	1909 1904 1899	9 13 11	127 177	9 13	9 15 14	109 149 213	167 318 303	104 253 203	11 15 12	51 55 67	31 55 73	144 249 208	113 194 135	-26, 8 -30, 0	-42.2 19.7
Sales and vaults	1909 1904 1899	42 31 35	4,060 3,918	8 15	709 415 272	3,343 3,488 2,033	5,546 4,090 2,209	8, 944 7, 326 5, 480	1,058 723 283	2,072 2,162 1,017	3,443 3,211 1,689	8, 491 7, 861 3, 928	5,048 4,650 2,239	-4.2 71.6	8.0 100.1
Salt	1909 1904 1899	124 146 159	5,580 5,171	74 87	570 418 406	4, 936 4, 666 4, 774	27, 263 19, 434 23, 805	29,012 25,586 27,123	719 487 500	2,531 2,066 1,911	5,203 4,166 3,336	11,328 9,438 7,967	6,125 5,272 4,631	5.8 -2.3	20.0 18.5
Sand and emery paper and cloth.	1909 1904 1809	10 8 9	779 356	9 11	159 40 63	611 305 274	3,351 1,133 808	4,400 1,206 1,372	210 78 98	370 183 144	2,382 1,055 681	4,358 1,477 1,176	1,976 422 495	100.3 11.3	195.1 25.6
Saws	1909 1904 1899	96 83 96	5,757 5,301	84 75	841 576 312	4,832 4,650 3,215	11,852 7,491 5,493	14,855 11,288 8,509	966 623 329	2,856 2,707 1,693	4,912 4,036 2,600	11,536 9,820 6,444	6,624 5,784 3,844	3.9 44.6	17.8 52.4
Scales and balances	1909 1904 1899	87 85 86	4, 275 3, 641	44 77	672 431 305	3, 559 3, 133 2, 775	6, 183 3, 251 2, 466	10, 183 8, 513 6, 308	815 477 297	2,186 1,755 1,437	2,704 1,633 1,533	8,786 6,003 5,240	6,082 4,370 3,707	13.6 12.9	46.4 14.6
Screws, machine	1909 1904 1899	43 26 25	1,863 2,180	32 15	164 209 108	1,667 1,965 1,557	3,319 3,201 1,407	3,728 4,133 2,467	199 244 126	970 942 703	1,160 951 797	8, 014 2, 712 2, 059	1,854 1,761 1,262	-15.2 26.2	11.1 31.7
Screws, wood	1909 1904 1899	11 7 8	3,758 1,647	1 1	293 158 139	3,464 1,488 1,970	5,618 3,715 3,400	9,570 5,069 5,465	375 193 169	1,454 556 721	2, 309 732 923	6,199 2,134 2,600	3,890 1,402 1,677	132,8 -24.5	190. i 17. i
Sewing machines, cases, and attachments.	1909 1904 1899	47 54 64	20,556 18,064	14 19	1,246 924 704	19,296 17,121 13,365	19,426 17,162 10,069	33,104 32,583 20,804	1,423 1,152 933	11,102 9,493 7,331	11,455 10,701 9,458	28,262 26,142 21,125	16,807 15,441 11,667	12.7 28.1	8.1 23.7
Shipbuilding, including boat building.	1909 1904 1899	1,353 1,097 1,107	44, 949 54, 424	1,463 1,190	2,980 2,480 1,405	40,506 50,754 46,747	88,063 78,127 61,797	126,118 121,624 77,341	4,035 3,340 2,007	25,268 20,241 24,825	31,214 87,463 33,475	73,360 82,769 74,532	42,146 45,306 41,057	-20.2 8.6	-11.4 11.1
Shoddy	1909 1904 1899	88 97 105	2,320 2,371	83 110	196 172 139	2,041 2,089 1,926	13,820 12,244 11,455	6,887 5,804 5,273	290 245 107	907 835 749	5,001 6,056 4,875	7,446 8,406 6,731	2,445 2,350 1,856	-2.3 8.5	-11.4 24.5
Show cases	1909 1904 1899	149 141 102	3,943 3,522	154 135	399 305 106	3,390 3,082 1,363	4,746 4,087 1,232	5,869 3,143 1,153	505 330 88	2,017 1,681 708	3,140 2,374 1,058	7,167 5,722 2,468	4,027 8,348 1,410	10.0 126.1	25, 131.
Signs and advertising novelties.1	1909	288	7,277	211	1,526	5,540	3,790	9,647	1,476	3,105	4,709	13,546	8,837		
Silk and silk goods, in- cluding throwsters.	1909 1904 1899	852 624 483	105,238 84,153	664 525	5,53 7 4,027 2,657	99,037 79,601 65,416	97,947 71,760 57,397	152,158 109,557 81,082	7,527 4,742 3,134	38,570 26,768 20,982	107,767 75,861 62,407	196,912 133,288 107,256	89,145 57,427 44,849	24.4 21.7	47. 24.
Silverware and plated ware,	1909 1904 1809	183 158 169	18,774 16,305	114 120	2,050 1,324 1,129	16,610 14,861 12,205	15,183 12,873 8,486	46,759 37,732 30,628	2,745 1,730 1,457	10,282 8,625 6,531	18,332 14,459 11,659	42,229 32,840 26,114	23,897 18,381 14,455	11.8 21.8	28. 25.
Slaughtering and meat packing.	1900 1904 1899	1,641 1,221 1,080	108,716 88,819	1,659 1,324	17,329 12,096 10,317	89,728 75,399 69,264	208,707 119,311 87,060	383,249 240,419 190,209	20,054 13,453 10,211	51,645 41,067 33,846	1,202,828 811,426 685,310	1,370,568 922,038 788,368	167,740 110,612 103,058	19.0	48.0 17.0
Smelting and refluing, copper.	1909 1904 1899	38 40 47	16,832 13,562	7	1,197 809 488	15,628 12,752 11,324	158,126 76,524 61,630	111,443 76,825 53,063	2,419 1,527 955	13,396 10,827 8,529	333,532 196,737 122,174	378,806 240,780 165,132	45,274 44,043 42,958	22.6 12.6	57. 45.
Smelting and refining, lead.	1909 1904 1890	28 32 39	8,059 8,102	5	035 524 425	7,424 7,573 8,319	26,954 25,667 16,342	132,310 63,823 72,149	1,476 888 755	5,431 5,375 5,089	151,963 168,958 144,195	167, 406 185, 827 175, 466	15,443 16,869 31,271	-2.0 -9.0	-9. 5.
Smelting and refining, zinc.	1909 1904 1899	29 31 31	7, 156 6, 884	3 2	498 354 208	6,655 6,528 4,869	21,457 18,404 11,145	27,760 23,702 14,142	993 581 440	4,210 3,856 2,356	25,230 17,028 13,286	34,206 24,791 18,188	8,976 7,763 4,902	1.9 34.1	38.0
Smelting and refining, not from the ore.	1909 1904 1899	89 65 61	$2,596 \\ 1,994$	73 57	376 225 203	2,147 1,712 983	10,705 17,111 8,633	13,834 9,807 5,201	570 354 229	1,281 995 532	23,162 13,760 5,900	28,072 17,403 7,785	4,910 3,643 1,885	25.4 74.2	61.3 123.4

¹ Included in other classifications in 1904 and 1899.

Table 110—Contd.			PERSONS	ENGAGI	ED IN IN	DUSTRY.	7000						Value added by	PER CE INCRI	
INDUSTRY.	Cen- sus,	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total,	Pro- prie- tors and firm mem- bers.	Salaried em- ployees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	manu- lacture (value of products less cost of mate- rials).	Wage earners (aver- age mum- ber).	Value of prod- mots.
Soap ¹	1909	420	18,393	329	5,065	12,999	28,360	\$71,951	\$5.506	\$6,227	in thousand \$72,179	\$111,358	\$39.179	17.7	63.
Soda-water apparatus	1904 1899 1909	436 558 63	14,501 2,399	399 40	3,058 2,738 562	11,044 9,487 1,797	20,228 17,514 2,894	54,816 38,068 8,589	3,503 2,777 624	4,763 3,755 1,239	43,626 33,143 2,443	68,273 53,231 6,556	24,649 20,088 4,11	16. 4 22. 3	28.
Bods-water apparatus	1904 1899	37 30	1,829	27	333 227	1,469 963	1,533 1,183	3,415 4,202	296 244	835 550	1,924 997	4,634 3,645	2,710 2,018	52.5	23.
Sporting and athletic goods.	1909 1904 1899	180 152 143	5,993 4,757	155 136	517 361 168	5,321 4,260 2,225	3,243 2,995 1,133	6,617 4,249 2,015	617 319 167	2,165 1,641 810	5, 565 2, 963 1, 802	11,952 7,932 3,628	5, 487 4, 669 1, 826	24.9 91.5	57. 1 93. 8
Springs, steel, car and carriage.	1909 1904 1899	54 52 48	3,573 2,774	24 28	353 270 166	3, 196 2, 476 2, 102	7,349 5,510 3,185	8,784 4,016 4,684	590 353 275	1,853 1,243 1,061	4, 727 2, 742 3, 025	9,005 5,741 5,600	4, 278 2, 999 2, 665	29. 1 17. 8	56. 1 0. 1
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.	1909 1904 1899	153 143 113	7,938 5,095	103 115	1,629 685 453	6,206 4,295 3,032	6,842 3,396 1,706	13,508 6,929 4,495	1,897 751 412	2,736 1,500 958	7,744 3,929 2,128	18,647 8,567 5,968	8,906 4,947 2,938	44. 5 41. 7	87. 75. (
Statuary and art goods 2	1909 1904	194 135	2, 172 1, 812	275 191	198 114	1,699 1,507	462 466	2,221 1,669	225 127	1,339 1,030	680 392	3, 442 2, 417	2,762 2,025	12.7	42.
Steam packing	1909 1904 1899	153 106 97	4, 968 3, 240	82 56	1,238 450 290	3,648 2,734 1,147	11, 129 8, 846 4, 488	14,126 12,253 2,691	1,356 594 326	1,811 1,273 525	6,650 3,896 1,546	12, 160 8,952 3,494	5, 510 5, 856 1, 948	31. 4 135. 4	35.1 356.1
Stereotyping and electro- typing.	1909 1904 1889	174 146 140	3,661 3,301	133 132	678 490 330	2,850 2,679 2,408	4,076 2,878 1,470	3,826 3,298 2,389	809 517 312	2,312 1,993 1,459	1,765 1,692 767	6,384 5,065 3,772	4,619 3,973 3,005	6.4 11.3	27.
Stoves and furnaces, in- cluding gas and oil	1909 1904	576 494	42,921 37,292	244 306	5,547 3,582	37, 130 33, 404	45, 524 32, 017	86,944 62,953	6,975 4,499		29,338 22,271	78, 858 62, 133	40,515 39,862	11.2	25
stoves. ² Sugar and molasses, not including beet sugar. ⁴	1909 1904 1899	233 344 657	15, 658 15, 799	204 364	1,928 1,886 1,867	13,526 13,549 14,129	160,603 140,650 152,569	153, 167 165, 468 184, 033	2,392 2,154 1,682	7,576	244,758	279, 249 277, 285 209, 711	21,666 22,532 18,326	-0.2 -4.1	12
Sulphuric, nitrie, and mixed acids.5	1909 1904	42 32	2,582 2,757	·····ż	330 308	2,252 2,447	6,494 5,416	18,726 12,762	551 556		5,386 4,973	9,884 9,663	4,408 4,080	-L0	5.
Surgical appliances and artificial limbs.	1909 1904 1899	324 284 306	5,805 4,049	316 289	1,248 607 440	4,241 8,153 1,788	5,752 3,214 1,254	11,045 5,825 2,778	594	1,376	5,372 2,866 1,418	12,399 7,209 4,682	7,827 4,493 3,264	34.5 76.3	70. 55.
Tin plate and terneplate.	1909 1904 1899	31 36 57	5,846 5,132	4 1	490 284 333	5,352 4,847 3,671	8, 154 8, 990 3, 515	10,995 10,813 6,650	310	2, 383	41,889 21,376 26,728	35, 283	6,681 3,907 5,164	10. 4 22. 0	34. 10.
Tin foil	1909 1904 1899	10 14 15	762 847	8 11	71 70 45	683 766 582	1,699 1,388 854	2,505 1,918 2,094	86	303	2,277 1,888 1,674	3, 419 2, 795 1, 583	1, 142 907 519	-12.8 31.6	22 73.
Tobacco manufactures	1909 1904 1899	15,822 16,827 14,959	197,637 187,652	17.634 19,011	13,193 9,235 7,836	166,810 159,406 132,526	28, 514 24, 604 22, 296	245,660 323,982 111,517	8,800	62,639	126,086	331, 111	239,509 295,025 170,846	4.6 20.3	25. 25.
Toys and games	1909 1904 1899	226 161	6,072 4,792	185 133	582	5,305 4,330	5, 323 4, 757 3, 155	6,541 4,831 3,279	366	1,615	3,554 2,289 1,665	5,578	4,710 3,289 2,345	22.5 20.6	#. 20.
Turpentine and rosin	1909 1904	1,585 1,287	44,524 37,526	2,567 1,997	2,446	39,511 33,382	4, 129 1, 175	12,401 6,961 11,848	1,655 1,152	9,362 8,383 8,394	3,775	25, 296 23, 987 20, 345	20, 384 20, 162 14, 159	18.4 -20.3	5. 17.
Type founding and print- ing materials.	1899 1909 1904	1,503 122 98	2,597 2,255	78 84	493 368	2,026 1,803	1,948 1,497	6,793 5,926 3,175	500 287	1,191 1,123	1,772 1.119	3,935	2,981 2,816 2,861	72.4 9.1	19. 0.
Typewriters and supplies	1904	89 66	12, 101 7, 509	34 29	1,248	9,578 6,232	6,845 4,455	26, 209 16, 642 8, 400	2,707 1,248	6,221	4,677 1,870	19,719 10,640	15.642 8,770 5,530	53. 7 43. 3	85. 53.
Umbrellas and canes	1899 1909 1904	256 204	6,505 6,155	299 242	527	5,472 5,386	2,413 2,122	9,556 8,951	915 474	2, 253 1, 826	10,055 8,250	15, 864 13, 296	5,808 5,046 5,288	1.6 -4.5	19. -2
Upholstering materials	1899 1909 1904	202	4,777 5,405	214 244	449	4,067 4,712	17,456 15,604	4,605 10,297 9,293	587 526	1,689 1,867	8,069 7,977	13,054 12,678	4,985 4,701 4,166	-13.7 -7.6	25.
Vault lights and ventila-	1899 1909 1904	37	453 278	27 28	358 99	5,098	234 174	7,594 607 241	106	228 154	228 161	957 484	619 223 197	47. 3 60. 9	
tors. Vinegar and cider	1899 1909	963	3,073	1,050	481	1,542	16,681	10,879 7,520	535	722 722	4,964	8, 448 7, 205	3, 484 3, 413	0.9 -1.9	
Wall paper	1904 1899 1909	613	2,514 4,746	645 10 15	451	1,557 4,037	16,849 5,680	5,630 14,153 12,354	391 1,054	2,630 1,860	3,134 7,623 6,658	14,446 12,637	6,825 5,970	· 6.2	14 18
ti air papet	1904 1899	44 51	4, 425	15	497 512	3,913 4,172	4, 573	8,890		2,07		10,663	4,590	*	'

¹ Includes "candles" in 1899.
2 Included in other classifications in 1899.
3 Included in other classifications in 1899.
3 'Stoves and furnaces, not including gas and oil stoves," included in "foundry and machine-shop products" in 1899.
4 Includes 214 establishments reported as "sugar and molasses" and 19 as "sugar, refining, not including best sugar," in 1999.
5 Included in "chemicals" in 1899.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS—MANUFACTURES.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued. [See explanatory notes on the first page of this table.]

Table 110—Contd.			PERSON	S ENGAG	ED IN IN	DUSTRY.							Value added by manu-	PER CE	NT OF
INDUSTRY.	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm mem-	Salaried em- ployees.	(average	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages,	Cost of materials,	Value of products.	facture (value of products less cost of mate- rials).	Wage earners (aver- age num-	
				bers.						Expressed	in thousan	ds.		ber).	_0.0,
Wall plaster ¹	1909 1904	198 176	5,624 4,459	60 72	773 629	4, 791 3, 758	25,892 20,054	\$16,885 13,204	\$1,049 620	\$2,391 1,890	\$6,007 4,726	\$12,804 10,164	\$6,797 5,438	27.5	26.0
Washing machines and clothes wringers.	1909 1904 1899	100 92 118	2,294 1,861	76 68	383 171 104	1,835 1,622 1,509	3,351 3,564 2,732	5,318 2,052 2,405	466 148 104	904 684 549	2, 837 2, 213 2, 175	5, 825 3, 839 3, 735	2,988 1,626 1,560	13.1 7.5	51, 7 2, 8
Wasto	1909 1904 1899	53 41 25	2,129 1,716	41 41	191 116 58	1,897 1,559 1,091	4, 286 3, 863 2, 193	6, 125 3, 586 2, 437	290 164 85	716 495 327	8,837 G,825 4,000	11,398 8,343 4,880	2,561 1,518 880	21.7 42.9	36.6 71,0
Wheelbarrows	1909 1904 1899	24 26 15	775 665	17 12	94 69 31	064 584 321	1,486 1,282 762	1,510 1,045 514	81 76 27	321 296 127	715 494 180	1,625 1,178 454	910 684 274	13.7 81.9	37, 9 159, 5
Whips	1909 1904 1899	57 58 60	1,946 1,771	90 43	310 174 228	1,546 1,554 1,287	1,321 1,068 818	3,900 3,308 1,894	323 184 246	704 603 478	1,585 1,253 1,278	3,049 3,147 2,734	2,304 1,894 1,450	-0.5 20.7	25. 5 15. 1
Windmills	1909 1904 1899	34 53 68	2,742 2,341	18 25	387 387 281	2,337 1,929 2,045	3,301 3,694 2,214	5, 636 5, 837 4, 309	479 392 250	1,403 969 940	3,331 2,308 2,172	6,677 4,795 4,354	3,346 2,487 2,182	21. 2 -5. 7	39. 2 10. 1
Window shades and fix- tures.	1909 1904 1809	219 144 96	4,770 3,165	194 132	646 409 292	3,930 2,624 1,801	5,737 2,705 1,927	10,334 5,977 5,184	807 480 323	1,918 1,086 752	12, 653 5, 947 5, 575	18, 571 8, 931 8, 072	5, 918 2, 984 2, 497	49. 8 45. 7	107. 9 10. 6
Wire	1909 1904 1899	56 25 20	19,945 5,325	15 7	1,846 581 94	18,084 4,737 1,603	71,959 25,856 9,979	60, 157 14, 899 4, 242	2,199 793 136	10,316 2,859 860	60, 543 30, 063 7, 014	84,486 37,914 9,421	23, 943 7, 851 2, 407	281.8 195.5	122.8 302.4
Wirework, including wire rope and cable.	1909 1904 1899	611 649 596	14, 994 15, 967	484 652	2,162 1,936 995	12,348 13,379 9,142	20, 131 18, 280 12, 772	34, 970 26, 894 16, 345	2,674 2,117 940	6,331 6,100 3,894	24, 394 17, 856 10, 813	41,938 33,038 19,840	17,544 15,182 9,027	-7.7 46.3	26.9 66.5
Wood carpet	1909 1904 1899	10 20 31	221 445	9 22	28 50 49	184 373 608	269 473 534	423 330 412	33 45 35	138 269 362	228 351 418	490 801 1,057	262 450 639	-50.7 -38.7	-38.8 -24.2
Wood distillation, not in- cluding turpentine and rosin,2	1909 1904	120 141	3, 095 2, 655	56 82	318 301	2,721 2,272	9, 854 4, 620	13,017 10,507	355 298	1,463 1,067	5, 876 4, 848	9,737 7,813	3,861 2,965	19.8	24.6
Wood preserving	1909 1904 1899	53 26 21	2 , 875 859	1 7	471 115 54	2,403 737 478	10,647 3,439 1,007	12,408 2,935 1,230	517 158 57	1,066 315 205	9,328 2,463 1,825	14,099 3,368 2,396	4,771 905 571	226.1 54.2	318.6 40.6
	1909 1904 1899	1,050 1,097 1,166	16, 243 16, 837	1,097 1,226	1,007 924 565	14,139 14,687 11,558	48, 447 47, 595 31, 133	18,334 16,842 10,280	1,045 820 488	6,213 6,031 4,371	9,744 8,578 5,830	22, 199 20, 100 14, 318	12,455 11,591 8,488	-3.7 27.1	10, 1 40, 9
	1909 1904 1899	37 34 34	759 786	37 40	91 65 35	631 681 475	1,366 1,324 820	3, 248 2, 534 945	132 74 35	387 305 248	4,103 104 54	5,181 882 531	1,078 778 477	-7.3 43.4	487.4 66.1
9	1909 1904 1899	28 27 25	1,262 852	18 18	102 55 45	1,142 779 720	6,782 3,478 2,900	3,258 1,188 1,061	143 78 72	558 398 339	2, 122 215 194	3,289 1,053 890	1,167 838 696	46. 6 8. 2	212.3 18.3
goods, and wool hats.	1909 1904 1809	985 1,074 1,281	175,176 152,306	732 958	5,722 4,593 3,808	168, 722 146, 755 130, 697	362, 200 288, 969 244, 825	430,579 314,081 265,730	10,097 6,781 5,574	72, 427 57, 073 46, 812	282, 878 204, 613 153, 930	435, 979 319, 348 248, 798	153, 101 114, 735 94, 868	15.0 12.3	36.5 28.4
	1909 1904 1899	8 15 17	132 494	11 8	25 50 97	06 430 1, 215	136 1,767 2,354	254 3,860 4,078	39 59 113	67 263 687	115 386 988	390 1,058 2,050	275 672 1,662	-78.0 -64.1	-63.1 -60.1

^{&#}x27;Included in "lime and coment" in 1899.

'Included in "chemicals" in 1899.

'All other industries embrace "Millstones," 1 establishment; "ordnance and accessories," 2; "pulp, from fiber other than wood," 2; "straw goods, not elsewhere specified," 2; and "whalebone cutting," 1, in 1909. "Millstones," 2; "ordnance and accessories," 4; "pulp, from fiber other than wood," 1; "straw goods, not elsewhere specified," 0; "whalebone cutting," 2, in 1904. "Millstones," 3; "ordnance and accessories," 4; "pulp, from fiber other than wood," 3; "straw goods, not elsewhere specified," 4; "whalebone cutting," 3, in 1899.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES: 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

Note.—Primary horsepower includes power generated in manufacturing establishments plus electric and other power rented from ours) le sources; it does not include electric power generated by primary units of the establishments reporting.

[A minus sign (~) denotes decrease.]

	<u>-</u>	- II	***************************************] 	A Ininus si	gn (~) deno	tes decrease	-1	Margan de Augrenden au augul egent de August de Augrende de August de	erenteria con en controlina de la comita de la controlina de la controlina de la controlina de la controlina d La controlina de la controlina	- management - quantitative - quanti	T. a. b	Anna de la companya d	A district and the
Table III		Num-	PERSONS		ED IN IND	USTRY.				, ,			Value added by manu-	PERCE	
DIVISION AND STATE.	Cen- sus.	ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Pro- prie- tors and firm	Salaried em- ployees.	Wage earners (average number),	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	1	facture (value of products less cost of materials).	Wage corners (sver- age num-	
				mem- bers.				•]	Expressed	in thousand	fa.		ber).	200. 200
United States	1909 1904 1899	288, 491 216, 180 207, 514	6, 213, 612	273, 265 225, 673	790, 267 519, 556 364, 120		18,675,376 13,487,707 10,097,893	\$18,428,276 12,675,581 8,975,256	\$938,575 574,439 380,771	2,610,445	\$12,142,701 8,500,208 6,575,851	14,793,900	6, 223, 695	21.0 16.0	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVI-															
New England	1909 1904 1899	25, 351 22, 279 22, 576	1,212,158 1,023,708	24,171 22,698	85,697 60,258 45,402	1,101,290 940,752 851,903	2,715,121 2,125,815 1,792,342	2,503,854 1,870,995 1,507,630	112, 284 72, 799 53, 396	557,631 439,050 367,674	1,476,297 1,116,273 904,037	2,670,065 2,025,969 1,660,348	1,193,768 909,725 756,311	17.1 10.4	31.8 22.0
Middle Atlantic	1909 1904 1899		2,576,677 2,148,379	85, 516 74, 525	283,414 187,289 .127,326	2,207,747 1,886,565 1,604,844	5,531,502 4,255,264 3,139,128	6,505,675 4,742,357 3,450,619	345, 266 213, 371 141, 943	1, 182, 568 926, 145 729, 365	4,159,498 2,961,965 2,311,494	7,141,761 5,218,266 4,074,719	2,982,263 2,256,274 1,762,315	17.6 17.6	36. 9 28. 1
East North Central	1909 1904 1899	60,013 51,754 50,521	1,786,808 1,415,888	57,271 50,531	215,773 140,829 103,350	1,513,764 1,224,528 1,073,322	4,382,070 3,120,369 2,401,808	4,547,225 2,895,446 2,056,117	250, 508 151, 992 101, 500	827,152 615,643 473,040	3,084,472 2,045,537 1,647,577	5,211,702 3,605,368 2,853,056	2.177,220 1,559,831 1,205, 4 79	23.6 14.1	44.6 26.4
West North Central.	1909 1904 1899	27, 171 21, 492 20, 732	464, 460 374, 787	26,683 21,394	63,440 41,032 30,606	374,337 312,361 266,051	1,101,990 753,700 605,098	1,171,572 857,904 577,453	69, 504 41, 303 29, 127	204,792 157,843 117,209	1,241,855 862,011 647,565	1, 893, 899 1, 254, 445 972, 989	562,044 422,435 225,404	19.8 17.4	40.4 32.0
South Atlantic	1909 1904 1899	28,088 19,564 19,144	745,830 578,989	30,783 21,745	52,032 34,633 24,368	663,015 522,611 458,344	1,832,001 1,221,040 851,050	1,368,475 930,420 583,328	57, 272 34, 201 22, 408	244,378 175,461 130,864	790,005 550,162 395,686	1,381,186 974,028 711,800	304, 181 423, 925 315, 114	26.9 14.5	41.8 35.8
East South Central.	1909 1904 1899	15,381 10,311 10,058	305, 465 249, 892	17,208 11,449	26,485 17,214 11,204	261,772 221,229 177,208	1,036,560 753,928 513,425	586,276 405,361 234,014	29,008 17,417 10,385	102,191 83,942 56,093	252, 156 252, 156 176, 506	630, 488 444, 336 325, 686	294, 325 212, 180 148, 380 242, 312	18.8 24.8 42.6	35. 8 62. 8
West South Central.	1909 1904 1899	12,339 8,279 7,174	240,902 166,640	12,944 8,299	23, 438 14, 871 8, 255	204, 520 143, 470 113, 388	873,350 555,717 397,471	547,739 328,906 193,969	25, 382 15, 190 7, 334	97,646 67,128 42,715	1	625, 442 415, 232 232, 314 263, 996	168, 406 98, 804 135, 304	242.9	50. 6 64. 6 42. 9
Mountain	1909 1904 1899	5,254 3,610 3,146	89,862 61,812	4,849 3,302	9,578 5,720 3,486	75, 435 52, 790 44, 497	400,766 241,825 123,012	348,977 220,569 126,724	12,522 7,541 3,597 36,829	56,870 39,646 27,714 153,810	152,813 115,666	254,663 191,825	191,850 76,219 349.834	18.6	32.8
Pacific	1909 1904 1899	13,579 11,192 8,329	256,416 193,517	13,840 11,730	29,410 17,710 10,123	213, 166 164, 077 123, 206	802,016 460,049 274,559	848, 477 423, 623 245, 402	20, 625 10,781	106, 187 63, 777	212,489	551,565	239,676 140,850	33.2	51.2
NEW ENGLAND:	1909	3,546	88,476	3,661	4,860	79,955	459, 599	202, 260	5,797	37,632	97,101	176, 629	78,928	6.7 7.2	22. 1 27. 1
Maine	1904 1899	3,145 2,878	82,109	3,379	3,772 3,103	74,958 69,914	343,627 259,232 293,991	143,708 114,008 139,990	3,989 3,051 4,191	32, 692 25, 731 35, 200	61,219	144,620 112,959 164,581	63,978 51,749 66,424	20.3	33.1
New Hampshire	1909 1904 1899	1	84, 191 69, 758	2,014 1,726	2,666 2,068	1	218,344 200,975 159,445	109, 495 92, 146 73, 470	2,972 2,200 2,803	27,693	73,216 60,163	107,591	50, 305 47, 428 33, 487	2.1	8.1
Vermont	1909 1904 1899	1,938	38,580 37,015	2,113 1,856	2,053 1,695		140,616 126,124	62,659 43,500 1,279,687	2,103 1,610 63,279	15, 221	32, 436 26, 383 820, 765	62,084 51,515 1.490,529	20, 654 25, 130 659, 764	17.5	32.4
Massachusetts	1909 1904 1899	10,723	644,399 532,481	11,194 11,258	32,824 25,256	488, 399 438, 234	1,175,071 938,007 796,061 226,740	965, 949 781, 868	29,654	232, 388 195, 278	625, 411 498, 658	1,124,002 907,627	497, 681 498, 972	15.7	23.
Rhode Island	1909 1904 1899	1,617	122, 641 104, 299	1,721 1,561	7,382 5,420 4,022	97,318	181,017 153,619	215, 901 176, 901	7,041 5,300	43, 113 35, 994	112,872 87,951	1	122, 152 99, 238 77, 598	10.2	22.1
Connecticut	1909 1904 1899	3,477	233,871 198,046	3, 468 2, 918	19,611 13,523 9,258	210,792 181,605 159,733	400,275 304,204 256,331	373, 283	25,637 17,040 11,755	110, 119 87, 942 73, 294	257,256 191,303 169,673	490, 272 369, 682 315, 196	233, 013 177, 760 145, 434	13.7	32.1 17.
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				47, 569		1.003.981	1,997,662	2,779,497	186,032	557, 231	1,856,904	3,249,490 2,488,344	1,512,586 1,139,743	17. 2 17. 9	25. 21.
New York	1909 1904 1899	37,194 35,957	996,725	41,766	98,012	856,947 726,909	1,516,592 1,099,931	2,031,460 1,523,503	111,145 76,740 48,337	337, 324	1,618,377	1,871,831	853, 454 425, 495	22.5	47.
New Jersey	1909 1904 1899	7,010	296, 262	8, 204 6, 730	23,196	1 .	322,503	FN .	28,957 19,058	128, 168 95, 168	470,440 334,720	774, 369 553, 006	303, 929 218, 280 1, 044, 182	15.0	34.
Pennsylvania	1904	23,495	855, 392	29,743 26,029	94,888 66,081 43,935	877,543 763,282 663,960	2,921,547 2,302,398 1,716,694	2,749,006 1,995,837 1,449,815	73,269	367.961	1,142,942	2,626,742 1,935,551 1,649,882	691,581	15.0	18.
East North Central Ohio	1909 1904 1899	13,785	417,946	14, 719 13, 657	61,351 7 39,991 28,100	445,934 364,298 308,109	1,583,155 1,116,932 783,665	1,300,733 856,989 570,909	43,435	245, 450 182, 420 136, 420	824,202 127,637 409,301	980,812	433, 175 339, 268		25.
Indiana	1	7,969 7,044	218, 263 176, 227	7,676 7,19	23,60	186,984 154,174	633,377 380,758	312,071	15,029	72,059	220,507 195,163	393,954 337,072	173, 447 141, 909	16.9	16.
Illinois	1	18,026 14,921	561, 044 447, 947	17, 357 13, 990	77,92	465,764 379,436	741,555	975,845	91,448 60,560 40,549	208,400	5 840,057	1,919,277 1,410,342 1,120,858	570,286	22. S 14. C	25.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS—MANUFACTURES.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES: 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

[See explanatory note on the first page of this table.]

Table 111—Contd.			PERSON	s engag	ED IN IN	DUSTRY.							Value added by	PER CE	NT OF
DIVISION AND STATE.	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	Proprietors and firm mem-	Salaried em- ployees	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.		manu- facture (value of products less cost of materials).	Wage earners (aver- age num-	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL—				bers.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				1	l	in thousand	as.	-	ber).	
Continued. Michigan	1909	9,159	271,071	8,965	30,607	231,499	598, 288	\$583,947	\$34,870	\$118,068	\$368,612	\$685,109	8040		
	1904	7, 446 7, 310	200,196	7,732	17,235 13,350	175, 229 155, 800	440, 890 368, 497	337,894 246,996	17, 470 12, 336	81, 279 62, 532	230, 081 175, 966	429, 120 319, 692	\$316,497 199,039 143,726	32.1 12.5	59. 34.
Wisconsin	1909 1904 1899	9,721 8,558 7,841	213, 426 173, 572	8,556 7,961	22, 287 14, 220 10, 480	182,583 151,391 137,525	554, 179 440, 234 364, 380	605, 657 412, 647 286, 061	25,737 15,498 10,493	93,905 71,472 55,696	346,356 227,255 185,695	590,305 411,140 326,753	243, 949 183, 885	20.6 10.1	43. 25.
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:			104 409	£ 270				· .		,	·		141,058		•••••
Minnesota	1909 1904 1899	5, 501 4, 756 4, 008	104,406 83,301	5,376 4,524	14,263 9,141 6,625	84,767 69,636 64,557	297,670 220,934 180,124	275, 416 184, 903 133, 077	15,451 9,033 6,064	47,471 35,843 29,029	281,622 210,554 150,299	409, 420 307, 858 223, 693	127,798 97,304 73,394	21.7 7.9	33. 37.
Iowa	1909 1904 1899	5, 528 4, 785 4, 828	78,360 61,361	5,323 4,758	11,402 7,122 5,159	61,635 40,481 44,420	155,384 118,065 106,664	171, 219 111, 428 85, 668	10,972 5,948 4,233	32, 542 22, 997 18, 021	170,707 102,844 85,779	259, 238 160, 572 132, 871	88,531 57,728 47,092	24.6 11.4	61. 6 20. 8
Missouri	1909 1904 1899	8, 375 6, 464 6, 853	185,705 156,585	8,226 6,200	24,486 17,119 12,474	152,993 133,167 107,704	340,467 247,861 189,117	444,343 379,369 223,781	28,004 19,002 13,295	80,843 66,644 40,714	354,411 252,258 184,189	574,111 439,549 316,304	219,700 187,291 132,115	14.9 23.6	30.6 39.0
North Dakota	1909 1904 1809	752 507 337	4,148 2,545	723 494	636 206 152	2,789 1,755 1,358	13,196 9,873 7,351	11,585 5,704 3,512	629 258 130	1,787 1,032 671	13,674 7,006 4,151	19,137 10,218 6,260	5,463 3,122 2,109	58.9 29.2	87.3 63.3
South Dakota	1909 1904 1809	1,020 686 624	5,226 3,582	942 649	682 441 288	3,602 2,492 2,224	17,660 11,154 11,775	13,018 7,585 6,051	616 204 175	2,297 $1,422$ $1,130$	11,476 8,697 6,484	17,870 13,086 9,530	6,394 4,389 3,046	44, 5 12, 0	36.6 37.3
Nebraska	1909 1904 1809	2,500 1,819 1,695	31,966 25,356	2,522 1,904	5,108 3,192 2,296	24,336 20,260 18,669	64,406 46,372 41,825	99, 901 80, 235 65, 906	5,491 3,075 2,107	13,948 11,022 8,842	151,081 124,052 95,925	199,019 154,918 130,302	47,938 30,866 34,377	20.1 8.5	28. 18.
Kansas	1909 1904 1899	3,435 2,475 2,299	54, 649 42, 057	3,571 2,766	6,863 3,721 3,612	44,215 35,570 27,119	213,141 99,441 68,242	156,090 88,680 59,458	7,351 3,693 3,123	25, 904 18, 883 12, 802	258, 884 156, 510 120, 738	325, 104 108, 245 154, 009	66, 220 41, 735 33, 271	24.3 31.2	64. 28.
South Atlantic: Delaware	1909	726	23, 984	722	2,024	21,238	52,779	60,906	2,322	10, 296	30,938	52,840	21,902	15.0	28.
	1904 1899	631 633	28, 984 20, 567	641	1,451 1,189	18,475 20,562	49,490 40,134	50, 926 38, 791	1,629 1,337	8,158 8,457	24,884 24,725	41,160 41,321	16, 276 16, 596	-10.2	0.
Maryland	1000 1904 1809	4,837 3,852 3,886	125,480 107,303	5,376 4,505	12,192 8,624 6,741	107,921 94,174 94,170	218, 244 165, 449 132, 052	251,227 201,878 149,155	13,617 8,844 6,845	45, 436 36, 144 32, 414	199, 040 150, 024 129, 355	315,669 243,376 211,076	116,620 93,352 81,721	14.6 (¹)	29. 15.
District of Columbia .	1909 1904 1899	518 482 491	9,758 7,778	475 473	1,576 1,006 957	7,707 6,209 6,155	16,503 12,592 10,255	30,553 20,200 17,961	1,846 1,207 872	4,089 3,650 8,023	10,247 7,732 7,475	25, 289 18, 359 16, 426	15,042 10,627 8,951	22, 4 2, 3	37.1 11.1
Virginia	1909 1904 1809	5,685 3,187 3,186	120,797 88,898	6,570 3,643	8,551 4,070 3,828	105,676 80,285 66,223	283, 928 176, 998 136, 696	216, 392 147, 989 92, 300	0,101 4,875 3,630	38,154 27,943 20,274	125, 583 83, 649 59, 360	210, 794 148, 857 108, 644	94,211 65,208 49,284	31.6 21.2	47.1 37.0
West Virginia	1909 1904 1899	2,586 2,109 1,824	71,463 48,880	2,599 2,230	4,971 2,892 1,744	63,893 43,758 33,080	217,496 138,578 91,894	150,922 86,821 49,103	5,710 2,800 1,519	33,000 21,153 12,640	92,878 54,419 37,228	101,949 99,041 67,007	69,071 44,622 29,779	46.0 32.3	63. 47.
North Carolina	1909 1904 1899	4,931 3,272 3,465	133, 453 98, 142	5, 451 3, 731	6,529 4,072 2,894	121,473 85,339 72,322	378, 556 216, 622 154, 467	217,185 141,001 68,283	0,903 8,795 2,395	34,355 21,875 14,052	121,861 70,268 44,854	216,656 142,521 85,274	94,795 63,253 40,420	42.3 18.0	52. 67.
South Carolina	1909 1904 1899	1,854 1,399 1,309	78,040 03,071	1,737 1,241	3,257 2,389 1,419	78,046 59,441 47,025	276, 378 197, 479 112, 697	173, 221 113, 422 62, 750	8,750 2,355 1,307	20,361 13,869 9,130	66, 351 49, 969 30, 486	113, 286 79, 376 53, 336	46,885 29,407 22,850	22. 9 26. 4	42. 48.
Georgia	1909 1904 1899	4,792 3,219 3,015	118,036 102,365	5,141 3,512	8,307 6,104 3,815	104, 588 92, 749 83, 336	298, 241 220, 419 130, 499	202,778 135,211 79,303	9,062 5,927 3,204	34,805 27,303 19,958	116,970 83,625 49,856	202,863 151,040 94,532	85,893 67,415 45,176	12.8 11.3	34. 59.
Florida	1909 1904	2,159 1,413	04,810 46,985	2,712 1,769	4,625 3,125 1,781	57, 473 42, 091 35, 471	89,816 43,413	65, 291 32, 972 25, 682	4,955 2,670	22,082 15,707	26, 128 16, 532	72,890 50,298	46,762 33,766 21,337	36, 5 18, 7	44. 47.
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1890	1,275		*******		35, 471	86, 350		1,200	10,916	12,847	34,184			
	1900 1904 1800	4,776 3,734 3,648	79,060 69,755	5,050 4,108	8,010 5,853 4,356	65, 400 59, 794 51, 735	230, 224 174, 625 144, 161	172,779 147,282 87,996	9,603 5,871 4,185	27,888 24,439 18,454	111,770 86,545 67,406	223,754 159,754 126,509	111,975 73,209 59,103	9. 4 15. 6	40. 26.
	1909 1904 1809	4,609 3,175 3,116	87,672 69,287	5,415 3,805	8,417 4,910 3,329	73,840 60,572 45,963	242,277 175,780 130,318	107,924 102,440 63,140	9,186 5,081 3,048	28, 251 22, 806 14, 727	104, 016 79, 352 54, 559	180, 217 137, 961 92, 749	76, 201 58, 609 38, 190	21.9 31.8	30. 48.
	1909 1904 1899	3,398 1.882 2,000	81,972 67,884	3,769 1,948	6,055 8,763 2,250	72, 148 62, 173 52, 711	357,837 293,185 173,208	173,180 105,383 60,166	6,565 3,867 2,059	27,284 21,878 14,912	83,442 60,458 87,998	145,902 109,170 72,110	62,520 48,712 34,112	16.0 18.0	33. 51.
	1909 1904 1899	2,598 1,520 1,294	50,761 42,966	2,974 1,588	3,403 2,688 1,260	50, 384 38, 690 26, 799	206, 222 110, 338 65, 738	72,393 50,256 22,712	3,654 2,598 1,093	18,768 14,819 7,910	36, 926 25, 801 16, 543	80,555 57,451 33,718	43,629 31,650 17,175	30. 2 44. 4	40. 70.

1 Loss than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES: 1909, 1904, AND 1899—Continued.

Table 111—Contd.			PERSONS	ENGAGE	d in ini	OUSTRY.		1	S. Debres				Value added by manu-	PER CE INCRE	
DIVISION AND STATE.	Cen- sus.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Total.	and	Salaried em- ployees.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse- power.	Capital,	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	facture	Balletti-	of prod-
				bers.					I	Expressed	in thousand	ds.		bez).	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:)	
Arkansas	1909 1904 1899	2,925 1,907 1,746	51,730 37,557	3,455 2,140	3,293 2,328 1,549	44, 982 33, 089 31, 525	173,088 109,509 79,560	\$70,174 46,306 25,385	\$3,461 2,310 1,262	\$19,113 14,544 10,184	\$34,935 21,799 18,268	\$74,916 53,985 39,888	\$39,981 32,666 21,660	35.9 5.0	39. 35. (
Louisiana	1909 1904 1899	2,516 2,091 1,826	86,563 63,735	2,295 1,899	8,103 5,977 3,576	76, 165 55, 859 40, 878	346,652 251,963 190,182	221,816 150,811 100,875	9.008 6.044 2,934	33, 386 25, 316 14, 725	134,865 117,635 75,404	223,949 186,380 111,388	89,084 69,345 35,994	36. 4 36. 6	20.1 67.1
	1909 11904 11899	2,310 1,123 495	18,034 7,456	2,698 1,187	2,193 813 269	13,143 5,456 2,381	71,139 29,608 11,572	38,873 16,124 4,054	2,645 718 219	7.240 2,799 894	34, 153 16, 394 5, 430	53,682 24,459 8,134	19,529 8,065 2,704	140.9 129.1	119.5 200.7
Texas	1909 1904 1899	4,588 3,158 3,107	84,575 57,892	4,496 3,073	9,849 5,753 2,861	70,230 49,066 28,604	282,471 164,637 116,157	216,876 115,665 63,655	10,868 6,118 2,919	37,997 24,469 16,912	178,178 91,694 54,388	272, 896 150, 528 92, 894	94,718 56,924 28,506	3.1 37.1	81.5 62.0
MOUNTAIN:										45.007	49_180	73.272	24.092	20.1	10.1
Montana	1909 1904 1899	677 382 395	13,694 10,196	659 334	1,380 905 508	11,655 8,957 9,854	90,402 45,736 43,679	44, 588 52, 590 38, 225	2,654 1,506 786	16,901 8,652 7,377	40,930 30,068	66, 415 52, 745	25. 4%5 22, 677	-9.1	25.1
Idaho	1909 1904 1899	725 364 287	9,909 3,791	831 371	858 359 92	8,220 3,061 1,552	42,804 16,987 5,649	32,477 9,689 2,130	984 379 66	5, 49 8 2,059 818	9,920 4,069 1,428	22, 469 8, 769 3, 601	12,480 4,700 1,562	168.5 97.2	155 192
Wyoming	1909 1904 1899	268 169 139	3,393 2,163	263 150	263 179 87	2,867 1,834 2,060	7,628 3,604 3,820	6.195 2,696 2,048	311 206 91	2.081 1,261 1,209	2,608 1,301 1,370	6, 269 3, 523 3, 268	3,641 2,222 1,898	56.3 -11.0	77.
Colorado	1909 1904 1899	2,034 1,606 1,323	34,115 25,888	1,722 1,398	4,326 2,677 1,870	28,067 21,813 19,498	154,615 124,907 43,434	162,668 107,664 58,173	5,648 3,549 2,059	19,912 15,100 11,708	80, 491 63, 114 60, 751		49,553 37,630 28,317	28.7 11.9	28. 12.
New Mexico	1909 1904 1899		4,766 3,891	288 189	335 224 88	4,143 3,478 2,490	15,465 5,948 3,658	7,743 4,638 2,161	264	2,591 2,153 1,199	3, 261 2, 236 1, 999		4,637 3,470 2,062	19.1 39.7	38. 4 0.
Arizona	1909 1904 1899	169	7, 202 5, 217	261 133	500 291 205	4,793	39,140 21,412 8,537	32,873 14,396 9,517	472	5,505 3,969 2,287	33,606 14,595 7,877	28,083	13,688	34.4 53.3	
Utah	1909 1904 1899	606		688 619		8,052	42,947 19,397 12,674	52,627 26,004 13,219	1,039	8, 400 5, 158 2, 763	41,266 24,94 11,44	38,927	13.987 6,542	48.8	116.
Nevada		177 115	1,016	137 108		802	7,765 2,834 1,561	9,806 2,892 1,251	126	1,982 694 353	8,300 1,625 662	3,00	3,521 1,466 566	59.1	2823. 145.
PACIFIC:	12000							222, 261	9.827	49,766	117.888	220,74	102.85	52. 9	
Washington	1909 1904 1899	2,751	51,459	3,264 2,602		45,199	168,342	96,953	4.093	30,087	66, 166	128,822	2 62,65	6 43.4	
Oregon		2,246 1,602	34,722 22,018		3, 473	28,750 18,523	175,019 81,348	89,080 44,022	4,047 2,133	19,902 11,443 6,822	29,59	7 55,52 9 36,59	5 24.92 3 15,80	28.1	51.
California		7,659 6,839	141,576 120,040	7,402	18, 203	115, 296 100, 355	329,100 210,359	282,64	7 14,399	64,657	215,72	6 367,21	151,493	2 🖟 200. C	

¹ Includes Indian Territory.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS—MANUFACTURES.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR THE 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1909, 1904, AND 1899.

Note.—The figures for some cities do not agree with those published in 1904 because it was necessary to revise the totals in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the cities.

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.]

Table 112.			PERSON	NS ENGAG	ED IN IN		ligh (—) di						Value	PER C	ENT OF
CITY.	Cen- sus.	Number of establishments.	Total.	Proprietors and firm	Salaried em- ployees.	Wage earners (average number)	Primary horse- power.	Capital.	Sala- ries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	added by manu- facture (value of products less cost of ma- terials).	Wor	Value of prod-
New York, N.Y	1000	05.000	000 710	bers.					T	1	in thousand	ī		ber).	ucts.
	1904 1899	25,938 20,839 19,243	680,510 552,952	20,055 24,650	97,453 63,586 43,783	554,002 464,716 388,586	429,003	\$1,364,353 1,042,946 853,238	\$122,074 73,028 51,656	\$323,698 248,128 196,656	\$1,092,155 818,029 634,210	\$2,029,693 1,526,523 1,172,870	\$937, 538 708, 494 538, 660	19.2 19.6	33. (30. 2
Chicago, Ill	1909 1904 1899	9,656 8,159 7,668	356,954 289,529	8,156 7,269	54,821 40,276 32,406	293,977 241,984 221,191	525,236	971, 841 637, 743 511, 249	05, 925 45, 601 32, 068	174, 112 136, 405 108, 727	793, 470 589, 914 502, 222	1 281, 171 955, 036 797, 879	487,701 365,122 295,657	21.5 9.4	34, 1 19, 7
Philadelphia, Pa	1909 1904 1899	8,379 7,087 7,503	294, 498 259, 878	9,162 8,140	33,452 22,839 17,498	251,884 228,899 214,775	365,950	691, 397 520, 179 445, 725	39,446 25,396 18,931	126,381 107,640 94,737	429,092 333,352 295,175	748,076 591,388 519,982	316, 984 258, 036	10.0 6.6	26.2 13.7
St. Louis, Mo	1909 1904 1809	2,667 2,482 2,646	104, 587 95, 962	1,809 1,883	15,347 11,381	87,371 82,698	163,615	269, 392 265, 937	19,671 13,475 10,079	48,535 42,642	188, 189 137, 740	328, 495 267, 307 193, 733	224,807 140,306 129,567	5.6 27.6	22.9 38.0
Clayeland, Ohio	1	2,148 1,616	98, 686 72, 362	1,718 1,445	8,867 12,240 6,876	84,728 64,041	199,898	150, 526 227, 397 156, 321 101, 243	15,506 8,299 5,453	29, 145 48, 053 33, 450	101, 838 154, 915 97, 578 76, 465	193,733 271,961 171,924	91,895 117,046 74,346	32.3	58, 2 23, 4
Detroit, Mich	1909 1904	1,350 2,036 1,362	95, 841 55, 718	1,804 1,312	5,064 13,026 5,923 4,947	55, 341 81, 011 48, 483	114, 190	190, 125	5,453 15,260 6,126 4,726	26,518 43,007 22,558 15,317	76, 465 130, 218 66, 581	139, 356 252, 902 128, 247 88, 366	62,891 122,774	67.1 26.3	97.3 45.1
Pittsburgh, Pa	1800 1900 1904	1, 259 1, 659 1, 562	79, 625 81, 407	1,553 1,516	10.598	48, 483 38, 373 67, 474 71, 618	307, 666	91, 038 67, 224 283, 139 200, 705	4,726 12,683 9,753 6,351	15,317 39,973 39,805	47,007 148,527 124,581		01, 666 41, 359 94, 927	5.8	•••••
Boston, Mass	1899 1909 1904	1, 301 3, 155 2, 747 2, 878	85, 158 71, 421	2,873 2,833	8,273 5,850 12,648	71, 794 69, 637 59, 160	68, 419	200, 765 211, 774 175, 182	15,641	37, 035 39, 910	128, 458	243, 454 211, 259 218, 198 237, 457	86, 678 89, 740 112, 880	-0.2 17.7	15.2 -3.2
Buffalo, N. Y	1899 1909 1904	2,878 1,753 1,538	61,246	1, 489 1, 559	9,428 7,691 8,345	52, 853 51, 412	121,791	175, 182 131, 563 130, 143 193, 041	10,464 8,180 9,347 5,542	31,873 28,209 28,727	94, 603 82, 295 136, 538	184, 351 162, 765 218, 804	89,748 80,470 82,266	11.9	28.8 13.3
Milwaukee, Wis	1899	1,478	68,933 40,843	1, 472	5, 264 3, 767 7, 959	43, 567 34, 275 59, 502	94, 254	137,023 95,740 219,391	5,542 3,429 9,405	21,622 15,678 31,437	88, 367 65, 939 120, 621	147,378 105,627	59,011 39,688	27.1	48, 5 39, 5
Newark, N. J	1904 1899 1909	1,764 1,527 1,419	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1, 393	5,084 4,077 8,327	50, 502 43, 366 41, 220 50, 955	78, 263	219;391 161,494 105,504	5,837 4,305	20,809 17,102	71, 103 59, 694	208, 324 137, 095 110, 854	87,703 66,892 51,160	37. 2 5. 2	51.0 24.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	1904 1899	1,600 1,573	69, 986 57, 463	1,704	5, 135 4, 146	50,697 42,878		154, 233 119, 026 97, 182	11,777 6,685 5,256	33,070 25,622 20,305	114,679 80,689 60,772	202, 511 150, 055 112, 728	87,832 69,366 51,956	18.3 18.2	35.0 33.1
	1909 1904 1899	2, 184 2, 171 2, 454	72,488 68,954	2, 015 2, 180	10, 281 8, 190 6, 164	60, 192 58, 584 54, 942	88,597	150, 254 130, 272 103, 464	12,759 9,077 6,437	31, 101 27, 390 23, 104	101,932 83,258 71,301	194,516 106,059 141,678	92,584 82,801 70,287	2, 7 6. 6	17.1 17.2
Baltimore, Md	1909 1904 1899	2,502 2,158 2,274	83, 473 74, 234	2,660 2,432	9, 369 6, 752 5, 501	71, 444 65, 050 66, 571	76,764	164,437 146,961 107,217	10,571 6,997 5,871	31, 171 25, 507 23, 493	107, 024 80, 555 75, 223	186,978 150,171 135,108	79, 954 69, 616 50, 885	9.8 -2.3	24.5 11.1
Minneapolis, Minn	1909 1904 1899	1, 102 870 780	33, 923 26, 045	1,012 847	5,949 3,527 2,158	26,962 21,671 19,620	89,247	90, 382 66, 135 50, 177	6,277 3,536 2,113	15,638 11,418 9,383	119, 993 88, 882 68, 910	165,405 121,163 94,408	45, 412 32, 281 25, 498	24, 4 10. 5	36. 5 28. 3
Kansas City, Kans	1900 1904 1899	165 100 114	14,333 11,761	142 82	1,897 1,150 2,063	12,294 10,529 9,483	31,885	42,817 27,773	2, 138 1, 216	7,027 5,449	144, 390 83, 883	164,081 96,473	19,691 12,590	16.8 11.0	70. 1 20. 6
	1909 1904 1800	1,796 2,251 1,748	36,910 46,666	2,544 3,047	6, 122 5, 190 3, 413	28, 244 38, 420	49,934	18, 236 133, 824 102, 362	8,086 6,630 3,929	4, 250 22, 381 25, 015 17, 259	68, 875 76, 217 75, 046	80,023 133,041 137,788 107,024	11, 148 56, 824 61, 842	-26.5 18.0	-3.4 28.7
Jersey City, N. J	1909 1904	745 628	30, 239 23, 312	614 580	4, 171 2, 379 1, 614	32, 555 25, 454 20, 353 17, 391	35,917	60, 643 79, 794 82, 395 78, 612	5,049	17, 259 13, 210 10, 021	65, 535 89, 317 48, 790 50, 266	107, 024 128, 775 75, 741 72, 930	41,489 39,458	25. 1 17. 0	70.0 3.9
Indianapolis, Ind	1809 1909 1904	536 855 810	37, 929 31, 431	631 591	5, 483	17,391 31,815 26,725	50,872	78, 612 76, 497 53, 420 34, 736	2,990 2,039 6,494 4,096	7,965	50, 266 84, 151 51, 763	72, 930 126, 522 82, 228 59, 322	26,942 22,664 42,371	19.0 27.4	53. 9 38. 6
Providence, R. I	1899 1909 1904	1,080 881	51,667 43,748	1,017 893	4, 115 2, 325 4, 269 3, 051	20, 985 46, 381 39, 804	56, 410	34,736 118,512 95,666	2,248 5,650	12,620 8,844 24,449	38, 287 64, 770 49, 973	59, 322 120, 241 91, 981 78, 657	42,371 30,465 21,035 55,471 42,008	16.5	30.7 16.9
Rochester, N. Y	1899 1909 1904	929 1,203 1,109 1,221	46,617 37,128	1,042 1,084	2, 493 6, 467 4, 265	38,368 39,108 31,779 28,049	39, 277	79,686 95,708 69,807 45,210	3,819 3,053 7,734 4,529 3,131	19,555 16,931 21,518 14,702	42,551 50,674 37,918	78, 657 112, 676 81, 100	36, 106 62, 002 43, 191	23. 1 13. 3	38.9 35.9
Louisville, Ky	1909 1904	903 842	32,397 28,817	669 706	3,061 4,705 3,126	27,023 24,985	49, 926	45,210 79,437 79,999	3, 131 5, 533 3, 367	11,366 12,460 10,812	28, 245 54, 128 45, 682	59,009 101,284 83,204	31, 424 47, 156 37, 522	8. 2 8. 3	21.7 25.9
South Omaha, Nebr	1899 1900 1904 1899	860 - 71 41 41	7,659 6,571	63 34	2, 491 1, 290 875	23,062 6,306 5,662	11,859	19,877 20,564	2,595 1,559 950	8,436 3,544 3,210 3,115	34,876 77,673 59,193	66, 110 92, 436 67, 415	31,234 14,763 8,222	11. 4 10. 5	37.1 -3.0
Youngstown, Ohio	1909 1904 1809	115 113 103	11,851 8,903	94 86	709 1,259 722	6, 327 10, 498 8, 095 8, 679	140,907	16,382 87,160 40,956	736 1,593 870	7,835 5,460	61,018 62,292 35,183	69,509 81,271 46,853	8, 491 18, 979 11, 670	29.7 -6.7	73. 5 38. 2
Lawrence, Mass	1909 1904 1809	162 187 167	31,589 22,726	145 183	902 633 648	8, 679 30, 542 21, 910 20, 899	73,066	22,064 79,550 60,063	478 1,581 071	4,730 13,787 8,908 8,197	23, 133 45, 438 29, 416	33, 908 79, 993 48, 037 41, 742	10,775 . 34,555 18,621	39. 4 4. 8	66.5 15.1
New Orleans, La 1	1909 1904 1899	848 600	20,938 20,406	754 606	2,998 2,332 1,579	17, 186 17, 468	38, 145	48,827 56,934 56,995 42,858	997 3,240 2,386 1,667	8,197 8,020 7,396 6,176	24,842 48,732 58,828 40,385	41,742 78,794 81,411 57,446	16,900 30,062 22,583 17,061	-1.6 7.9	-3.2 41.7

Note.—The figures for some cities do not agree with those published in 1904, because it was necessary to revise the totals in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the cities. Figures for 1904 and 1899 are available for cities which had between 8,000 and 18,000 inhabitants in 1900 comparative data are not available.

able 113.		ER OF I			NUMBER (EARNERS,	OF WAGE	VALUE	of Produ	cts.	VALUE ADDED BY MANUFAC TUBE (VALUE OF PRODUCT LESS COST OF MATERIALS).				
CITY.								Ex	pressed in t	housands.				
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1994	1896		
LABAMA: Anniston	39	35	0.5	0.107				22.22						
Bessemer	31		25	2, 167 1, 816	2,005	1,445	\$4,333 6,106	\$3,327	\$1,863	\$1,509 1,867	\$1,440	\$		
BirminghamGadsden	248 27	122	109	8,999 786	3,987	3,490	24, 128	7,593	8,509	10,118	3,644	4,6		
Mobile	126	139	113	2,362	2,496	2,371	1,525 5,429	4,942	3,486	621 2.490	2,620	1,		
MontgomerySelma	73 35	59 26	52 32	2, 284 813	1,940 668	1,528 699	5, 443 2, 382	3,878 1,139	3,486 2,944 1,419	2,420 787	1,689 519	1.		
rizona:														
Phoenix. Tucson.	57 35			304 555			1,467 2,037			608 767				
RKANSAS:	10							1						
Argenta Fort Smith	18 83 71 125	63	66	2, 157 1, 455	1,049	677	4,842 3,739	2,329	1,491	2,157 1,733	1,226			
Hot Springs	71	22	21	1,455 335	239	94	844	597	191	541	309	1		
Hot Springs Little Rock. Pine Bluff.	125 42	104 34	62 37	2,017 1,118	1,971 1,425	1,397 990	6,882 2,387	4,690 2,500	3,379 1,541	2,568 1,083	2,131 1,079	1,		
alifornia:														
Alameda. Bakersfield.	51 27	30	23	915 746	279	372	2,554 2,819	697	1,335	1,625 1,119	464			
Berkeley	84	44	22	1,084	338	211	4,435	1,474	661	1,748	692			
Fresno	48 76	80	62	946 1,938	1,915	819	3,012 11,090	9,754	2,752	1,518 3,098	2,926	1		
Fresno. Long Beach Los Angeles. Oakland.	51			277			927			420		J		
Los Angeles	1,325	814 248	534 195	17, 327 6, 905	10,424 3,353	5,173 2,476	68, 586 22, 343	34,814 9,015	15, 134 5, 368	29,673 10,496	16, 125 4, 786	7.		
Pasadena	88 30	46	28	499	318	177	1.724	967	331	870	546	_		
PomonaRedlands.	30 37			224 147			560 518			230) 279		*****		
Riverside	53			267			1,178			511				
Sacramento. San Bernardino. San Diego. San Francisco.	211	156	111	4,514	4,203	3,686	13,977	10,073	9,495	7,683 897	4,929	4		
San Diego	41 117	89	57	729 1,071	541	255	1,660 4,741	1,974	670	2.074	838	*****		
San Francisco	1,796	2,251	1,748	28, 244	38, 429	32,555	133,041	137,788	107.024	56,804	61,842	41.		
San Jose Santa Barbara	153 51	153	124	1,430 265	1,260	1,221	5,611 1,169	4,298	3, 292	2,368 473	1,786	1,		
Santa Cruz	34			274			1, 161			493				
Stockton. Vallejo.	144 23	110	91	1,594 203	1,333	1,185	11,849 1,896	8,000	5, 525	3,529 492	2,180	1,		
vanejo	لامت						1,000							
LORADO:	59	49	34	516	410	409	1,733	1,161	845	910	690			
Colorado Springs Cripple Creek. Denver		22	35		51	167		223	441		147			
Denver	766	722 32	574	12,058	9,672 861	8,500 1,227	51, 538	36,660 5,446	37, 996 5, 883	20,611	15,660 1,562	13		
Leadville	94	80	34 69	1,320	941	7790	3,345	2,197	1,440	1,848	1,250	1		
Pueblo Trinidad	30			220	********		814		*********	503		· - ·-··		
nnecticut:					0.004	5 000	00.000	19,132	18, 515	E 4	3,824	3		
Ansonia Bridgeport Danbury Hartford	53 367	49 306	49 286	4, 127 25, 775	3,394 19,492	3,288 17,038	20,088 65,609	44.5RG	33.536	5,477 27,662	22,252 4,371	1 100		
Danbury	131	103	286 104	4,810	4,515	3,939	10.318	8,066	6, 527 23, 829	5,439	4,371	12		
Hartford	396 120 58	340	322 92	14,627 7,845	11,221 7,281	10,677 6,689	40,680 16,317	25,974 13,764	23,829 11,751	22,817 9,374	14, 487 8, 120	6		
Meriden	58	97 65 22 95	l an	2,434	2,318	2, 495	4,955 11,033	4,351 11,010	4, 152	2,613	1,788	1 1.		
Middletown Naugatuck borough New Britain.	24	22	22 82 437	3, 464 13, 513	3,628 10,073	3,160 8,019	11,033	11,019 14,960	8,887 11,096	3,704 12,606	3,750 9,292	2 6		
New Haven	111 590	490	437	23,547	21,437	17,594	22,021 51,071	39,666	34, 900	26,752	21, 145	18		
New London	70	57	54	2,225	2,554	1,963	4,483	4,710	4,221	1,952 4,587	2,183	1 2		
Norwich	91 86	87 62 43	89 49	4,470 3,984	3,706 3,341	3,172 2,445	9,389 8,739	6,022 5,890	5, 935 2, 920	5,695	2,979 3,560 3,769	2		
Torrington borough	54	43	37	4, 488 20, 170	4.025	2,445 3,161	12,550	9,674	9,178	5.087	3,759 14,557	12		
Stamford. Torrington borough. Waterbury. Willimantic.	54 169 47	143 35	124 30	20, 170 3, 020	15,406 2,852	13,225 2,258	50,350 6,733	32,367 4,902	30,330 3,023	21,624 2,589	2,832	1		
	71			, ,,,,,,	_,	,,,,,		-						
LAWARE: Wilmington	261	245	262	14,663	13,508	14,498	38,069	30,285	20, 587	15,093	12,194	12		
STRICT OF COLUMBIA	518	482	491	7,707	6,299	6, 155	25,289	18,359	16, 426	15,042	10,627	8.		
ORIDA: Jacksonville	114	195	74	1,988	2.650	1,238	6,722 3,965	5,340 4,254 1,937	1,799	2,725	2,550			
Key West	56	125 73	53 32	2,431 961	2,650 2,466	1,809	3,965	4,254	3,088 1,953	2,322 1,008	2,448 1,117	1		
Key WestPensacolaTampa	60 215	39 141	32 70	961 8,996	1,206 5,831	578 3,919	1,963 17,653	11,264	7,683,	10, 280	6,713	3		
OPGIA.						1000		1 100	678	783	495	-		
Athene	37	28 294	27	962 12,302	509 11,891	589 7.968	2,112 33,038	1,158 25,746	14, 419	16,620	12,305	6		
A 47am+a	483 71	Ř4	196 80	5,073	4, 839 254	5,563	10,456	8, 829	7,984	3,854	2,878	2		
Augusta Brunswick	.23	29	25	385	254	351 4,110	672 8.552	497 7,080	703 5.061	414 2,990	220 2,796	2		
	483 71 .23 55 80 36 137	29 52 61	58 66	4,661 3,729	4,434 3,661	4,110 2,994	10,703	7,297	5,452	2,833	2,796 2,181	2		
Macon	36			1.014			1,864		8,780	786 3,285	3,086	i		
		122	82	2,727 1,130	3,230	2,249	6,734 1,263	6,340	0, 150	3, and 501	e, vices	J		
Waycross	.21	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1,100			-,,					1		
			1 1	4		188	1			66	t	Ŧ		

Table 113—Continued.		ER OF E			NUMBER EARNERS.	OF WAGE	VALUI	e of produ	CTS.		DDED BY L VALUE OF I OST OF MAT	
CITY.								Exj	pressed in t	<u> </u>		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1890
LLINOIS:	69	62	59	2, 429	3,069	2, 174	\$10,096	\$8,697	\$4,250	6 0 004	41, 07.	
Aurora Belleville	165 119	103 96	97 89	5,095 1,872	4,078	3, 949 1, 335	10,954 4,015	7,329 4,357	5, 638 2, 873	\$2,834 5,373 2,291	\$3,274 3,791	\$1,77 3,04
Bloomington	107	81	68	2,077	2, 275	1,671	4,868	5,777	3,012	2,341	2,570 2,285	1,93 1,41
Cairo	56 33	57	53	$1,237 \\ 1,262$	1,435	1,501	4,440 2,942	4,382	3,116	1,483 1,759	1,544	1,21
Canton Champaign Chicago Chicago Chicago Heights Cleero town' Danville Decatur East St. Louis	42 9,656	36 8, 159	7,668	273 293 977	289 241,984	$245 \\ 221, 191$	1,281,171	486 955, 036	354 797,879	427 487,701	328	22
Chicago Heights	79			3,953			10,839		••••••	5,227	365,122	295,65
Danville	76	70	72	058 1,744	1,884	957	3,351	3,304	1,914	728 1,921	1,639	86
Decatur	157 139	116 91	108 58	2,699 5,252	2,340 4,505	1,920 3,106	9,768 18,228	8,667 10,586	$5,134 \\ 6,241$	3,850 6,788	3,074 4,890	1,77
4315111	115	76 33	80 27 51	6,094 837	4,885 738	4,376 400	11,120 3,778	9,349 2,551	6, 386 830	6,582	5,259	2,56 3,77
Evanston	60 69	61	51	2,853 1,465	1,516	1,333	7,811	3,100	2,708	1,428 3,394	968 1,686	1,3
Freeport Galesburg Jacksonville Jollet	62 57	58 55	39 55	1,465 947	1,447 899	1,070 1,066	2,919 2,209	2,218 1,082	1,450 1,684	1,503 992	1,282 880	8: 8:
Jollet.	. 137 55	104	135 36	6,383 1,349	5,792 1,038	5, 792 377	38, 817 2, 723	32,897 2,089	26, 132 649	11,059 1,230	11.638	8,9
Kankakee La Salle	29	49 24	26	1,293	1,197	017	5,308	3,158	3,309	2,380	1,063 1,280	3 9
Lincoln	40 35	39 34	36 39	220 948	236 1,022	188 632	570 1,434	784 1,309	375 764	280 765	409 787	2
Moline Oak Park village	66	62	39 55	5,449	3, 987	4,138	20,892	13, 158	9, 302	9,703	6,263	4,7
Ottawa	23	54	57	282	1,127	1,020	1,118	2,078	1,738	727	1,305	9
Peoria	283 235	$\frac{263}{234}$	291 198	5,981 4,032	5,834 4,602	5, 996 3, 815	63,061 11,436	2,078 60,420 10,748	44,569 7,919	45,288 5,644	44,585 5,560	31,5
Quiney Rook Island	74	72	66	1,754	1,703	1,885	5,387	5,333	4,622	2,569	2,753	3,5 1,9
Rockford	205 171	180 122	159 106	9,309 3,652	7,239 3,071	5,851 2,199	22, 266 8, 497	15, 276 5, 797	11,022 3,467	11,684 4,293	7,210 3,307	4,8 2,0
Rock ford Rock ford Springfield Streator Waukegan	45 59	34 41	42 32	1,275 3,090	1,544 825	1, 283 495	2,137 19,984	1,889 3,962	1, 245 733	1,320 5,820	1,305 1,004	1 8
		41	02	0,000	020	400	10,004	0,902	100	0,020	1,004	3
DIANA: 2 Anderson	116	102	96	4,393	3,079	3, 537	13,765	8, 181	8,296	5,638	3,321	3,8
	16			2,370			5,483			2, 423 3, 911		
Elwood	69 37	58 32	57 46	3,010 2,073	2,265 1,779	2, 123 2, 745	0,932 8,408	4,345 6,111	8, 933 9, 433	2,159	2,329 1,714	2,0 2,6
Evansville	299 230	268 193	273 178	8,997 10,298	7,758 7,729	6, 284 6, 519	22,929 23,687	18,091 14,011	12, 168 11, 263	10,135 12,272	7,909 6,992	5,6
Hammond	49	38	21 30	3,841	1,040 1	2,683	15,580	7,671	25,070	8,929	5,126	4,8
Indianapolis	33 855	36 810	30 697	1,376 31.815	1,311 26,725	1,240 20,085	2,228 126,522	2,081 82,228 4,526	1,725 59,322	1,098 42,371	985 30, 465	21,0
East Chicago Elkhart Elwood Evansville Fort Wayne Hammond Huntington Indianapolis Jeffersonville Kokomo	35	33 61	. 34 62	31,815 766 2,051	1,492 1,917	1,516 1,355	1,916 5,451	4,526 3,651	3,772 2,062	833 2,469	1,699 2,057	1,3 1,0
Lafavette	72 69	80	85	1,660	1,786	1,343	5,542	4,631	3, 514	2,096	1,928	1,
Laporte Logansport	41 68	61	68	1,674 2,160	1.720	1,310	3,972 4,201	2,956	2,100	2, 158 2, 219	1,394	1,0
Marion Michigan City Mishawaka	89 48	96 52	81 41	2,269 2,887	1,720 2,219 3,140	2,843 2,912	4,442	4,034 6,314	4,593 6,032	2, 118 2, 925	2,296 2,334	2,3
Mishawaka	42		1	3,445			8,200 10,883			5,613	1	l
Muncie	102 95	97 93	90 95	4,033 1,910	2,855 2,240	3,848 2,187	9,684 3,493	5,891 8,835	7,042 3,638	4,210 1,607	2,571 1,794	3,1 1,8
Pern	31 107	43 98	39 88	619 3,621	012 2,970	1,136 2,688	1,097 10,374	1,843 6,732	1,338 4,754	615 5,256	718 3,731	2,8
Richmond South Bend	218	156	131	11,789	8, 997	7,678	27,854	15,180	12,960	12,601	7,010	6,1
Terre Haute	170 84	$^{178}_{62}$	143 48	4,359 1,283	4,044 1,354	4,679 906	21,793 4,234	18,008 8,029	20,206 1,979	13, 136 1, 818	10,361	18,
*					. '				-			1.1
WA: Boone Burlington	34	34	35	330	367	485	682	714 5,779	629	399 3,798	3,073	2.
Codar Rapids	128 153	$\frac{109}{134}$	125 89	4,190 3,565	2,015 3,259	2,054 2,374	8,443 24,824	10,280	4,450 11,136	6,174	4,000	2, 2, 3,
Cliuton. Council Bluffs	69 101	83 71	81 74	2,414 1,434	2,153 1,001	2,502 788	7,480 3,769	4,906 1,924	6,203 1,692	2,850 1,812	2,260 994	2,
Davemort	232	173	163	4,231	3,840 4,155	3,403	18,802	13,696	9,872 8,397	7,231 10,020	4,857 6,441	4
Des Moines	387 156	291 150	218 161	5,383 5,168	4,274	3,479 4,658	23,585 15,376	15,085 9,279	9,651	6,266	4,573	4,
Dubuque. Fort Dodge Lowa City.	44 44	42	30	1,115 282	961	390	2,975 805	3,026	1,006	1,163 465	1,324	
K.eokuk	91	80	88	1,541	1,533	1,362	7,399	4,226	3,049	2,715	1,992 950	1, 1,
Marshalitown Mason City	49 49	44	44	1,365 807	.888	1, 112	7,399 4,822 2,881	3,090	3, 957	1,643 1,085		
Muscatine Ottumwa	113 93	107 62	105 61	3,496	2,768 2,304 2,299	2,589 1,820	6,166 14,838	5,040 10,374	5,220 8,683	3,428	2,025 1,841	1,
Sioux City	136	106	123	2,050 3,750	2, 209	2,463	37,425	14,761	8, 683 14, 227 2, 088	2,672 7,037	3,365 1,945	4,
Waterloo	108	90	55	3,124	1,674	804	8,000	4,694	2,088	4,357	1,040	
ANSAS: Atchison	68	60	30	824	708	583	4,405	3,829	2,093	1,268	873	
Coffeyville	47		<i></i>	1,069			4,752			1,260 340	323	
Fort Scott. Galona	36	46 15	32 19	266	244 130	389 114	1,010	786 797	714 421		109	
Hutchinson Independence Kansas City	67 31	44	42	667 252	510	536	3,614 757	2,031	1,541	941 365	644	
Kansas City	105	100	114	12,294	10,520	9, 483	164,081	96,473	80,023	19,691	12,590 341	11,
Lawrence	49	39 89	39 89	422 1,311	402 1,321	461 1,141	1,653 4,875	658 4, 152	1, 239 3, 251	498 1,677	1,564	1,
Leavenworth	237				ا تنسان و ت		21010					1 1
Lawrence. Leavenworth. Parsons.	79 25			1,130			1,626			891	848	·····
Leavenworth Parsons Pittsburg Topeka Wiehita	25 49 202 202	34 154 110	33 145 103	1,130 972 4,244	919 3,953 1,262	882 2,874 803	1,626 1,817 17,821	1,494 14,449 7,890	1,434 8,357 3,329	1,093 5,562	848 4,216 1,963	3,

 $^{^1}$ While the population for 1900 was in excess of 10,000, statistics for that census are not available. 2 Does not include statistics for Gary,

Table 113—Continued.		ER OF E			NUMBER (F WAGE	VALUE	of Produc	ers.	TURE (1	dded by I falue of : st of Mat	PRODUCTS
CITY.	اسا	SHMENT	5.		EARNERS.		difference of the second secon	Ext	pressed in th			•
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1964	1-829	1940	1904	1899
KENTUCKY: Covington Frankfort Henderson Lexington Louisville Newport Owensboro Paducah	196 31 43 85 903 144 69 91	199 30 34 84 842 105 60 84	204 34 26 88 860 134 51 70	3, 942 537 1,088 1,032 27,023 2,632 1,064 2,613	3,703 525 459 1,114 24,985 1,958 1,392 2,841	3,212 281 352 797 23,062 1,955 890 2,061	\$6, 712 3, 983 2, 932 2, 831 101, 264 6, 491 3, 505 4, 907	\$6, 114, 1,747 1,747 2,775 83,204 5,233 3,319 4,443	\$5, 479 1, 327 1, 922 1, 929 66, 110 3, 549 1, 740 2, 977	\$4, 241 1, 215 1, 216 1, 602 47, 156 3, 125 2, 219	\$3, 496 614 614 6389 37, 522 2 259 1, 364 2, 368	\$2. 363 454 451 203 31. 234 2.075 823 1, 642
Louisiana: Alexandria Baton Rouge. Lake Charles. Monroe. New Orleans. Shreveport.	30 33 33 23 848 61	37 690 63	13 688 46	513 357 736 681 17,186 1,114	620 17,468 1,162	329 16,185 736	1,279 658 2,251 1,255 78,794 3,643	1,383 81,411 2,835	57, 646 1, 556	001 322 982 710 30 982 1,554	785 1,554	331 17,061 656
MAINE: Auburn. Augusta. Bangor. Bath Biddeford Lewiston Portland Waterville.	83 40 122 43 83 271 33	72 44 87 46 33 81 243 40	67 52 101 54 39 84 234 29	3, 452 2,096 1,327 5,076 6,788 4,902 1,812	2,652 1,860 1,496 1,950 4,764 6,167 4,345 2,011	2,749 2,018 1,511 2,097 4,375 6,677 3,763 1,926	8, 843 4, 662 3, 346 9, 012 10, 475 11, 950 3, 179	6, 467 3, 887 3, 456 3, 654 6, 949 8, 528 9, 123 3, 969	5, 286 5, 212 3, 336 3, 687 5, 472 7, 779 7, 324 2, 284	3,052 2,178 1,400 4,114 5,286 5,941 1,408	1, 200 2, 000 1, 671 1, 672 2, 813 3, 811 4, 778 1, 200	1, 376 2, 101 1, 431 1, 759 2, 500 4, 061 3, 721 1, 236
MARYLAND: Baltimore Cumberland Frederick Hagerstown	2,502 71 55 76	2,158 72 56 67	2, 274 56 54 80	71, 444 1, 936 1, 026 1, 718	65,050 2,276 1,032 2,210	66,571 1,643 939 1,515	186.978 4,534 2,911 3,197	150,171 4,325 1,938 3,927	135, 168 2, 269 1, 438 1, 820	79, 954 1, 828 836 1, 329	69, 618 1, 517 715 1, 376	30, 881 1. 22 311 721
MASSACHUSETTS: Adams town Arlington town Attleborough town Beverly Boston Brockton Brockline town Cambridge Chelsea Chicopee Clinton town Everett. Fall River Fitchburg Framingham town Gardner town Gloucesten Greenfield town	31 19 128 63 3, 155 196 276 110 58 39 62 282 122 27 52 102	23 188 71 2,747 201 13 262 130 40 35 51 234 107 36 50 132	26 12 108 73 2,878 186 8 243 120 46 22 52 240 115 34 46 137	3, 991 283 6, 429 4, 487 69, 637 14, 737 15, 260 5, 954 7, 260 37, 139 8, 497 3, 617 3, 617 2, 181 1, 251	3,994 209 5,044 2,083 59,160 13,889 14,586 4,939 4,670 3,482 2,186 26,836 6,498 2,484 3,168 1,763	3, 182 122 4, 811 2, 275 52, 853 10, 296 11, 970 2, 959 4, 085 3, 836 6, 218 2, 207 2, 896 2, 367	6, 419 685 15, 169 8, 653 237, 457 45, 572 44, 227 17, 003 18, 219 7, 845 6, 455 6, 455 6, 773 2, 801	5,492 493 10,650 4,191 184,351 37,791 42,497 77,716 5,458 6,126 43,473 15,291 4,174 5,619 6,921	3, 594 228 8, 751 1, 781 162, 765 24, 855 29, 692 9, 519 5, 339 5, 643 4, 437 39, 103 13, 008 3, 007 4, 386 6, 293	3, 328 384 8, 347 5, 362 112, 880 17, 467 26, 661 6, 434 8, 267 3, 623 4, 241 28, 622 8, 810 3, 556 2, 983 1, 747 13, 691	2, 804 2017 5, 2019 1, 7778 89, 748 15, 2018 5, 572 2, 205 3, 918 17, 377 5, 570 1, 657 2, 239	2, 181 4, 255 11, 432 28, 322 12, 313 4, 455 21, 233 21, 233 2
Haverhill Holyoke Hyde Park town Lawrence Leominster town Lowell Lynn Malden Marlboro Medford Melrose	346 187 40 162 94 320 431 86 59 40 25	320 179 40 187 65 256 431 59 46 37 24	390 158 33 167 70 286 423 53 50 36	11, 689 16, 513 4, 320 30, 542 5, 601 32, 575 27, 368 2, 900 4, 265 560 1, 038 1, 572	9,574 14,685 3,991 21,910 4,127 29,303 21,540 2,954 3,479 484 1,571	9,761 12,519 2,483 20,899 3,412 29,254 16,377 2,416 2,524 575 1,180	35, 377 40, 097 7, 336 79, 993 10, 531 60, 271 71, 503 8, 296 10, 382 2, 045 2, 825 3, 476	24, 447 30, 731 6, 739 48, 027 7, 502 46, 879 51, 003 11, 226 7, 469 872 9, 451	24,093 4,384 41,742 5,397 41,203 39,347 6,602 4,498 1,132 3,416	17,796 3,985 34,555 4,985 27,440 30,142 3,818 4,007	14, 152 3, 158 18, 621 3, 538 19, 568 22, 587 7, 151 2, 583 486 6, 538	11,38 1,87 16,90 2,02 20,92 14,87 2,51 1,65
Methuen town. Milford town New Bedford. Newburyport. Newton North Adams North Adams Northampton Peabody town Pittsfield Plymouth town	53 207 74 46 60 71 74 71 32 183	44 176 69 48 58 77 76 44 35 161	50 171 64 45 68 66 86 69 27 153	1, 801 26, 566 3, 215 2, 174 5, 414 3, 150 4, 850 6, 353 2, 912 5, 492 5, 492	1,782 17,855 2,955 1,893 5,502 2,963 3,953 4,455 2,300 5,371 125	1,357 15,263 2,801 1,823 6,312 2,635 2,661 3,198 1,511 2,128	4, 442 53, 238 6, 931 6, 279 10, 315 6, 999 15, 549 15, 215 11, 618 10, 505	3,390 29,469 6,810 4,141 8,036 5,756 10,237 8,577 11,116 8,982	2,552 23,397 5,141 3,679 19,741 4,707 6,944 5,754 5,550 3,912	1, 250 2, 653 24, 674 3, 136 4, 739 3, 556 4, 739 5, 557 6, 681 115	1, 614 13, 378 2, 548 1, 930 4, 925 2, 714 3, 499 3, 948 5, 278 100	1.081 11.61 2.980 1.781 2.187 2.187 2.187 2.17 2.87
Revere town Salem Somerville. Southbridge town Springfield Taunton Wakefield town Waltham Watertown town Webster town Westield town	155 114 36 346 146 23 80 25 23	12 143 78 32 296 127 22 60 20 16 86	162 85 85 32 278 114 25 74 27 200 97	6,338 5,280 4,037 11,855 7,407 2,230 6,037 4,335 3,409 1,991	5,945 3,474 3,223 10,523 6,005 1,804 6,208 3,322 3,107 2,634 1,841	5,625 3,528 2,687 8,152 6,590	14,576 38,687 6,269 31,772 15,380 5,527 7,814 11,546 11,296 7,362 6,627	12, 202 22, 955 4, 202 25, 860 13, 645 4, 808 7, 130 15, 525 5, 818 4, 922	10, 711 20, 065 3, 512 18, 155 11, 544 2, 647 5, 890 4, 000 4, 000 4, 041 5, 300	5,928 6,764 3,144 17,426 2,692 5,270 5,983 3,476 4,494 4,423 2,423	4. 281 3. 779 1. 922 13. 480 5. 228 1. 970 5. 983 9. 996 1, 827 1, 824	437 20 0 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

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Table 113—Continued.		E OF E		AVERAGE	NUMBER EARNERS.	OF WAGE	VALU	e of produ	CTS.	VALUE AL TURE (V LESS CO	ODED BY MALUE OF E	
ciii.								Ex	pressed in t	iousands.		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
Michigan: Adrian Alpena Ann Arbor Battle Creek Bay City Detroit Eseanaba. Flint Grand Rapids Holland	80 58 63 105 182 2,036 39 104 524 50	65 57 65 120 173 1,362 34 70 388	63 46 71 75 177 1,250 26 63 382	1,059 1,432 573 4,175 4,737 81,011 720 7,088 17,590 1,940	1,502 1,245 549 3,389 4,450 48,483 949 2,101 15,514	1,030 1,202 623 2,061 4,309 38,373 520 1,960 12,929	\$6,085 3,964 1,866 20,174 10,294 252,992 1,074 24,118 42,231 4,622	\$4,897 2,905 1,380 12,298 8,809 128,247 1,333 6,177 30,690	\$2, 125 2, 273 1, 377 6, 301 9, 011 88, 366 610 4, 713 22, 229	\$1, 935 1, 663 856 13, 106 4, 647 122, 774 710 10, 147 22, 495 2, 938	\$2,088 1,220 612 8,314 3,861 61,660 929 2,408 16,268	\$1,227 997 592 4,201 3,776 41,359 360 1,959 11,108
Ironwood Ishpeming Jackson Kalamazoo Lansing Manistee Marquette Menominee Muskegon Pontiae Port Huron Saglnaw Sault Ste, Marie Traverse City	14 19 169 193	18 15 147 157 98 47 31 45 70 47 74 179 38 40	14 14 117 129 74 50 29 38 67 78 184 33	201 66 4,797 6,272 5,285 2,125 4,700 4,522 1,739 1,580 5,990 1,005 1,220	87 73 3,967 5,666 2,982 2,084 738 1,489 3,078 1,296 2,136 4,445 895 1,108	90 3,715 3,870 1,425 2,103 836 1,703 3,078 1,092 2,020 4,205 317 909	377 132 14,006 17,004 16,507 3,344 1,254 3,728 0,648 5,894 3,588 18,833 4,610 2,289	202 247 8,348 13,142 6,887 2,364 2,974 6,319 3,047 3,715 10,079 2,412 2,177	145 195 0,710 7,186 2,942 1,585 4,070 4,528 2,471 3,027 8,663 728 1,201	176 80 5,838 8,390 7,705 2,055 608 2,071 4,710 2,054 1,639 8,424 1,496 1,106	124 105 4,070 6,246 3,414 1,983 972 1,601 2,793 1,312 1,968 4,712 1,979	90 100 2,902 3,293 1,310 2,249 772 2,239 2,259 869 1,875 3,569 449 686
MINNESOTA: Duluth Mankato Minneapolis St. Cloud St. Paul Stillwater Virginia Winona	an '	163 54 870 39 614 36	126 47 789 30 537 32	6,083 807 26,962 19,339 688 188 2,032	3, 987 724 21, 671 414 14, 303 955	3, 658 520 19, 620 507 13, 019 829	17, 180 3, 723 165, 405 2, 209 58, 990 2, 086 519 11, 199	10,139 3,422 121,163 1,800 38,319 2,784	7,811 1,887 94,408 1,561 30,056 1,801	8, 330 995 45, 412 957 28, 690 1, 038 357 3, 869	5, 505 893 32, 281 583 18, 831 1, 300	4, 152 532 25, 498 484 14, 144 751 2, 012
Mississippi: Hattlesburg Jackson Meridian Natohez Vicksburg	29 45 54 27 47	53 24 32	42 16 24	048 799 1,524 428 1,202	1,346 316 1,031	834 048 987	1,251 3,113 4,238 1,114 2,229	3,207 820 1,888	1,924 1,115 1,308	626 1,145 1,764 425 1,081	1, 215 317 895	809 534 652
MISSOURI: Hannibal Jefferson City Joplin Kansas City Moberly St. Joseph St. Joseph St. Louis Sedafla Springfield Webb City	06 35 77 902 31 261 2,667 75 108 25	58 45 56 612 28 219 2,482 50 82 19	66 41 45 585 32 184 2,646 57 79	2,445 1,336 830 14,643 909 5,390 87,371 935 2,131	1,811 262 680 11,039 496 4,663 82,698 974 2,158 138	1, 238 299 682 9, 699 5, 696 5, 695 64, 832 969 1, 710	6, 195 5, 440 4, 130 54, 704 1, 084 17, 620 328, 495 2, 333 5, 382 777	3,504 3,927 3,006 35,573 35,573 11,574 267,307 1,692 5,293 638	2,609 3,061 2,325 23,588 7,792 11,302 103,733 1,283 3,434 354	1,879 1,794 1,778 23,742 892 6,573 140,306 1,117 2,334 204	1, 408 1, 440 1, 046 10, 048 402 4, 754 129, 567 867 1, 901 243	964 930 769 11,057 432 4,420 91,895 608 1,443 140
MONTANA; 1 Anaconda Billinga Butte II elena Missoula	13 37 66 44 26	54 34	56 27	97 226 662 420 428	478 349	411 204	591 1,243 2,464 1,303 1,171	1,760 1,163	1, 517 776	• 434 478 1,544 810 769	1,192 735	739 440
NEBRASKA: Grand Tsland. Lincoln Omaha. South Omaha.	44 167 432 71	128 318 41	81 307 41	616 2,140 8,023 6,306	1, 617 5, 822 5, 662	1,104 5,276 6,327	1,837 7,010 60,854 92,436	5, 222 54, 004 67, 415	2, 764 38, 074 09, 509	826 3,146 17,439 14,763	2,531 11,111 8,222	1, 168 18, 146 8, 491
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Berlin. Concord. Dover. Keene. Laconia. Manchester. Nashua. Portsmouth	20 111 51 64 43 175 104 36	17 80 42 50 55 155 78 27	17 86 40 57 53 100 72 38	310 1,790 2,093 3,030 1,709 2,146 24,735 7,312 992	2, 282 2, 654 2, 859 1, 685 1, 957 17, 579 6, 159 638	2,810 2,432 2,707 1,576 1,535 17,862 5,777 1,323	1,802 5,897 6,477 6,370 3,483 3,818 40,812 17,326 2,871	5, 989 5, 374 6, 043 2, 091 3, 097 30, 697 12, 858 2, 602	5, 985 4, 211 5, 440 2, 584 2, 152 24, 628 10, 096 3, 961	2, 243 2, 931 3, 134 1, 646 1, 806 16, 315 6, 947 1, 510	2,324 2,543 2,173 1,314 1,377 11,990 4,375 1,714	2,874 2,123 2,167 1,138 958 10,825 3,970 2,086
NEW JERSEY: Asbury Park. Atlantic City. Bayonne. Bloomfield town. Bridgeton. Camden. East Orange. Elizabeth. Garfield borough. Hackensack town. Harrison town. Tryington town.	27 94 97 45 74 365	62 58 33 61 298 17 124	36 63 39 62 322 22 141	264 726 7,519 2,957 2,387 16,527 1,386 12,737 2,530 738	381 7,057 1,893 2,276 12,661 12,335	305 4,670 1,612 2,182 7,742 690 9,408	602 2,200 73,641 5,805 4,070 49,138 3,725 20,147 8,894 1,978	975 60,634 4,645 2,964 33,587 2,327 20,301	008 38,601 3,371 2,259 17,970 2,087 22,861	308 1, 124 14, 709 3, 594 2, 073 21, 754 1, 957 12, 718 2, 919 1, 079 7, 729	610 13,650 2,895 1,725 13,164 1,219 12,320 801 4,780	327 4,807 1,665 1,216 7,528 1,176 9,948 411 2,885 5,457
Hoboken	54 244 51	279	194	6,500 8,100 540	4,040 7,227	2,859 5,712	13,142 20,413 3,018	8, 409 14, 077	10, 483	10, 944 675	7,497	5, 45

¹ Does not include statistics for Great Falls.

[See explanatory note on the first page of this table.]

rable 113—Continued.		ER OF E			NUMBER EARNERS.	OF WAGE	VALU	e of produ	oc t s.	TURE (DOED BY I VALUE OF I OST OF MAT	PRODUCT
CITY.								Ea	pressed in t	hormands.	nerodottikkuppyk danos viga	
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
New Jersey—Continued. Jersey City Kearny town. Long Branch Millville. Montclair town. Morristown town New Brunswick Orange. Passaic. Paterson. Perth Amboy Phillipsburg town Plainfield Trenton. Union town West Hoboken town West New York town West Orange town West Orange town West Orange town West Orange town	1,858 85 169 702 80 39 60 340 83 137 66 10	628 11 26 35 19 26 71 1,600 66 95 513 32 49 311 77 95	536 16 11 18 23 22 72 1,573 70 47 47 34 32 246 57 57 65	25, 454 2, 820 415 252 252 253 254 59, 955 4, 383 15, 086 3, 432 1, 758 18, 543 2, 894 4, 782 1, 508 4, 782 1, 758 1, 768 1, 768	20, 353 1, 303 294 2, 767 4, 590 11, 000 28, 590 3, 148 1, 198 14, 130 1, 180 1, 180 1	17, 391 986 96 2, 239 169 252 3, 836 42, 878 1, 640 6, 399 28, 542 2, 005 2, 216 1, 138 1, 3138 1, 373 2, 733	\$128,775 8,306 1,117 4,182 1,025 10,005 202,511 9,176 41,729 69,584 73,093 9,150 3,649 49,009 7,941 5,577 9,274 748	\$75, 741 4, 428 577 3, 719 621 709 8, 917 150, 055 6, 151 22, 763 34, 800 6, 684 3, 572 32, 369 3, 574 5, 947	\$72, 950 1, 607 251, 605 4 605 5, 791 112, 728 2, 966 12, 805 14, 621 4, 585 2, 437 28, 458 3, 403 4, 768	\$39, 458 3, 043 2, 553 3, 57 3, 57 3, 57 3, 57 5, 59 17, 394 34, 856 9, 161 4, 389 21, 236 4, 402 3, 989 1, 865	\$25, 942 923 370 2, 335 202 247 69, 366 4, 759 9, 672 27, 232 4, 248 4, 269 2, 129 2, 129 2, 235	\$22, 664 622 172 1, 586 276 2, 767 51, 906 1, 418 5, 387 22, 714 1, 782 11, 877 1, 908 22, 240
Albuquerque	31			587		•••••	1,288			704		
NEW YORK: 1 Albany Amsterdam Auburn Batavia village Binghamton Buffalo Cohoes Corning Cortland Dunkirk Elmira Fulton Geneva Geneva Glene Falls Gloversville Hornell Hudson Ithaca Jamestown Johnstown Kingston Little Falls Lockport Middletown Mount Vernon New Bochelle New York Niagara Falls North Tonawanda Ogdensburg Oselning village	395 97 140 59 266 1,753 103 45 51 57 154 45 68 187 45 68 187 45 81 156 138 99 99 90 55 109 225,938 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156	490 89 1151 241 1,538 57 38 142 149 180 48 67 149 100 98 49 100 98 20,839 20,839 85 41	511 98 120 54 219 1,478 112 49 45 41 144 144 157 183 45 62 108 115 109 105 107 107 108 115 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109	9, 861 10, 284 6, 497 6, 823 51, 412 2, 356 2, 757 3, 759 1, 525 2, 774 5, 741 1, 302 8, 73 1, 302 8, 73 1, 302 8, 73 1, 302 8, 73 1, 207 4, 211 2, 138 4, 211 2, 138 554, 029 2, 589 3, 589 3, 589 4, 211 2, 259 6, 689 2, 259 2, 259	8, 976 7, 993 6, 660 1, 603 5, 636 43, 567 6, 910 2, 355 3, 208 2, 5048 2, 5052 5, 048 2, 1524 5, 237 2, 426 2, 621 2, 323 1, 589 670 4, 013 464, 716 464, 716 47, 714 2, 025 1, 175	8,106 6,261 5,895 1,573 5,011 34,273 1,600 1,412 2,533 3,570 1,180 1,549 1,132 861 1,132 861 1,522 3,695 2,298 2,398 2,398 438 3,074 438 3,074 438 438 438 438 438 438 438 438 438 43	22, 826 22, 449 15, 981 4, 401 17, 114 218, 804 14, 831 3, 050 6, 295 6, 576 8, 067 7, 867 7, 867 7, 867 14, 171 3, 648 3, 506 14, 720 6, 574 4, 658 8, 460 8, 465 8, 465 8, 465 9, 928 1, 659 2, 029, 693 28, 652 9, 600 4, 948 10, 005 11, 329	20, 209 15, 697 13, 421 3, 569 13, 907 147, 358 10, 290 2, 084 4, 574 9, 909 6, 308 4, 952 2, 825 9, 341 3, 163 3, 163 4, 116 2, 080 10, 350 4, 543 4, 512 4, 471 5, 887 7, 035 1, 526, 523 1, 526, 523 1, 526, 523 3, 057 4, 677	17, 289 10, 643 9, 573 10, 539 105, 627 11, 031 2, 273 3, 064 5, 286 6, 597 2, 716 2, 904 1, 507 1, 773 3, 963 4, 077 5, 123 3, 963 4, 077 5, 123 3, 963 1, 172, 870 8, 540 6, 294 6, 296 1, 172, 870 8, 540 6, 294 6, 210	12, 365 2, 254 7, 629 8, 388 82, 655 2, 188 6, 655 2, 183 3, 397 4, 301 2, 163 2, 163	10, 822 6, 154 5, 178 1, 1955 7, 486 50, 611 4, 065 2, 089 1, 1975 5, 160 3, 207 1, 253 4, 689 1, 253 1, 263 1, 26	9,782 4,683 4,883 4,887 5,177 5,178 5,281 1,281 1,281 1,281 1,281 1,281 1,281 1,282 1,282 1,283
Oswego Peekskill village	34 81 52	77 46	75 37	3,817 2,055	3,746 1,957 750	3,457 1,281	10,413 7,888	7,592 7,252	7, 487 1, 783 1, 043	4,319 4,946 1,392	2,875 4,970 547	3, 175 1, 622 519
Plattsburg Port Chester village Poughkeepsie	41 34 111	39 108	29 118	1,049 2,122 3,299	3,775	621 2,810	3,137 6,243 9,151	1,057 7,207	5,576	1,689 5,284 1,130	3,674	2, 595
Rensselaer Rochester Rome Saratoga Springs village Schenectady Syracuse Troy Utica Watertown Watervliet White Plains village Yonkers	1,203 1,203 119 39 134 738 363 317 107 36 33 158	1,109 89 35 103 637 311 333 85 36	1,221 87 44 83 630 327 311 91 41	763 39,108 3,633 14,931 18,148 20,020 13,153 3,291 753 249 12,711	31, 779 3, 209 590 14, 316 14, 554 19, 114 10, 882 3, 020 1, 111 9, 779	28, 049 2, 274 602 8, 494 11, 809 22, 933 8, 898 3, 223 1, 000 7, 555	2,296 112,676 14,423 2,337 38,165 49,425 37,980 31,199 8,527 1,659 816 59,334	81, 169 8, 631 1, 709 33, 084 24, 687 31, 861 22, 860 7, 251 1, 728	59, 669 5, 549 1, 334 17, 665 28, 728 16, 479 6, 883 1, 377	1, 136 62, 602 4, 219 1, 454 16, 213 27, 609 22, 354 14, 553 4, 766 853 4, 766 444 16, 132	43, 191 2, 937 1, 967 16, 587 18, 605 18, 115 29, 196 3, 209 809	21,494 2,087 7,680 13,998 17,277 8,285 3,180 774
ORTH CAROLINA: Asheville	52	45 73	37 57	984 4,199	792 2,234	804 2,787	3,250 10,460	1,918 4,850	1,300 4,187	955 3,929	671 1,981	479 1,583
Charlotte Durham Greensboro Raleigh Wilmington Winston	108 61 61 55 64 52	63 42 53 47	43 39 50 30	3,718 952 1,023 1,213 6,708	1,098 585 1,594 4,850	677 549 1,553 2,894	23, 271 2, 031 2, 376 3, 005 16, 778	1,744 1,087 2,904 11,353	926 947 2, 283 4, 888	13,461 925 1,100 1,102 9,882	766 575 1,189 7,519	418 514 991 3, 255
JORTH DAKOTA: Fargo Grand Forks	61	47	36	510	386	307	2,477	1, 161	1,231	1.067	606	448

Table 113—Continued.		ER OF E		AVERAGE	NUMBER EARNERS.	OF WAGE	VALUI	e of produ	CTS.	VALUE AI TURE (1 LESS CO	ODED BY MALUE OF I	
CITY.							N	Ex	pressed in tl	iousands.		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
OHIO: Akron Alliance. Ashtabula Bellaire. Cambridge Canton Chillicothe. Cincinnati Cleveland. Columbus Dayton Bast Liverpool Ellyria Findlay Hamilton Ironton Lancaster Lima Lorain. Mansfield Marietta. Marion Middletown Newark Norwood Piqua Portsmouth Sandusky Springfield Steubenville Tiffin Toledo. Warren. Youngstown Zanesville	82 58 74 125 63 42 85 57 121 66 55	186 40 36 36 37 34 158 42,171 1,616 459 431 50 71 113 57 77 42 77 43 100 73 37 47 77 52 47 77 81 91 90	178 39 20 28 104 1,350 408 42,350 97 53 30 97 53 30 97 53 34 49 41 49 41 100 81 104 54 45 45 49 41 104 104 104 104 105 104 105	15, 831 2, 524 1, 471 2, 507 1, 230 9, 064 1, 074 60, 102 84, 728 21, 549 4, 873 2, 673 2, 673 3, 607 6, 805 1, 920 1, 532 3, 607 3, 204 1, 288 2, 619 1, 288 2, 619 3, 728 2, 619 1, 632 1, 632 1, 649 1, 632 1, 649 1, 632 1, 632 1, 632 1, 633 1, 798 2, 118 2, 118 2, 118 3, 150 1, 498 1, 498 1, 498 1, 498 1, 498 1, 498 1, 498 1, 632 1, 798 1, 79	9,026 1,442 846 2,183 814 5,938 1,553 58,584 14,350 17,003 5,228 1,144 1,343 6,107 1,805 2,733 3,021 1,314 1,721 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1,814 1,741 1	8, 259 1, 486 373 1, 928 768 5, 149 1, 112 54, 942 155, 341 13, 787 14, 408 4, 171 638 1, 107 5, 147 1, 577 1, 080 1, 980 2, 233 2, 622 1, 511 1, 171 1, 474 1, 578 2, 075 4, 153 1, 453 6, 290 1, 773 1, 238 12, 747 1, 238 12, 747 1, 238 12, 747 1, 238 12, 747 1, 238 12, 747 1, 238 12, 747 1, 238 12, 747 1, 382 8, 070 8, 405	\$73,158 6,135 3,469 10,091 4,201 28,583 4,345 104,510 271,901 49,033 60,378 6,029 8,005 7,118 8,074 7,756 8,173 3,214 4,788 16,517 7,851 9,087 10,246 21,187 5,947 10,246 21,187 5,988 11,271 9,145	\$33,559 3,547 1,895 10,712 2,441 10,591 3,147 166,059 171,924 38,597 6,437 2,933 2,933 2,935 13,811 4,755 3,848 4,828 14,491 7,354 2,509 3,228 3,707 4,385 6,347 4,388 6,645 4,388 6,645 6,847	\$22,016 3,203 884 8,538 2,202 9,575 1,010 141,078 139,356 34,748 31,015 4,770 1,221 1,086 10,666 5,411 1,905 6,223 6,670 2,308 2,420 2,740 2,740 2,780 5,552 6,650 2,834 12,116 4,547 1,902 31,976 4,585 33,008 5,708	\$30,087 3,282 1,375 2,932 1,400 13,939 1,307 92,584 117,046 23,828 32,850 4,108 3,570 1,303 8,544 2,124 4,1023 3,885 14,765 3,817 1,427 3,090 2,498 8,567 3,869 5,663 3,079 3,383 3,079 3,084	\$13,149 1,046 899 8,396 8,396 921 5,997 1,219 82,801 74,346 20,286 21,032 4,333 1,336 1,347 2,733 4,783 1,276 3,180 2,128 2,128 2,128 2,128 2,128 2,128 2,128 2,128 3,180 2,128 3,180 2,128 3,180 2,128 3,180 2,128 3,180 3,056	\$9, 296 1, 555 2, 885 1, 555 5, 236 70, 287 62, 891 16, 489 16, 685 3, 288 2, 296 2, 297 1, 244 1, 486 1, 486 1, 486 1, 486 1, 486 1, 486 1, 487 1, 4
OKLAHOMA: Chlokashn Enid Guthrie MoAlester Muskogee. Oklahoma Oity Shawnee. Tulsa.	30 65 34 29 64 171 40 53	34 89	33	364 303 282 180 381 1,308 1,014	333	241	1,867 2,453 1,443 451 2,279 7,868 2,081 1,503	1,200 3,671	640 845	582 646 496 256 801 2,722 918 689	499	
Oregon: Portland Salem.	649 62	437	408	12,214 597	8,171	5,380	40,861 2,208	28,651	16,904	20,785 1,031	11,627	6,72
Pennsylvania: Allentown. Altoona. Beaver Falls borough Bethlehem borough Braddock borough Bradford. Brutler borough Carbondale. Carlisle borough. Chambersburg borough Chambersburg borough Connellsville borough Dubols borough Dunmore borough Easton. Erle. Greensburg borough Harrisburg Hazleton. Homestead borough Johnstown Lancaster. Lebanon. McKeesport. McKees Rocks borough Mendville. Mount Carmel borough New Castle. Norristown borough Norristown borough New Castle. Norristown borough Norristown borough Norristown borough New Castle. Norristown borough New Castle. Norristown borough Oil City Philadelphia Pheenixville borough Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh.	444 440 441 822 60 61 19 57 128 47 39 37 18 126 891 47 199 77 26 6 6 109 8 8 109 8 10 8 10	257 73 42 38 80 48 48 32 48 131 44 15 97 201 175 622 82 300 103 75 20 12 171 84 43,03 103 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	216 57 47 47 26 30 65 41 121 53 24 121 15 16 60 260 27 67 67 67 77 77 42 7,532	11, 481 8, 409 2, 180 1, 583 1, 040 1, 318 2, 823 1, 503 1, 334 422 1, 364 6, 986 6, 786 2, 773 1, 035 1, 308 9, 796 2, 682 2, 783 1, 1015 1, 308 8, 388 9, 796 1, 308 9, 743 2, 682 1, 71 10, 574 7, 957 5, 591 8, 240 2, 682 2, 683 3, 818 5, 339 3, 818 5, 339 3, 818 5, 339 2, 584 2, 599 67, 474	8, 984 9, 540 2, 232 1, 490 2, 003 1, 475 1, 340 8, 43 7, 061 3, 034 1, 057 1, 133 2, 720 8, 415 1, 400 6, 914 8, 838 1, 307 6, 914 8, 848 1, 307 228 8, 415 1, 228 1, 228 1, 228 1, 228 1, 238 1, 351 1, 228 1, 228 1, 228 1, 238 1, 248 1, 258 1, 268 1, 268 1, 272 2, 288 2, 889 2, 889 2, 889 2, 1, 618	7,856 6,573 2,174 815 1,200 1,023 1,121 6,972 2,610 817 614 3,202 8,032 6,439 802 104 5,600 7,504 4,475 7,213 301 1,201 1,201 1,201 1,023	26, 203 10, 763 10, 763 10, 763 10, 400 2, 712 5, 094 3, 887 11, 058 2, 523 2, 400 3, 090 2, 450 10, 373 4, 807 1, 971 1, 890 1, 851 24, 226 22, 725 47, 707 48, 106 15, 979 11, 429 42, 405 48, 569 9, 787 48, 103 38, 038 7, 413 41, 122 746, 076 5, 876 5, 876 5, 876 243, 454	10, 841 14, 350 4, 008 4, 125 8, 102 0, 832 2, 310 1, 086 16, 645 3, 887 2, 607 1, 460 5, 050 18, 630 16, 671 2, 186 6, 978 23, 054 481 2, 075 620 3588 28, 923 5, 925 3, 082 5, 1388 6, 5500 211, 250	14,090 11,273 6,220 4,091 8,125 1,403 1,146 1,708 816 14,940 4,214 1,788 1,132 5,425 16,403 20,000 21,305 12,750 7,658 36,058 401 1,668 393 310 4,107 5,164 519,982 3,322 218,198	10, 682 7, 629 3, 385 1, 382 1, 747 1, 446 1, 270 1, 658 1, 286 1, 154 1, 154 1, 161 12, 162 2, 005 1, 181 16, 193 4, 405 11, 189 1, 380 2, 156 1, 380 2, 156 1, 380 2, 157 2, 138 1, 181 1, 181 2, 162 2, 162 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163 2, 163	1,111 193 198 7,711 3,058	4,39 2,37 1,49 1,49 1,64 33 6,36 1,64 61 62,22 8,22 5,97 16 2,21 14,22 11 6,83 1,94 1,94 1,14 1,44 1,44 1,44 1,44 1,44

 $^{^1}$ Does not include statistics for Lakewood. 2 While the population for 1900 was in excess of 10,000, statistics for that census are not available.

Table 113—Continued.	Milima	ER OF E	STAD.	Approx.	Milwoon 4	N 707 A 709	VALUE	of produc	73.		ALUE OF P	RODUCTS		
CITY.		ER OF E			NUMBER (EARNERS.	F WAGE					LESS COST OF MATERIALS).			
•	1000	1004	1000		404				ressed in th	-		4050		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1809		
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued. Plymouth borough Pottstown borough Pottsville borough Reading Scranton Shamokin borough Sharon borough Shenandoah borough South Bethlehem borough Steelton borough Uniontown borough Warren borough Waren borough Wilkinsburg borough Wilkinsburg borough Wilkinsburg borough Wilkinsburg borough Wilkinsburg borough Wilkinsburg borough Wilkinsport York All other cities 2	23 78 91 482 293 39 45 29	23 77 79 402 258 48 37 30	24 65 77 403 247 46 35 22	908 3,650 2,872 24,145 - 12,851 1,623 3,316 242	827 3,457 1,904 18,053 10,912 897 1,812	756 2,681 1,699 16,892 11,139 762 1,827	\$1,179 12,505 9,138 51,135 26,385 3,544 9,881	\$960 8,145 5,806 30,491 20,453 1,444 5,671 595	\$533 7,357 4,830 32,682 24,742 1,147 3,785	\$475 2,506 3,211 21,287 12,083 1,415 2,198	\$413 2,797 1,761 13,782 9,200 415 1,880	\$292 2.512 1.400 15.686 7.522 447 1.561		
South Bethlehem borough Steelton borough 1 Sunbury borough Uniontown borough	49 39 41	46 18 32	38 18 29	7,985 2,069 335	5,754 4,656 1,457	4,645 4,762 968	25,417 4,450 1,347	15,275 15,746 2,593	9,964 14,034 1,868	10,450 2,722 968	8,014 4,996 891	5, 102 4, 098 710		
Warren borough. Washington borough. West Chester borough. Wilkes-Barre.	72 75 35 176	63 35 129 30	43 35 138	1,489 2,126 916 7,553	1,174 849 5,920	1,050 497 4,749	5,744 4,837 2,146 13,526	4,666 2,121 11,000	3,681 859 8,617	2,068 2,330 1,479 7,093	1,947 1,447 5,785	1,527 543 4,308		
Wilkinsburg borough. Williamsport York All other cities 2	24 159 218 99	30 115 228	16 142 241	185 5,641 10,492 18,283	184 5,296 7,952	100 4,717 6,851	528 13,348 18,622 102,288	11,367 13,333	9,726 10,560	276 6,298 9,756 25,328	237 5,331 6,853	120 4,125 5,100		
RHODE ISLAND: Central Falls. Cranston Cumberland town East Providence town. Newport. Pawtucket Providence. Warwick town Woonsocket	43 28 29	33 13 19 21 46 186 881 37 103	36 13 10 15 43 191 929 27 104	2,475 1,711 5,359 2,041 7726 15,275 46,381 6,471 10,703	2,443 587 4,574 1,381 849 12,054 39,804 6,153 8,672	2,372 493 1,500 836 881 10,712 38,368 5,465 7,591	5, 471 5, 625 9, 827 7, 146 1, 379 37, 696 120, 241 10, 589 28, 218	5,091 1,639 5,965 5,544 1,347 25,847 91,981 7,052 19,261	4,511 1,423 1,726 5,347 1,575 19,272 78,657 6,020 14,745	2,090 2,718 5,209 2,098 2,098 16,152 55,471 5,125 11,456	1,761 1,943 2,838 1,259 11,733 42,908 3,204 8,682	1,785 796 1,164 1,085 9,295 9,295 26,109 2,578 7,576		
South Carolina: Charleston	116 55 41 36	108 41 36 35	104 41 22 28	2,874 2,522 1,182 1,773	3,450 2,393 1,204 1,650	3,187 2,091 770 1,361	6,951 5,872 2,142 3,276	6,007 4,677 1,677 2,127	5,713 3,134 967 1,591	2,722 2,294 914 1,191	2,230 2,005 576 583	2,200 1,300 241 681		
South Dakota: AberdeenSioux Falls	37 83	61	48	295 677	465	311	1,575 2,889	1,898	884	564 1,260	802	562		
TENNESSEE: Chattanooga	185 42 159 329 384	177 42 138 289 257	149 33 102 223 237	6,410 1,405 2,773 7,927 9,721	6,420 1,268 2,999 7,374 8,032	4,729 1,018 4,203 6,626 6,726	16,036 2,710 8,149 30,242 29,650	14,261 2,318 6,699 20,043 21,567	10,518 1,577 6,202 14,233 15,301	7,692 1,425 3,948 12,391 12,194	6,787 1,135 2,598 8,704 9,085	4,050 889 2,655 6,257 6,27		
TEXAS: Austin Beaumont Brownsyille	9	62 40	84 30	754 863 51	641 732	495 1,005	2,845 4,831 121	1,569 2,610	765 1,913	1,218 1,387 75 718	798 1,098	30 82		
Cleburne Dalias Denison El Paso Fort Worth Galveston Houston Laredo	305 29 88 147 81	247 25 54 102 67 209 18	177 29 38 68 100 145 14	825 4,882 833 1,752 2,059 1,094 5,338 213	3,445 725 1,158 1,423 761 5,056 515	2,842 668 716 943 1,422 3,188 372	1,577 26,959 1,314 3,637 8,681 6,308 23,015	15,628 1,235 2,378 5,668 2,997 13,564 454	9, 488 840 1,213 3,488 3,675 7,492 331	9,993 2,141 2,141 3,295 2,041 8,604 147	6, 421 1, 247 2, 479 1, 398 5, 947 298	4,090 465 67- 1,341 1,634 2,237 193		
Marshall	45 26	17 29	19 27 113	977 745 541 115 3,105	544 210 2,457	481 263 2,683	1,787 1,313 1,430 318 13,435	735 855 7,402	704 743 5,989	691 568 185 6,483	430 327 3,661	35. 24. 3,00		
San Antonio	36 37	141 39 21 76	31 16 80	273 366 484 1,033	368 947	314 431 1,004	4,676 1,346 996 4,769	2,641 629 2,980	1,481 682 2,294	629 512 459 1,804	218 1,201	294 234 96		
UTAH: Ogden Salt Lake City		63 192	51 154	1,323 4,287	1,013 2,776	678 2,154	3,713 13,351	2,507 7,544	1,242 4,279	1,648 6,736	1,109 4,029	56 2,30		
Vermont: Barre Burlington Rutland	139	105 67 51	146 78 61	2,340 2,371 1,636	2,198 2,300 1,803	1,875 2,232 1,496	3,852 6,800 2,680	3, 373 6, 356 2, 523	2,761 6,066 1,959	2,744 2,477 1,473	2,464 2,552 1,361	1,97 2,77 1,12		
KRUIAIG VIRGINIA: Alexandria. Danville. Lynchburg. Norfolk. Petersburg. Portsmouth Richmond. Roanoke. Staunton.	54 52 82 215 72 31 380 62		57 46 61 140 77 22 276 38	1,470 3,076 4,026 4,749 3,887 842 14,849	1,291 3,018 2,534 2,935 3,288 551 12,444 3,089	859 2,933 1,487 2,638 3,608 471 13,715 2,431	4, 420 5, 339 10, 188 10, 341 8, 896 1, 528 47, 358 7, 281 1, 223	2, 187 4, 775 4, 965 5, 739 5, 891 945 27, 745 5, 545	1,539 2,694 2,994 4,592 5,293 900 24,669 5,398	1,689 2,153 3,720 4,859 3,137 752 23,106 3,217 327	1,195 2,009 2,082 2,597 2,097 2,997 13,982 1,313	1,82 1,49 2,15 2,17 34 13,18		

¹ Included in "all other cities" for 1909.

1 Includes: Coatesville, Duquesne, Monessen, North Braddock, Old Forge, South Sharon, and Steelton boroughs, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Does not include statistics for Newport News.

Table 113—Continued.		BER OF E		AVERAGE	NUMBER EARNERS.	OF WAGE	VALU	E OF PRODU	JCTS.	VALUE ADDED BY MANUFA TURE (VALUE OF PRODUC LESS COST OF MATERIALS)		
CITY.								Ex	pressed in t	thousands.		
	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899	1909	1904	1899
WASHINGTON: A herdeen. Bellingham. Eyerett. North Yakima. Seattle. Spokane Taeoma. Walla Walla.	43 96 94 36 751 286 276 48	73 467 188 236 33	352 84 174 34	1,509 1,566 2,375 602 11,331 3,989 5,765 388	1,314 6,390 2,428 4,457 242	1,502 4,440 1,060 3,552 213	\$3,590 4,600 7,423 2,175 50,560 18,880 22,460 2,317	\$3,294 25,406 8,831 14,264 1,486	\$2,620 15,323 3,750 10,301 964	\$1,418 2,178 3,564 1,225 21,884 8,637 8,734 932	\$1,643 11,048 4,131 6,107 557	\$1,076 6,459 1,723 3,960 343
WEST VIRGINIA: Bluefield. Charleston. Huntington. Martinsburg. Parkersburg. Wheeling.	15 63 67 39 75 176	54 44 68 195	48 29 72 178	670 951 3,156 1,420 1,495 7,809	887 2,229 1,444 7,127	686 1,717 1,237 6,190	1, 465 3, 235 6, 511 2, 516 5, 499 27, 077	2,101 4,407 3,778 21,797	1,262 3,642 3,101 15,074	576 1,098 3,129 1,239 1,939 11,052	1,103 1,731 1,290 9,308	603 1,144 1,215 6,668
Wisconsin: Appleton Ashland Beloit Eau Claire Fond du Lae Green Bay Janesville Konosha La Crosse Madison Manitowoe Marinetie Milwankee Ooshkosh Raoine Sheboygan Superior Wausau	97 38 51 75 97 102 78 62 151 116 80 43 1,764 159 142 109 99	108 37 44 73 45 103 73 45 150 84 70 87 1,527 1,527 134 96 72 58	88 41 43 64 74 79 72 88 181 69 69 45 1,410 120 135 80 50 56	2, 125 1,116 2,086 2,524 2,707 2,579 1,461 6,449 3,329 1,702 1,525 1,401 50,502 5,778 8,881 5,988 8,881 5,988	2,486 1,361 2,471 1,985 2,566 2,111 1,348 4,354 2,644 1,476 1,321 1,645 43,366 4,840 0,564 5,903 1,343 1,945	1,561 1,812 1,845 1,758 1,520 1,427 1,308 3,000 2,763 1,865 975 2,485 41,220 4,220 6,138 4,902 1,765 1,716	6, 734 2, 748 5, 886 5, 855 8, 227 6, 235 5, 150 23, 182 14, 103 3, 300 208, 324 14, 739 24, 973 11, 209 6, 574 6, 287	0,673 4,210 4,485 3,602 5,600 4,873 3,846 12,363 8,130 3,211 4,428 3,633 137,905 8,652 16,460 9,751 6,357 4,645	3,861 3,600 2,800 3,876 2,861 2,709 3,184 7,334 7,077 2,689 1,035 8,081 11,076 6,907 6,907 6,836 3,381	2, 477 1, 202 3, 447 2, 881 3, 163 2, 342 2, 270 8, 409 6, 306 1, 606 87, 703 7, 658 13, 161 5, 210 2, 302 2, 062	2,647 2,018 2,650 1,803 2,289 2,177 1,790 4,971 3,414 1,998 1,488 2,052 66,892 4,220 9,316 4,1709 2,096	1,504 2,084 1,462 1,764 1,226 1,345 2,311 3,032 1,551 1,099 2,697 51,799 5,750 3,199 1,810 1,810
WYOMING: Cheyenne	22	18	17	853	- 552	423	1,577	925	722	970	617	433
All other cities 1	142	54	71	16,331	8,401	6,892	82,537	22,346	15,272	22, 218	11,389	6,666

¹Includes Gary, Ind., Great Falls, Mont., Lackawanna, N. Y., Lakewood, Ohio, and Newport News, Va., in 1909, and Great Falls, Mont., and Newport News, Va. in 1904 and 1899.